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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 85-170  
H. R. 9131

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## INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 9131

- Aug. 6, 1957 House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 9131 without amendment. House Reprt No. 1009. Print of bill and report.
- House began debate.
- Aug. 7, 1957 House passed H. R. 9131 with amendments.
- Aug. 8, 1957 H. R. 9131 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as passed by House and referred in Senate.
- Aug. 15, 1957 Senate committee reported H. R. 9131 with amendments. Senate Report No. 980. Print of bill and report.
- Aug. 16, 1957 Senate made H. R. 9131 its unfinished business.
- Aug. 19, 1957 Senate passed H. R. 9131 with amendments. Senate conferees appointed.
- Aug. 20, 1957 House received conference report. House Report No. 1207. Print of report.
- Aug. 21, 1957 House agreed to conference report.
- Aug. 22, 1957 Senate agreed to House amendments to the Senate amendments on amendments affecting this Department. Senate and House conferees appointed for further conference on amendments not affecting this Department. House received second conference report. House Report No. 1235. Print of report.
- Aug. 23, 1957 Both Houses agreed to remaining items in disagreement.
- Aug. 28, 1957 Approved: Public Law 85-170

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-170

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1958. Includes \$4 million for ARS for the eradication of screwworms and fireants; \$1,300,000 for AMS for poultry inspection; \$20 million for ACPS for emergency conservation measures; and authorization for the use of not to exceed \$50,000 of the funds appropriated for forest land management in 1958 for the acquisition of sites for buildings outside the national forests. Amends Sec. 3679 of the Revised Statutes, relative to making apportionments of appropriations, so as to make applicable to the head of the agency requesting or recommending an apportionment those provisions of the law precluding apportionment or reapportionment on a basis indicating necessity for a deficiency or supplemental appropriation unless within the exceptions expressly set out in the law. Provides \$75,000 for grants to land-grant colleges for farm housing research under the Housing Act of 1957; \$100,000 for terminating the activities of the Advisory Committee on Weather Control; \$13,317,000 for TVA; and various amounts for claims, audited claims, and judgments.









# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued Aug. 7, 1957  
For actions of Aug. 6, 1957  
85th-1st, No. 140

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate subcommittee reported nomination of Paarlberg to be Asst. Secretary and member of CSC Board. Sen. Humphrey criticized alleged transfer of REA loan approvals to Office of Secretary.

## HOUSE

1. COUNTY COMMITTEES. Passed as reported H. R. 8508, to provide two county committees elected under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act for certain counties in Minn. and Iowa. p. 12549
2. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Hoeven defended the farm program against recent criticism, stating that the Secretary "was required by law to spend approximately 3 years doing housekeeping for a farm commodity mess he inherited," and inserted a table showing reductions in commodity surpluses. p. 12515
3. APPROPRIATIONS. Began debate on H. R. 9131, making supplemental appropriations for 1958, which had been reported by the Appropriations Committee earlier in the day (H. Rept. 1009). The bill provides funds for the Departments of Defense, Commerce and State, and for TVA. pp. 12520, 12521-49, ~~12556~~
4. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received from GSA a proposed bill to modify and improve the procedure for submission to the Attorney General of certain proposed surplus property disposals for his advice as to whether such disposals would be inconsistent with the anti-trust laws; to Government Operations Committee. p. 12556

## SENATE

5. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Humphrey announced that the Reorganization Subcommittee of

of the Government Operations Committee would hold hearings beginning Aug. 9, on an alleged reorganization and redelegation of REA loan functions in this Department, and criticized the Secretary for making such a change without advance notice. He inserted an article from the Rural Electrification magazine, "Hamil's Authority Redelegated," and his letter to the Secretary. pp. 12470-2

Sens. Johnson and Knowland discussed nomination of Jerome P. Kukyendall to the Federal Power Commission, and Sen. Morse stated his opposition to his confirmation. pp. 12460-1

6. NOMINATIONS. A subcommittee ordered reported to the full Agriculture and Forestry Committee the nomination of Don Paarlberg to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and a member of the GCC Board. pp. D739-40
7. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Humphrey stated his concern over the administration's farm policies, and inserted two articles from Capper's Farmer, "They Are Trying To Kill Price Supports," and "Why Not Help Agriculture, Too?--Tell Your City Friends The Truth." pp. 12472-4
8. RECLAMATION. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 42, to authorize construction of the San Angelo Federal reclamation project, Tex. (pp. 12464-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.  
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 1031, to authorize construction of certain units of the Greater Wenatchee division, Chief Joseph project, Wash. p. D740
9. FORESTS. Agreed to the conference report on S. 469, to authorize the U. S. to defray the cost of assisting the Klamath Indians to prepare for termination of Federal supervision and to defer sales of tribal property, including timberlands. (pp. 12466-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
10. CONSERVATION; REORGANIZATION. Sen. Carlson urged passage of his bill, S. 1019, to establish a Renewable Natural Resources Commission to study conservation and recommend a long range natural resources program. He inserted an editorial "Our Conservation Policy Should Be In One Package." pp. 12465-6
11. INFORMATION. Sen. Monroney criticized the Administration for the Cabinet's failure to hold press conferences in July, and inserted an article dealing with secrecy and information in State and local governments. pp. 12462-3
12. ATOMIC ENERGY; ELECTRIFICATION. Sens. Anderson, McNamara, Dworshak, Jackson, Pastore, Gore, and Humphrey discussed several bills dealing with atomic energy research and development, and their effect upon public and private power advocates. pp. 12492-502
13. WILDERNESS. Received an individual's memorial remonstrating against the wilderness preservation system bills. p. 12454
14. SOIL BANK. Sen. Humphrey inserted a resolution from the Ass'n of Midwest Fish and Game Commissioners, supporting the eligibility of all wetlands for conservation payments regardless of past crop history. p. 12454
15. INFLATION. Sen. Bush commended Federal Reserve Board Chairman Martin for his policies in holding down inflationary trends, and inserted an editorial commending his efforts. p. 12456
16. FORESTS; MONOPOLIES. Sen. Neuberger criticized the merger of lumber and paper manufacturers as tending to deter competition, and inserted an editorial supporting an FTC study of the proposed merger. p. 12458



## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

AUGUST 6, 1957.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 9131]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply certain regular and supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 16, 198, 203, 213 and 214. The bill is divided into chapters corresponding to the subcommittees considering the estimates. The recommendations contained in the bill are a result of deliberations of the several subcommittees as approved by the full Committee.

#### SUMMARY OF BILL

Budget estimates considered by the Committee total \$1,860,748,967. Appropriations recommended total \$1,581,590,587, a decrease of \$279,158,380. Amounts of the estimates and recommendations are distributed by chapters of the bill as indicated in the following table.

Report page No.	Chapter	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
3	I	Commerce-----	\$35, 000, 000	\$12, 500, 000	-\$22, 500, 000
5	II	Defense-----	1, 764, 700, 000	1, 521, 500, 000	-243, 200, 000
29	III	Foreign Operations-----	13, 075, 000	2, 410, 000	-10, 665, 000
31	IV	Independent offices-----	16, 835, 000	15, 480, 000	-1, 355, 000
33	V	Interior-----	193, 000	60, 000	-133, 000
35	VI	Public Works-----	14, 782, 000	13, 317, 000	-1, 465, 000
37	VII	State, and the Judiciary-----	6, 180, 000	6, 095, 000	-85, 000
41	VIII	Treasury-----	8, 100, 000	8, 100, 000	-----
45	IX	District of Columbia-----	(4, 118, 105)	(3, 705, 105)	(-413, 000)
49	X	Legislative-----	2, 000	24, 500	+22, 500
51	XI	Claims and judgments-----	1, 881, 967	2, 104, 087	+222, 120
52	XII	General provision-----	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----
53	-----	General Government matters-----	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----	-----
		Total-----	1, 860, 748, 967	1, 581, 590, 587	-279, 158, 380

<sup>1</sup> Language only.

# CHAPTER I

## SUBCOMMITTEE

**PRINCE H. PRESTON, Georgia, Chairman**

ALBERT THOMAS, Texas  
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York  
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois  
JOHN F. SHELLEY, California  
DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania

CLIFF CLEVENGER, Ohio  
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio  
WALT HORAN, Washington  
MELVIN R. LAIRD, Wisconsin

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

*Construction and Development, Additional Washington Airport.*—The accompanying bill includes \$12,500,000 to inaugurate construction of an additional Washington airport in the vicinity of Burke, Virginia.

The only reason for this appropriation is air safety. Under CAA standards, the capacity of Washington National Airport on a continuous and dependable basis is 40 landings and take-offs per hour under bad weather conditions. As many as 82 landings and take-offs per hour—one every 45 seconds—have been recorded recently. Serious air accidents in this area are bound to occur unless this condition is relieved soon. The increasing necessity for “stacking” of aircraft over Washington and the increasing frequency of near-misses around the airport give definite evidence of imminent danger which could mean death to dozens of people.

During 1957 about 4.2 million passengers will fly into Washington National Airport. By 1960 this will increase to between 6 and 7 million passengers, an increase of 50 percent.

The question before Congress at this time is where an additional airport should be located. On this point the Committee is willing to follow the advice and recommendations of CAA officials who are designated by law to determine the location of airports throughout the nation and have located hundreds of airports. After nine years of study they have determined that Burke is the best available location for this airport.

It is realized that some people may be temporarily inconvenienced by the location of the airport at Burke. Someone will be affected whatever new site is selected. The paramount consideration must be the provision of adequate facilities for the Nation's capital. Families, friends and constituents of every Member of Congress fly into Washington every day. Officials from every part of the Nation—and the entire world—depend on air transportation to Washington to conduct essential government business. Local considerations must be secondary to the National interest under these circumstances.

It is estimated by CAA that the ultimate cost of the new Burke airport will be around \$50 million, exclusive of hangars. The Committee has been assured that the airport will be operated on a self-supporting basis and that the full construction cost will be amortized over a reasonable number of years, thereby costing the taxpayers nothing. Accordingly, language has been included in the bill which will require repayment within a period of 35 years beginning in 1965.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
214	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION Construction and development, additional Washington Airport-	\$35, 000, 000	\$12, 500, 000	—\$22, 500, 000



## CHAPTER II

### SUBCOMMITTEE

GEORGE H. MAHON, Texas, *Chairman*

HARRY R. SHEPPARD, California

ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida

W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi

GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama

JOHN J. RILEY, South Carolina

DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts

ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas

GERALD R. FORD, Jr., Michigan

EDWARD T. MILLER, Maryland

HAROLD C. OSTERTAG, New York

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Budget estimates for items included in this chapter which were considered by the Committee total \$1,764,700,000. Of this total the amount of \$1,665,500,000 (House Document No. 203) was requested for military construction, including \$5,500,000 for Loran stations which amount is to be transferred to the Coast Guard. The amount of \$34,200,000 (House Document No. 198) was requested for the United States scientific satellite program. The remainder of the total estimate, \$65,000,000, was requested for military construction, Army and Navy Reserve Forces. The Reserve item was included in the original budget document but was deleted from the regular appropriation bill for the Department of Defense for the reason that the amount requested exceeded the still outstanding authority. It should be noted that a tentative estimate of \$2,122,000 for the foregoing purposes, excluding the satellite, was included in the 1958 budget for the Department of Defense.

The bill includes a total amount of \$1,521,500,000 for the above named items, a reduction of \$243,200,000 in the budget estimates. The full amount of the budget estimates for the Loran stations and for the scientific satellite are approved, except that funds for the satellite program must be derived by transfer from annual appropriations currently available. The estimate for military construction, as such, is approved in the amount of \$1,470,000,000, a reduction of \$190,000,000 in the budget estimates. New funds made available in fiscal year 1957 for military construction totaled \$1,830,000,000. The total of estimates for Reserve construction, \$65,000,000, is approved in the amount of \$46,000,000, a reduction of \$19,000,000. The entire amount of \$10,000,000 requested for Navy reserve construction is denied.

### UTILIZATION OF EXISTING FACILITIES

The Committee during its consideration of and in its report on the regular Department of Defense bill for fiscal year 1958 urged that every effort be made to make greater utilization of facilities in the interest of efficiency and economy by closing those installations

where the percentage of utilization would not justify continued operation. It is strongly urged that every proper consideration be given to the utilization of bases, either closed or scheduled for closing, before construction of new projects is initiated or before those projects are expanded. The Committee is opposed to the construction of any project where there are existing facilities not fully utilized and which are reasonably usable for carrying on the approved activities.

In order to re-emphasize the committee position on this matter of maximum utilization of facilities, the services are directed to eliminate any items which are found to duplicate existing facilities not fully utilized and which meet the requirements contemplated in proposed new projects. Further, in order to insure against what may turn out to be unwarranted construction the Committee is including section 211 prohibiting the use of funds recommended in the accompanying bill for beginning construction on new bases not specifically funded.

#### FAMILY HOUSING

The manner in which the acquisition of needed family housing has been and is being conducted is a matter of concern to the Committee. All evidence would seem to indicate a lack of coordination and agreement on objectives between the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the three services. The Wherry housing acquisition program has been completely unsatisfactory to the Committee. Seemingly unwarranted delays have resulted, not only in no housing, but in confusion and uncertainty among owners of these Wherry housing projects who built them in good faith and at a time when housing was urgently needed. These owners have businesses to operate and are certainly entitled to know what the plans of the Government are with respect to the acquisition of these projects. Another matter which has come to the attention of the Committee is the one or two instances where Capehart housing was constructed prior to the acquisition of the Wherry projects serving the same location. The Committee feels that such actions were not in conformity with law and with the intent of Congress. It is the desire of the Committee that further construction of Capehart housing not be initiated prior to the acquisition, or definite agreements for the acquisition, of Wherry housing.

#### LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

In connection with the housing units at the Air Force base at Little Rock, Arkansas, it appears that factors were considered in connection with determining the low bid for heating and air conditioning in the housing project which went beyond factors normally considered in government contracting. While this contract has progressed beyond the point where it could be cancelled without extra expense to government, the Committee warns that hereafter any such contracting be handled without inclusion of factors not heretofore considered in connection with government contracts. As a matter of fact, the heating and air-conditioning issue was poorly handled from inception through the contracting stage.



## REPORT ON CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES

The investigation report of the Committee on military construction practices in the Department of Defense just recently completed reveals a number of weaknesses in the administration and, at times, a lack of direction in the military construction activities. While most of these weaknesses have been or are being corrected, the Committee must continue to express dissatisfaction in the inadequate progress that has been made in standardizing specifications which would place the three services on a comparable basis. A more concerted effort must be made by the Office of the Secretary of Defense to insure that all services are treated equally.

## PAVING OF RUNWAYS

The Committee has for years given consideration to the composition and construction of aircraft runways and is aware of hearings that have recently been held by a subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee in regard to the relative merits of asphalt vs. concrete in the paving of runways, aprons, etc. for aircraft. The Committee recommends and directs that sufficient funds be made available for the completion of studies and tests which are underway with respect to this important factor in military construction. The Committee realizes that the primary considerations in this matter are safety, serviceability and costs and directs that these factors be taken into consideration in construction of runway pavings provided in this bill.

## FUTURE SUBMISSIONS

Funds requested for land acquisition projects approved by the Congress for funding in prior year programs have been denied in all instances where these projects have not received final approval of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives as required by law. The Department of Defense is directed to include in the military construction funding program for future fiscal years only those land acquisition projects that have received approval by all reviewing authorities including the final approval required by law of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate. In addition, the Committee requests that justifications for military construction items submitted in connection with budget estimates for fiscal year 1959 and thereafter include priority lists, the format to be determined by representatives of the respective services and the Committee staff.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The Department of the Army requested an appropriation of \$325,000,000 to finance the military construction program during fiscal year 1958. The Committee recommends \$305,000,000, a reduction of \$20,000,000 based on unapportioned balances to be carried forward into fiscal year 1958. The fiscal year 1957 program forecast obligations totalling \$370,000,000; however, preliminary estimates indicate that only \$353,000,000 will be obligated. As these are no-year funds

the balance will be available for obligation in fiscal year 1958. The latest estimate of unobligated funds to be carried forward, based on preliminary reports, is \$160,000,000. This amount coupled with the appropriation recommended will provide a total availability in 1958 of \$465,000,000. Approximately \$107,000,000 of this amount is tied up in government costs and contingencies on work in progress and certain classified projects. The balance of \$358,000,000 will be available for the new program. Based on estimated obligations of \$350,000,000 there will be a carryover of approximately \$115,000,000 into fiscal year 1959 for the purpose of covering the necessary costs on projects underway and to permit continuation of the program without delay at the beginning of the fiscal year prior to receipt of the appropriations in the field.

The program against which these funds are to be applied totals \$373,636,000. It is comprised of \$297,039,000 new authorization contained in the pending authorization bill; \$12,625,000 of prior authorization to be reprogrammed against fiscal year 1958 family housing requirements in accordance with section 413 of H. R. 8240; \$19,622,000 in general authorization (advance design, Capehart utilities, emergency and minor new construction); and \$44,350,000 for previously approved projects that have not yet been funded. The Committee recommends approval of the funding plan as presented (which appears in detail on page 340 of the overall volume of hearings) with the exception of one item of prior authorization requiring final approval by the appropriate Committees of Congress. This matter has been explained in detail earlier in this report. The item stricken is for the acquisition of land at the Fort Worth General Depot, Texas in the amount of \$153,000.

The following tabulation sets forth the amounts approved by the Committee for the various installations and activities within the program:

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

##### CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

##### Ordnance Corps:

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.....	\$2, 288, 000
Anniston Ordnance Depot, Ala.....	2, 015, 000
Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California.....	130, 000
Savanna Ordnance Depot, Ill.....	758, 000
Seneca Ordnance Depot, Oreg.....	136, 000
Sioux Ordnance Depot, Nebr.....	249, 000
Umatilla Ordnance Depot, Oreg.....	258, 000
White Sands Proving Ground, N. Mex.....	16, 530, 000
<b>Total, Ordnance Corps.....</b>	<b>22, 364, 000</b>

##### Quartermaster Corps:

Atlanta General Depot, Ga.....	1, 579, 000
New Cumberland General Depot, Pa.....	1, 095, 000
Fort Lee, Va.....	6, 229, 000
Seattle Quartermaster Depot, Wash.....	40, 000
Sharpe General Depot, Calif.....	765, 000
Fort Worth General Depot, Tex.....	1, 789, 000
<b>Total, Quartermaster Corps.....</b>	<b>11, 497, 000</b>



## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—continued

## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—Continued

Chemical Corps:	
Fort Detrick, Md.....	\$627, 000
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah.....	54, 000
Total, Chemical Corps.....	681, 000
Signal Corps: Fort Huachuca, Ariz.....	2, 703, 000
Army Security Agency: Vint Hill Farms, Va.....	328, 000
Corps of Engineers:	
Cold Regions Laboratory, New Hampshire.....	2, 496, 000
Fort Belvoir, Va.....	2, 120, 000
Granite City Engineer Depot, Ill.....	765, 000
Total, Corps of Engineers.....	5, 381, 000
Transportation Corps:	
Brooklyn Army Terminal, N. Y.....	1, 169, 000
Charleston Transportation Corps Depot, S. C.....	306, 000
Fort Eustis, Va.....	3, 674, 000
Oakland Army Base, Calif.....	602, 000
Total, Transportation Corps.....	5, 751, 000
Medical Corps:	
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Colo.....	937, 000
Walter Reed Medical Center, District of Columbia.....	1, 920, 000
Total, Medical Corps.....	2, 857, 000
Total, technical services.....	51, 562, 000
First Army:	
Fort Devens, Mass.....	4, 859, 000
Fort Dix, N. J.....	357, 000
Fort Niagara, N. Y.....	209, 000
Fort Totten, N. Y.....	242, 000
Total, First Army.....	5, 667, 000
Second Army:	
A. P. Hill Military Reservation, Va.....	153, 000
Fort Knox, Ky.....	4, 404, 000
Fort George Meade, Md.....	8, 018, 000
Fort Ritchie, Md.....	820, 000
Total, Second Army.....	13, 395, 000
Third Army:	
Fort Benning, Ga.....	1, 583, 000
Fort Bragg, N. C.....	1, 051, 000
Fort Campbell, Ky.....	5, 117, 000
Fort McClellan, Ala.....	326, 000
Fort Rucker, Ala.....	5, 778, 000
Fort Stewart, Ga.....	3, 691, 000
Total, Third Army.....	17, 546, 000

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—continued

## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—Continued

## Fourth Army:

Fort Bliss, Tex.....	\$7, 704, 000
Fort Hood, Tex.....	4, 130, 000
Fort Polk, La.....	7, 734, 000

Total, Fourth Army.....	19, 568, 000
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## Fifth Army:

Fort Carson, Colo.....	1, 049, 000
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	459, 000
Fort Riley, Kans.....	3, 353, 000
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.....	4, 663, 000

Total, Fifth Army.....	9, 524, 000
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## Sixth Army:

Fort Lewis, Wash.....	2, 748, 000
Fort Ord, Calif.....	5, 373, 000

Total, Sixth Army.....	8, 121, 000
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Total, continental armies.....	73, 821, 000
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United States Military Academy, N. Y.....	3, 466, 000
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## Armed Forces special weapons project:

Bossier Base, Louisiana.....	164, 000
Clarksville Base, Texas.....	200, 000
Killeen Base, Texas.....	379, 000
Lake Mead Base, Nevada.....	138, 000
Manzano Base, New Mexico.....	50, 000
Medina Base, Texas.....	125, 000

Total, Armed Forces special weapons project.....	1, 056, 000
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Tactical sites, continental United States.....	1, 736, 000
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## Tactical support facilities:

## First Army:

Bellemore, N. Y.....	1, 201, 000
Boston defense area, Massachusetts.....	58, 000
Camp Kilmer, N. J.....	2, 381, 000
Fort Totten, N. Y.....	200, 000

Second Army: Cleveland defense area, Ohio.....	350, 000
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Third Army: Oak Ridge defense area, Tennessee (Fort Campbell).....	749, 000
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Fourth Army: Fort Sheridan, Ill.....	359, 000
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## Sixth Army:

Camp Hanford, Wash.....	1, 045, 000
Fort Lewis, Wash.....	811, 000
Fort MacArthur, Calif.....	1, 192, 000
Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.....	120, 000

Total, tactical support facilities.....	8, 466, 000
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Total continental United States.....	140, 107, 000
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## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—continued

## OVERSEAS

## Alaska:

Alaska general.....	\$658, 000
Eielson Air Force Base.....	248, 000
Fort Greely.....	1, 891, 000
Ladd Air Force Base.....	1, 878, 000
Fort Richardson.....	6, 447, 000
Tactical sites.....	4, 910, 000

Total, Alaska.....	16, 032, 000
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Pacific: Tripler Army Hospital, Territory of Hawaii.....	154, 000
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## Caribbean:

Fort Buchanan, P. R.....	273, 000
Fort Gulick, C. Z.....	289, 000

Total, Caribbean.....	562, 000
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France.....	20, 754, 000
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Korea.....	9, 000, 000
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Okinawa.....	8, 000, 000
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Total, overseas.....	54, 502, 000
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## CLASSIFIED

Various locations—including tactical.....	159, 405, 000
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## GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

Advance design.....	8, 222, 000
Capehart utilities.....	4, 000, 000
Emergency construction.....	1, 000, 000
Minor new construction.....	6, 400, 000

Total, general authorization.....	19, 622, 000
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Grand total.....	373, 636, 000
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## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE FORCES

This appropriation provides an increment of the long range program for the construction of administrative and training facilities for National Guard and Reserve units. The budget estimate is \$55,000,000 and the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$46,000,000. The reduction of \$9,000,000 is based on unobligated balances to be carried forward into fiscal year 1958. The latest estimates available, based on preliminary reports, indicate \$27,000,000 will be in this category. In the opinion of the Committee sufficient funds will be available for the financing of the program as presented by the Department. The program, which the Committee approves, is as follows:

	Number of Projects	Estimated Federal cost
National Guard.....	168	\$20,000,000
Armories.....	(116)	(17,000,000)
Nonarmory projects.....	(52)	(3,000,000)
Army Reserve.....		35,000,000
Training centers.....	(126)	(30,000,000)
Summer-camp facilities.....		(5,000,000)
Total.....		55,000,000

A tentative list showing location, type of facility, and estimated cost of each of the individual projects proposed appears on pp. 1224-1230 of the Department of the Army Appropriation hearings for 1958.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

### GENERAL STATEMENT

The Committee report accompanying the Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1957, stated with reference to the military construction program of the Navy:

The need for a fully implemented military construction program to provide the proper facilities for the modern Navy cannot be overemphasized. The fact that such a program does not exist today is obvious to the Committee. The reasons for this situation are legion, many of them beyond the control of the Department of the Navy. Others, however, are decidedly within their control, and must be eliminated.

That effective leadership to implement this program has not been provided is obvious from any analysis of the action of the Navy since the time of the committee report.

For example, if the military construction program is to properly service the shore establishment of the Department of the Navy, it must be based on sound and realistic programming. This is one of the keystones of any military construction program and cannot be overemphasized. It is apparent that such programming does not exist in the Navy today. An analysis of the status of the funded military construction program of the Navy as of May 31, 1957, discloses that sixty-nine projects were not under construction because of land acquisition difficulties. Forty-five projects were being held up due to lack of proper criteria from the sponsor bureau and forty-two others were either held up or delayed because of changes in the criteria. All of these actions have been taken on projects approved by the Congress upon the testimony of witnesses of the Department of the Navy that these were firm and realistic requirements.

Missions of air stations were being changed even between the time of the submission of the budget estimates in June and the Committee hearings in July.

Some of these discrepancies were due to reasons beyond the control of the Navy. The majority, however, are due to the methods used by the Navy for the formulation, justification, and implementation of the military construction program. These methods of operation have in the past consistently failed to formulate and carry out military construction programs sorely needed by the naval shore establishment.



Improvement in the fiscal year 1958 program is largely due to the drastic reduction in the overall program, insisted upon by sources outside of the Navy, and the use of funds for detailed advance planning made available by the Congress last year over and above the amount contained in the budget estimate. In this connection, it is interesting to note the comment of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks with reference to this subject, appearing on page 35 of the Committee hearings:

Mr. SHEPPARD. What, if any, benefits do you feel that the Bureau of Yards and Docks has been privileged to participate in because of the extra funds which were given to you by this committee for the finalization of plans?

Admiral MEADE. I think that is one of the finest examples of forward thinking that I could cite, Mr. Chairman. It has been a great help to us. It permits us to say, that as of this particular budget submission 95 percent dollarwise of the projects which have survived the authorization reviews are supported by advance planning, and that is a very considerable improvement over previous years.

The fact that the funds available for military construction are less than those made available in the past accentuates the need for proper management to insure maximum utilization of every available dollar. If this is not done, the results can only be a failure to provide the fleet with the support facilities necessary to maintain the combat readiness of the modern Navy and the costly expenditure of funds on inadequate facilities whose maintenance costs are already prohibitive.

Prompt and vigorous steps must be taken to properly carry out this program. In doing this the Navy is directed to make a detailed study of the present methods used in controlling the program. Such a study should include, but not be limited to the following items:

1. Policies and practices relating to the organization and management of the Naval Shore Establishment.
2. Evaluation of the relationship of the Office of Chief of Naval Operations and the various bureaus to the Naval Shore Establishment, including the development of criteria for individual projects.
3. Analysis of the effectiveness of the present organization of the Chief of Naval Operations for the operation and planning of the Shore Establishment.
4. Evaluation of the methods used to determine the requirement for Shore Establishment facilities.
5. Effectiveness of present maintenance policies and programs, including comparison of present standards of maintenance with those considered most economical and desirable and priority given to maintenance of the Shore Establishment contrasted to that given to maintenance of the fleet and other major Naval programs.
6. Adequacy of the present Shore Establishment with particular reference to the many changes being effected in the overall posture of the Navy.
7. Curtailment or elimination of shore establishment facilities not essential to the efficient operation of the Navy.
8. Policies and practices relative to the replacement of inadequate facilities and those which are costly to maintain, including priority given to these replacements as compared to facilities for new requirements.

It will be expected that the Navy will file with the Committee not later than March 3, 1958, the results of such a study and the actions taken by the Navy to formulate a more realistic system for the control and implementation of the military construction program.

The continued use of cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts has been a matter of concern to the Committee and the Congress for many years. In prior years, the Committee has been advised by the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks that the Navy also desires to discontinue the use of contracts of this type, especially in the Pacific area, and that they are taking steps to implement this policy. What steps have been taken this year, if any, are few and faltering. Cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts still remain in existence in connection with the distant early warning line operation at Midway and construction in the Subic Bay area of the Philippine Islands. The Committee will expect the Navy to discontinue the use of cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts as promptly as the best interests of the Federal Government dictate, and to file with the Committee not later than January 15, 1958, the action it has taken in this respect.

#### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$265,000,000, for military construction, a reduction of \$70,000,000 in the budget estimate of \$335,000,000. Testimony developed by the Committee discloses that at the end of fiscal year 1957, the unobligated balance of the military construction program was approximately \$178,000,000. Of this amount, \$70,000,000 is unapportioned and surplus to the needs of prior year programs, and thus available for the fiscal year 1958 construction program.

The military construction program presented to the Committee by the Navy for funding approval totals \$386,195,000. This request includes \$312,955,500 for continental projects and \$73,239,500 for overseas projects. The funding program includes projects totaling \$44,691,000 which have been previously approved for funding by the Congress but for which funds had not been apportioned through fiscal year 1957, and \$28,046,000 from prior year authorizations, which have not yet been approved for funding. The remaining amount of \$313,458,000 represents projects which are contained in the fiscal year 1958 authorization bill.

The funding program approved by the Committee totals \$378,981,800, a reduction of \$7,213,200 in the budget request. This approved funding program is in accordance with the priority list formulated by the Department of the Navy and submitted to the Committee with the exception of two programs, both involving land acquisition for which no approval has been obtained from the reviewing authorities. Explanation of these specific actions will be found in subsequent paragraphs. The program resulting from the Committee action is set forth in the following tabulation:

<i>Class</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Shipyard facilities, continental:	
Naval engineering experiment station, Annapolis, Md.....	\$618, 000
Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash.....	25, 438, 000
Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1, 452, 000
Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, Calif.....	1, 500, 000
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.....	2, 966, 000
Headquarters, Commander in Chief, Atlantic and Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Va.....	11, 779, 000
Subtotal, shipyard facilities, continental.....	43, 753, 000
Shipyard facilities, overseas:	
Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.....	1, 297, 000
Naval Base, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands.....	1, 750, 000
Naval station, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands.....	7, 576, 000
Headquarters, Commander in Chief, Pacific and Pacific Fleet, Makalapa, Oahu, T. H.....	10, 502, 000
Locations classified: Oceanographic research facilities.....	2, 751, 500
Subtotal, shipyard facilities, overseas.....	23, 876, 500
Total, shipyard facilities.....	67, 629, 500
Fleet base facilities, continental:	
Naval station, Key West, Fla.....	1, 326, 000
Naval station, Long Beach, Calif.....	544, 000
Naval station, Newport, R. I.....	2, 729, 000
Subtotal, fleet base facilities, continental.....	4, 599, 000
Fleet base facilities, overseas:	
Naval station, Adak, Alaska.....	246, 000
Camp H. M. Smith, Oahu, T. H.....	332, 000
Naval station, San Juan, P. R.....	190, 000
Subtotal, fleet base facilities, overseas.....	768, 000
Total, fleet base facilities.....	5, 367, 000
Aviation facilities, training:	
Naval auxiliary air station, Chase Field, Tex.....	566, 000
Naval air station, Corpus Christi, Tex.....	140, 000
Naval air station, Glyneo, Ga.....	293, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Tex.....	160, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, Meridian, Miss.....	13, 387, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, New Iberia, La.....	4, 152, 000
Naval air station, Pensacola, Fla.....	2, 713, 000
Subtotal, aviation facilities, training.....	21, 411, 000
Aviation facilities, fleet support	
Naval air station, Alameda, Calif.....	537, 000
Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine.....	340, 000
Naval air station, Cecil Field, Fla.....	5, 249, 000
Auxiliary landing field, Crows Landing, Calif.....	39, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, Calif.....	4, 849, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, Fallon, Nev.....	9, 175, 000
Naval seaplane facility, Hertford, N. C.....	8, 548, 000
Naval air station, Jacksonville, Fla.....	152, 000
Naval air station, Key West, Fla.....	130, 000
Naval air station, Lemoore, Calif.....	29, 120, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, Mayport, Fla.....	384, 000
Naval air station, Miramar, Calif.....	3, 601, 000
Naval air station, Norfolk, Va.....	1, 739, 000
Naval air station, North Island, Calif.....	9, 384, 000
Naval air station, Oceana, Va.....	7, 527, 000
Naval air station, Quonset Point, R. I.....	2, 697, 000



<i>Class</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Aviation facilities, fleet support—Continued	
Naval auxiliary landing field, San Clemente Island, Calif.....	\$9, 448, 000
Naval auxiliary air station, Sanford, Fla.....	2, 953, 000
Naval air station, Whidbey Island, Wash.....	9, 365, 000
Outlying field, Whitehouse Field, Fla.....	1, 537, 000
Classified locations.....	806, 000
Subtotal, aviation facilities, fleet support.....	107, 586, 000
Aviation facilities, marine aviation:	
Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Beaufort, S. C.....	5, 638, 000
Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, N. C.....	6, 503, 000
Marine Corps air station, El Toro, Calif.....	7, 720, 000
Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Mojave, Calif.....	3, 782, 000
Marine Corps air facility, New River, Jacksonville, N. C.....	39, 000
Subtotal, aviation facilities, marine aviation.....	23, 682, 000
Aviation facilities, special:	
Naval air development center, Johnsville, Pa.....	39, 000
Naval air station, Patuxent River, Md.....	2, 209, 000
Naval air missile test center, Point Mugu, Calif.....	3, 808, 000
Subtotal, aviation facilities, special.....	6, 056, 000
Aviation facilities, overseas:	
Naval air station, Agana, Marianas Islands.....	428, 000
Naval station, Argentia, Canada.....	1, 793, 000
Naval air station, Barbers Point, T. H.....	2, 088, 000
Naval air station, Cubi Point, Luzon, Philippine Islands.....	149, 000
Naval air station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.....	6, 423, 000
Marine Corps air station, Kaneohe Bay, T. H.....	249, 000
Naval station, Kwajalein, Marshall Islands.....	69, 000
Naval station, Midway Island, T. H.....	69, 000
Naval air station, Roosevelt Roads, P. R.....	15, 517, 000
Location classified.....	2, 643, 000
Subtotal, aviation, overseas.....	29, 428, 000
Total, aviation facilities.....	188, 163, 000
Supply facilities, continental:	
Electronics Supply Office, Great Lakes, Ill.....	92, 000
Naval Ordnance Supply Office, Mechanicsburg, Pa.....	155, 000
Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pa.....	550, 000
Subtotal, supply facilities, continental.....	797, 000
Supply facilities, overseas:	
Naval station, Adak, Alaska.....	1, 550, 000
Naval station, Guam, Marianas Islands.....	884, 000
Naval Supply Depot, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands.....	397, 000
Subtotal, supply facilities, overseas.....	2, 831, 000
Total, supply facilities.....	3, 628, 000
Marine Corps facilities, continental:	
Marine Corps supply center, Albany, Ga.....	814, 000
Marine Corps supply center, Barstow, Calif.....	7, 616, 000
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N. C.....	428, 000
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C.....	1, 766, 000
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif.....	1, 469, 000
Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.....	1, 875, 000
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif.....	116, 000
Marine Corps Training Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif.....	2, 378, 300
Total, Marine Corps facilities.....	16, 462, 300



<i>Class</i>		<i>Amount</i>
Ordnance facilities, continental:		
Naval Ammunition Depot, Bangor, Wash.....		\$316, 000
Naval magazine, Port Chicago, Calif.....		564, 000
Location classified (AC-1).....		5, 004, 000
Location classified (WC-1).....		178, 000
Location classified (WC-2).....		410, 000
Locations classified (Polaris facilities).....		17, 775, 000
Subtotal, Ordnance facilities, continental.....		24, 247, 000
Ordnance facilities, overseas:		
Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, T. H.....		326, 000
Location classified (S-1).....		59, 000
Location classified (S-2).....		2, 468, 000
Location classified (WP-1).....		3, 345, 000
Subtotal, ordnance facilities, overseas.....		6, 198, 000
Total, ordnance facilities.....		30, 445, 000
Service school facilities, continental:		
Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.....		1, 602, 000
Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, Calif.....		2, 052, 000
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.....		5, 598, 000
Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif.....		1, 613, 000
Total, service school facilities.....		10, 865, 000
Communication facilities, continental:		
Naval communication station, Norfolk, Va.....		443, 000
Naval communication station, San Diego, Calif.....		100, 000
Naval Communication Center, Stockton (San Francisco), Calif.....		889, 000
Naval radio station, Washington County, Maine.....		16, 192, 000
Subtotal, communication facilities, continental.....		17, 624, 000
Communication facilities, overseas:		
Naval radio station, Adak, Alaska.....		1, 053, 000
Naval communication station, Finegayan, Guam.....		594, 000
Naval security group activity, Istanbul, Turkey.....		130, 000
Naval communication facility, Philippine Islands.....		1, 467, 000
Naval security group activity, Sakata, Japan.....		69, 000
Naval radio station, Wahiawa, T. H.....		4, 392, 000
Subtotal, communication facilities, overseas.....		7, 705, 000
Total, communication facilities.....		25, 329, 000
Office of naval research facilities: Location classified.....		3, 100, 000
Total, Office of naval research facilities.....		3, 100, 000
Yards and docks facilities, continental:		
Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, N. Y.....		332, 000
Public works center, Norfolk, Va.....		3, 244, 000
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, Calif.....		1, 984, 000
Advance planning.....		6, 000, 000
Replacement of damaged facilities.....		4, 000, 000
Special minor facilities.....		3, 000, 000
Capehart housing.....		4, 000, 000
Commodity Credit housing.....		3, 000, 000
Subtotal, yards and docks facilities, continental.....		25, 560, 000

<i>Class</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Yards and docks facilities, overseas:	
Public Works Center, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands.....	\$393, 000
Replacement of temporary family quarters.....	2, 040, 000
Subtotal, yards and docks facilities, overseas.....	2, 433, 000
Total, yards and docks facilities.....	27, 993, 000
Grand total, military construction, Navy.....	378, 981, 800

The Committee has eliminated the request of the Navy for \$6,573,000 for various land acquisitions and obstruction removals for flights clearance needed in support of field carrier landing practice. This program was authorized in fiscal year 1956 and funded by the Congress in prior years appropriation acts. None of the specific items deleted by the Committee have even been presented to the Armed Services Committees of the Congress for land acquisition approval as required by law. It is the desire of the Committee that prior to again requesting funds for these facilities that the Navy review the entire program as to its essentiality with special emphasis upon the use of the optical landing systems on carriers and at naval air stations on the actual need for the several projects in this program.

Funding approval was requested in the amount of \$535,200 for bombing ranges at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida. The ranges have been approved for funding in the past. One of the ranges was submitted to the Armed Services Committees for land acquisition approval on June 7, 1956, three on November 16, 1956, and the fifth range has not even been submitted for approval as required by law. No action has been taken by the Committees on the four items submitted for approval. Pending such approval the Committee has no recourse but to deny the funds sought for these facilities.

Funds were requested for the construction of three elementary schools at the Naval Base, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands. The Committee believes that the construction of the three schools is not necessary and that the pupil load should be met by the construction of only two such schools, one in each of the housing areas. The Navy is directed to take the necessary action to carry out this revised program.

Funds were requested for the construction of barracks in connection with a naval ordnance facility on the island of Guam. At the present time there are barracks spaces available on this island in sufficient number to meet the requirements of this facility. The Committee desires that the Navy make a study of the use of these existing barracks spaces in lieu of the construction of new barracks. It will be expected that the Navy will report to the Committee as to the feasibility of utilizing these barracks prior to the initiation of construction of the new barracks.

#### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVAL RESERVE FORCES

The budget estimate for the construction of reserve training facilities for the Navy and the Marine Corps is \$10,000,000. The unobligated balance for this construction program, at the end of fiscal year 1957, was \$25,500,000. The financial plan of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1958 shows a planned apportionment of only \$21,000,000, and obligations of \$14,000,000. While the Committee approves the

reserve construction program as submitted, it fails to see the need for additional appropriations which would only add to the estimated unobligated and unapportioned balances at the end of fiscal year 1958, and would not be used for the approved reserve construction program, accordingly the request for additional funds is denied.

The Committee is concerned with the continued operation of jet aircraft at the Naval Air Station, South Weymouth, Massachusetts. The Navy is directed to make a study of the necessity for the continuation of these jet operations, investigating all other potential sites in the area to be served, and filing a report with the Committee thereon, not later than January 15, 1958.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The fiscal year 1958 appropriation request for military construction for the Department of the Air Force submitted as an item in House Document 203 dated of July 1, 1957 was \$1,000,000,000. This request was \$275,000,000 below the amount indicated in the President's budget submitted in January. The Committee is recommending for appropriation \$900,000,000, a reduction of \$100,000,000 or 10 percent below the request.

The details of the military construction program and the appropriation request, and the Committee action thereon are reflected in the following summary tabulation.

#### AIR FORCE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1958

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommendation
New authorizations (pending H. R. 7130).....	\$593.8	\$587.4
Prior year authorizations.....	538.9	528.1
Advance project planning.....	25.0	25.0
Minor construction.....	18.0	18.0
Total construction program.....	1,175.7	1,158.5
Less:		
Anticipated reimbursements.....	-4.4	-4.4
Application of Spanish pesetas.....	-19.0	-19.0
Net construction program.....	1,152.3	1,135.1
New appropriations applicable to construction program.....	1,000.0	900.0
Construction program unfunded at end fiscal year.....	152.3	235.1

It will be noted from the preceding tabulation that the Committee has made specific item reductions totaling \$17,210,000 in the Air Force construction program on which the lump-sum appropriation request was based. However, these specific reductions in construction program items do not equal the reduction in the new appropriation request. As in the past the Committee is approving more projects than the specific appropriation will finance. This has proven to be a satisfactory procedure since it permits the Air Force a latitude of action in administering an approved construction program somewhat in excess of the amount of money that can be reasonably obligated in the budget year, while at the same time it limits the amount of money



that may be drawn upon during the year with the final result that unobligated balances are somewhat less than would otherwise be the case. It is largely on the basis of unobligated balances that the Committee has reduced the appropriation request for fiscal year 1958. Just prior to the end of fiscal year 1957 the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget froze funds available for obligation in that fiscal year in the amount of approximately \$130,000,000 for the Air Force military construction program. Of this amount approximately \$30,000,000 was earmarked for transfer to the military personnel appropriation for the fiscal year 1957 in accordance with provisions of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, approved June 21, 1957, Public Law 85-58. This left approximately \$100,000,000 of the 1957 funds for Air Force military construction frozen as of the end of that fiscal year. The action of the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget in freezing these funds has resulted in slowing the rate of obligation for the months of June and July and will in all probability continue the slowup into some of the immediate succeeding months. Therefore the Committee feels that the estimated funds to be obligated during the fiscal year 1958 will be considerably less than previously anticipated.

The Air Force has testified that with a construction program of the size in which they are engaged that approximately \$300,000,000 of unobligated carryover from one year to a succeeding year is about the amount needed for proper administration of the program. The Committee believes that the action taken in reducing the appropriation request by \$100,000,000 will result in an unobligated balance at the end of fiscal year 1958 of approximately the proper amount of money for good administration.

Listed in the following tabulation are the amounts approved by the Committee for Air Force construction programmed at installations within Continental United States and several overseas areas and commands. Following this tabulation are specific explanations of changes made by the Committee in the Department of Air Force requests.

*Military construction program, fiscal year 1958*

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES		Total program
Air Defense Command:		
Duluth MAP, Duluth, Minn.....		\$5, 115, 000
Ethan Allen AFB, Burlington, Vt.....		594, 000
Geiger Field, Spokane, Wash.....		2, 721, 000
Glasgow AFB, Glasgow, Mont.....		3, 737, 000
Grand Forks, AFB, Grand Forks, N. Dak.....		9, 481, 000
Hamilton AFB, Ignacio, Calif.....		1, 641, 000
K. I. Sawyer Airport, Marquette, Mich.....		2, 365, 000
Kinross AFB, Kinross, Mich.....		1, 660, 000
Klamath Falls MAP, Klamath Falls, Oreg.....		1, 743, 000
McChord AFB, Tacoma, Wash.....		632, 000
McGhee-Tyson Airport, Maryville, Tenn.....		591, 000
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minneapolis, Minn.....		23, 000
Minot AFB, Minot, N. Dak.....		10, 927, 000
Niagara Falls MAP, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....		2, 542, 000
Otis AFB, Falmouth, Mass.....		10, 956, 000
Oxnard AFB, Camarillo, Calif.....		2, 481, 000
Pescadero Consolan, Calif.....		584, 000
Portland IAP, Portland, Oreg.....		3, 828, 000
Presque Isle AFB, Presque Isle, Maine.....		4, 522, 000
Richard Bong AFB, Kansasville, Wis.....		23, 821, 000
Richards-Gebaur AFB, Belton, Mo.....		1, 213, 000

*Military construction program, fiscal year 1958—Continued*

## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—continued

		<i>Total program</i>
<b>Air Defense Command—Continued</b>		
Selfridge AFB, Mount Clemens, Mich.....		\$8, 275, 000
Sioux City MAP, Sioux City, Iowa.....		1, 061, 000
Stewart AFB, Newburgh, N. Y.....		720, 000
Suffolk County AFB, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.....		1, 144, 000
Truax Field, Madison, Wis.....		7, 846, 000
Tyndall AFB, Springfield, Fla.....		3, 186, 000
Wurtsmith AFB, Oscoda, Mich.....		4, 058, 000
Youngstown MAP, Vienna, Ohio.....		1, 855, 000
Various locations (ADC storage).....		14, 717, 000
Various locations (BOMARC).....		42, 963, 000
Various locations (land).....		1, 465, 000
Total, Air Defense Command.....		178, 467, 000
<b>Air Force Academy: USAF Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo....</b>		<b>20, 837, 000</b>
<b>Air Materiel Command:</b>		
Brookley AFB, Mobile, Ala.....		2, 988, 000
Griffiss AFB, Rome, N. Y.....		13, 351, 000
Griffiss/AVA and Stock, N. Y.....		922, 000
Hill AFB, Ogden, Utah.....		<sup>1</sup> 3, 040, 000
Kelly AFB, San Antonio, Tex.....		1, 044, 000
McClellan AFB, Sacramento, Calif.....		<sup>1</sup> 6, 544, 000
Norton AFB, San Bernardino, Calif.....		851, 000
Olmsted AFB, Middletown, Pa.....		5, 753, 000
Robins AFB, Macon, Ga.....		7, 568, 000
Rushmore AFS, Rapid City, S. Dak.....		56, 000
Searsport AFSS, Searsport, Maine.....		745, 000
Stony Brook AFS, Holyoke, Mass.....		88, 000
Tacoma FSS, Tacoma, Wash.....		251, 000
Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City, Okla.....		<sup>1</sup> 8, 737, 000
Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio.....		10, 950, 000
Total, Air Materiel Command.....		62, 888, 000
<b>Air proving ground:</b>		
Eglin AFB, Valparaiso, Fla.....		7, 677, 000
Eglin Auxiliary No. 9, Fort Walton, Fla.....		600, 000
Total, air proving ground.....		8, 277, 000
<b>Air Research and Development Command:</b>		
Arnold Engr Dev Ctr, Tullahoma, Tenn.....		7, 000, 000
Edwards AFB, Rosamond, Calif.....		5, 116, 000
Holloman AFB, Alamogordo, N. Mex.....		12, 513, 000
Indian Springs AFB, Indian Springs, Nev.....		711, 000
Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque, N. Mex.....		2, 905, 000
Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Mass.....		8, 376, 000
Patrick AFB, Cocoa Beach, Fla.....		1, 000, 000
Patrick Auxiliary No. 1, Cape Canaveral, Fla.....		271, 000
Patrick Auxiliary No. 3, Grand Bahama, B. W. I.....		1, 011, 000
Patrick Auxiliary No. 5, San Salvador, B. W. I.....		423, 000
Patrick Auxiliary No. 6, Mayaguana, B. W. I.....		23, 000
Patrick Auxiliary No. 7, Grand Turk, B. W. I.....		104, 000
Total, Air Research and Development Command.....		39, 453, 000

<sup>1</sup> For additional program see Reserve Forces Construction.

*Military construction program, fiscal year 1958—Continued*

## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—continued

		<i>Total program</i>
<b>Air Training Command:</b>		
Amarillo AFB, Amarillo, Tex.....		\$9, 595, 000
Chanute AFB, Rantoul, Ill.....		299, 000
Craig AFB, Selma, Ala.....		2, 211, 000
Harlingen AFB, Harlingen, Tex.....		743, 000
J. Connally AFB, Waco, Tex.....		2, 693, 000
Keesler AFB, Biloxi, Miss.....		2, 243, 000
Lackland AFB, San Antonio, Tex.....		3, 440, 000
Laredo AFB, Laredo, Tex.....		76, 000
Luke, Litchfield Park, Ariz.....		4, 014, 000
Mather AFB, Sacramento, Calif.....		9, 582, 000
McConnell AFB, Wichita, Kans.....		763, 000
Moody AFB, Valdosta, Ga.....		3, 465, 000
Nellis AFB, Las Vegas, Nev.....		509, 000
Perrin AFB, Sherman, Tex.....		2, 667, 000
Randolph AFB, San Antonio, Tex.....		2, 858, 000
Reese AFB, Lubbock, Tex.....		7, 603, 000
Scott AFB, Shiloh, Ill.....		2, 722, 000
Sheppard AFB, Wichita Falls, Tex.....		7, 922, 000
Stead AFB, Reno, Nev.....		2, 753, 000
Vance AFB, Enid, Okla.....		2, 633, 000
Vincent AFB, Yuma, Ariz.....		3, 001, 000
Webb AFB, Big Spring, Tex.....		4, 208, 000
Williams AFB, Chandler, Ariz.....		2, 626, 000
Total, Air Training Command.....		78, 626, 000
<b>Air University:</b>		
Gunter AFB, Montgomery, Ala.....		340, 000
Maxwell AFB, Montgomery, Ala.....		350, 000
Total, Air University.....		690, 000
<b>Continental Air Command:</b>		
Brooks AFB, San Antonio, Tex.....		952, 000
Dobbins AFB, Marietta, Ga.....		791, 000
Mitchel AFB, Hempstead, N. Y.....		337, 000
Total, Continental Air Command.....		2, 080, 000
<b>Headquarters Command:</b>		
Bolling AFB, Washington, D. C.....		550, 000
<b>Military Air Transport Service:</b>		
Aero Chart Information Center, St. Louis, Mo.....		1, 162, 000
Andrews AFB, Camp Springs, Md.....		5, 802, 000
Charleston AFB, Charleston, S. C.....		3, 320, 000
Dover AFB, Dover, Del.....		2, 368, 000
McGuire AFB, Wrightstown, N. J.....		1, 281, 000
Total, Military Air Transport Service.....		13, 933, 000
<b>Strategic Air Command:</b>		
Altus AFB, Altus, Okla.....		1, 054, 000
Barksdale AFB, Bossier City, La.....		3, 884, 000
Beale AFB, Marysville, Calif.....		9, 568, 000
Bergstrom AFB, Austin, Tex.....		1, 524, 000
Biggs AFB, El Paso, Tex.....		5, 876, 000
Blytheville AFB, Blytheville, Ark.....		11, 810, 000
Bunker Hill AFB, Peru, Ind.....		10, 659, 000
Carswell AFB, Fort Worth, Tex.....		3, 414, 000
Castle AFB, Atwater, Calif.....		3, 027, 000
Clinton-Sherman AFB, Burns Flat, Okla.....		3, 614, 000



*Military construction program, fiscal year 1958—Continued*

## CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—continued

## Strategic Air Command:—Continued

## Total program

Columbus AFB, Columbus, Ohio.....	\$2,818,000
Davis-Monthan AFB, Tucson, Ariz.....	6,179,000
Dow AFB, Bangor, Maine.....	17,565,000
Dyess AFB, Abilene, Tex.....	971,000
Ellsworth AFB, Rapid City, S. Dak.....	2,499,000
Fairchild AFB, Spokane, Wash.....	2,028,000
Forbes AFB, Topeka, Kans.....	2,001,000
Gray AFB, Killeen, Tex.....	34,000
Greenville AFB, Greenville, Miss.....	20,802,000
Homestead AFB, Homestead, Fla.....	2,370,000
Hunter AFB, Savannah, Ga.....	2,456,000
Lake Charles AFB, Lake Charles, La.....	721,000
Larson AFB, Moses Lake, Wash.....	13,381,000
Laughlin AFB, Del Rio, Tex.....	346,000
Lincoln AFB, Lincoln, Nebr.....	848,000
Little Rock AFB, Jacksonville, Ark.....	501,000
Lockbourne AFB, Columbus, Ohio.....	11,440,000
Loring AFB, Limestone, Maine.....	9,790,000
MacDill AFB, Tampa, Fla.....	3,501,000
Malmstrom AFB, Great Falls, Mont.....	5,570,000
March AFB, Riverside, Calif.....	4,924,000
Mountain Home AFB, Mountain Home, Idaho.....	4,380,000
Offutt AFB, Omaha, Nebr.....	10,700,000
Pinecastle AFB, Orlando, Fla.....	449,000
Plattsburgh AFB, Plattsburgh, N. Y.....	2,561,000
Portsmouth AFB, Portsmouth, N. H.....	2,394,000
Schilling AFB, Salina, Kans.....	3,445,000
Travis AFB, Fairfield, Calif.....	3,138,000
Turner AFB, Albany, Ga.....	9,357,000
Walker AFB, Roswell, N. Mex.....	13,942,000
Westover AFB, Chicopee Falls, Mass.....	2,033,000
Whiteman AFB, Knob Noster, Mo.....	471,000

Total, Strategic Air Command..... 218,045,000

## Tactical Air Command:

Clovis, AFB, Clovis, N. Mex.....	3,248,000
Donaldson AFB, Greenville, S. C.....	5,367,000
England AFB, Alexandria, La.....	3,154,000
Foster AFB, Victoria, Tex.....	1,416,000
George AFB, Adelanto, Calif.....	4,295,000
Langley AFB, Hampton, Va.....	292,000
Myrtle Beach, Myrtle Beach, S. C.....	1,560,000
Sewart AFB, Smyrna, Tenn.....	1,630,000
Seymour Johnson AFB, Goldsboro, N. C.....	10,716,000
Shaw AFB, Sumter, S. C.....	2,799,000

Total, Tactical Air Command..... 34,477,000

AFOAT, Zone of Interior.....	1,236,000
Aircraft control and warning system.....	81,247,000
Various locations.....	107,000,000

## RESERVE FORCES CONSTRUCTION

Bakalar AFB, Columbus, Ind.....	319,000
Bradley Field, Windsor Locks, Conn.....	423,000
Clinton County AFB, Wilmington, Ohio.....	2,855,000
Davis Field, Muskogee, Okla.....	40,000
General Billy Mitchell Field, Milwaukee, Wis.....	16,000
Greater Cincinnati Airport, Covington, Ky.....	3,963,000
Hill AFB, Ogden, Utah.....	3,091,000
McClellan AFB, Sacramento, Calif.....	3,065,000
Paine AFB, Mukilteo, Wash.....	425,000

*Military construction program, fiscal year 1958—Continued*

RESERVE FORCES CONSTRUCTION—continued		<i>Total program</i>
Pinellas Airport, St. Petersburg, Fla.....	\$2, 657, 000	
Portland Airport, Portland, Oreg.....	610, 000	
Scott AFB, Shiloh, Ill.....	864, 000	
Tinker AFB, Midwest City, Okla.....	2, 172, 000	
Wilkes-Barre ARC, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	412, 000	
Total, Reserve Forces construction.....	20, 912, 000	
Total Continental United States.....	868, 718, 000	
OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES		
Alaskan Air Command: Alaska.....	22, 871, 000	
Air Materiel Command: France.....	247, 000	
Far East Air Force:		
Hawaii.....	2, 711, 000	
Okinawa.....	4, 908, 000	
Philippines.....	3, 400, 000	
Total, Far East Air Force.....	11, 019, 000	
Military Air Transport Command:		
Azores.....	9, 708, 000	
Bermuda.....	7, 263, 000	
Total, Military Air Transport Command.....	16, 971, 000	
Strategic Air Command:		
Canada.....	67, 566, 000	
Greenland.....	15, 782, 000	
Guam.....	9, 260, 000	
Morocco.....	1, 123, 000	
Puerto Rico.....	6, 317, 000	
Spain.....	11, 214, 000	
United Kingdom.....	2, 011, 000	
Total, Strategic Air Command.....	113, 273, 000	
United States Air Forces, Europe:		
AFE, France.....	2, 941, 000	
AFE, Germany.....	1, 965, 000	
AFE, Middle East.....	17, 844, 000	
Greece.....	2, 747, 000	
Libya.....	619, 000	
Saudi Arabia.....	575, 000	
Various.....	13, 903, 000	
AFE, United Kingdom.....	4, 987, 000	
Total United States Air Forces, Europe.....	27, 737, 000	
AFOAT overseas.....	403, 000	
Aircraft control and warning, overseas:		
Greenland.....	20, 000, 000	
Canada.....	568, 000	
Total, aircraft control and warning overseas.....	20, 568, 000	
Various locations overseas.....	2, 480, 000	
Total, outside continental United States.....	215, 569, 000	



*Military construction program, fiscal year 1958—Continued*

	PLANNING	Total program
Planning.....		\$25, 000, 000
	MINOR CONSTRUCTION	
Minor construction.....		18, 000, 000
	SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	
Support activities.....		31, 200, 000
Total.....		1, 158, 487, 000
Less application of Spanish pesetas.....		19, 000, 000
Less anticipated reimbursements.....		4, 408, 000
Total, new program, fiscal year 1958.....		1, 135, 079, 000

The Committee has made only a relatively few small reductions amounting to \$17,210,000 affecting specific projects in the requested Air Force construction program. Comments regarding these specific changes made by the Committee, the reasons therefore, and instructions or suggestions for further action by the Department of the Air Force and others are contained in the following paragraphs.

The Committee reduced the \$29,169,000 requested for the Air Force Academy by \$8,332,000 or the exact total of the items relating to the air field complex proposed for construction on the Academy site. The Committee feels that this air field is certainly not an urgent item and should be postponed for further consideration. Peterson Field now used by the Air Force is within 20 miles of the Academy and will continue to be available for use until a final determination is made.

Some members of the Committee are disturbed by what appears to be a lack of concern for cost factors by the Department of the Air Force in the planning, construction and furnishing of the Air Academy. In keeping with the Academies of other services the purpose of the Air Force Academy is to train officers. The Academy should be a first-class facility in which the American people can take pride; but it should not be a monument to governmental extravagance.

The hearing record discloses examples of items which have been contracted for at a figure considerably in excess of the cost estimated in the 1957 budget requests. It is true that building costs have materially increased since 1953, but many of these increases are in excess of the recognized increase in building costs and in some cases are as much as twice the original estimate. In a few instances the size and scope of buildings have been increased beyond that previously justified to the Committee.

Hearings over the past several years will reveal that the Congress and American people were sold an Air Force Academy that was not to exceed the total cost of \$126,000,000. Yet, these previous commitments appear to have been largely ignored by responsible Air Force officials and the Congress is now requested to approve additional millions for this institution.

In connection with the Air Academy and in line with holding costs within reasonable bounds the Committee has disapproved a request contained in the general provisions to increase the cost limitation on a house for the Academy Superintendent from the existing \$75,000 to \$97,500. It is felt that the \$75,000 limitation which does not

include the cost of land, roads, or utilities is entirely adequate for a house of this nature.

Approval has been withheld from certain land items at a number of Air Force Bases which had been previously approved for acquisition by the Congress, but on which no action has been taken to secure final clearance with the respective Armed Services Committees, as required by law. The Air Force has had these particular land items in the working program for the past year, without taking the necessary steps to obtain clearance by the Legislative Committees. Such action is being taken on these particular items merely as an indication of what future Committee action will be on all land items not previously cleared with the appropriate Legislative Committees before being presented to the Appropriations Committee of the House. All such items would have been deleted this year had the Air Force have had previous notice of the Committee's intent in this regard. Attention is directed to an earlier statement in this chapter of the Committee report on the subject. Specific items were deleted from the requests for Otis, Oxnard and Steward Air Force Bases, Truax Field, Youngstown Municipal Airport, Lawrence G. Hanscom Field, Randolph, Sheppard, and Seward Air Force Bases, and a number of AC&W sites. The Committee will entertain reprogramming requests for these items after the Air Force has obtained the proper legislative clearances.

The requests for laundries at Patrick Air Force Base Auxiliaries No. 3 and No. 4 have been deleted. The Committee feels that local private enterprise should be encouraged to take care of these particular laundry needs. The Committee has also withheld approval from such non-military overseas construction as the road proposed in connection with the Wheelus Air Force Base, the Ferrypoint Bridge in Bermuda, and waterfront improvement in the Azores. These items do not appear to be proper military construction projects:

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			
	INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES			
203	Loran Stations.....	\$5, 500, 000	\$5, 500, 000	-----
198	United States Scientific Satellite.....	34, 200, 000	<sup>1</sup> (34, 200, 000)	-\$34, 200, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
203	Military construction, Army.....	325, 000, 000	305, 000, 000	-20, 000, 000
16	Military construction, Army Reserve Forces.....	55, 000, 000	46, 000, 000	-9, 000, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY			
203	Military construction, Navy.....	335, 000, 000	265, 000, 000	-70, 000, 000
16	Military construction, Naval Reserve Forces.....	10, 000, 000	-----	-10, 000, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE			
203	Military construction, Air Force.....	1, 000, 000, 000	900, 000, 000	-100, 000, 000
	Total, Chapter II.....	1, 764, 700, 000	1, 521, 500, 000	-243, 200, 000

<sup>1</sup> To be derived by transfer from fiscal year 1958 annual appropriations available to the Department of Defense.





## CHAPTER III

### SUBCOMMITTEE

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana, *Chairman*

J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia  
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York  
HENDERSON LANHAM, Georgia  
WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky  
WINFIELD K. DENTON, Indiana  
HUGH Q. ALEXANDER, North Carolina

JOHN TABER, New York  
RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH  
Massachusetts  
GERALD R. FORD, JR., Michigan  
EDWARD T. MILLER, Maryland

## FOREIGN OPERATIONS

### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CIVIL FUNCTIONS

*Administration, Ryukyu Islands.*—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,410,000 for this item which is an increase of \$60,000 over the amount appropriated for 1957 when this item was known as "Government and Relief in Occupied Areas". The increase allowed is to provide for the Civil Service retirement contribution. The amount recommended is \$1,465,000 below the budget estimate.

*Construction of Power System, Ryukyu Islands.*—The Committee has disapproved the budget request of \$9,200,000 for a new electric power plant for the Ryukyu Islands. Testimony disclosed that the Ryukyuan economy, for the benefit of which the plant is proposed, is now using less than 40 percent of the output of the existing, U. S. financed, permanent generating plant.

### EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

The Committee recommends that not to exceed \$1,900,000 of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington shall be available for all administrative expenses of the bank for the fiscal year 1958. The amount allowed is a decrease of \$80,000 in the budget estimate and is an increase of \$230,000 over the amount provided for fiscal year 1957 of which \$97,000 is for payment to the Civil Service retirement fund.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

II. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	FOREIGN OPERATIONS			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS			
16	Administration, Ryukyu Islands.....	\$3, 875, 000	\$2, 410, 000	—\$1, 465, 000
16	Construction of power system, Ryukyu Islands.....	9, 200, 000	-----	—9, 200, 000
	Subtotal.....	13, 075, 000	2, 410, 000	—10, 665, 000
	EXPORT-IMPORT BANK			
16	Administrative expense limitation.....	(1, 980, 000)	(1, 900, 000)	(—80, 000)
	Total, Chapter III.....	13, 075, 000	2, 410, 000	—10, 665, 000

## CHAPTER IV

### SUBCOMMITTEE

#### ALBERT THOMAS, Texas, *Chairman*

SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois

JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee

EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts

CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois

HAROLD C. OSTERTAG, New York

CHARLES RAPER JONAS, North Carolina

### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

#### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

*Disaster relief.*—The bill contains \$15,000,000 as recommended in the budget estimate for assisting States and local governments in coping with major disasters under the provisions of Public Law 875, 81st Congress. It is estimated that \$33,000,000 will be needed for such assistance during 1958. The amount in the fund at the present time is \$17,400,000 which, with the amount recommended by the Committee, will bring the fund to \$32,400,000.

#### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

*Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.*—The bill contains \$30,000, a reduction of \$5,000 in the budget estimate, for microfilming and transporting to the Republic of the Philippines certain records captured by the United States forces from Philippine insurgents in 1899–1903. Such transfer was recently authorized in Public Law 85–81.

#### HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

*Office of the Administrator.*—The bill contains \$450,000 for financing the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program in 1958, a reduction of \$50,000 in the budget estimate. Appropriations for this program were not included in the regular bill as legislation was pending in the Congress to continue the program beyond June 30, 1957. The Housing Act of 1957 recently extended the program until July 31, 1959.

#### VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

*Soldiers and sailors civil relief.*—The Committee has not approved a \$1,300,000 budget estimate for this item for making refunds to certain veterans. The Committee is of the opinion the matter should be properly considered by the legislative committees of the Congress and legislative authorization for such refunds approved before an appropriation is made.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT			
198	Disaster relief-----	\$15, 000, 000	\$15, 000, 000	-----
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
213	Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service----	35, 000	30, 000	—\$5, 000
	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY			
213	Office of the Administrator-----	500, 000	450, 000	—50, 000
	VETERANS ADMINISTRATION			
213	Soldiers and sailors civil relief-----	1, 300, 000	-----	—1, 300, 000
	Total, Chapter IV-----	16, 835, 000	15, 480, 000	—1, 355, 000



## CHAPTER V

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, *Chairman***

W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas

ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, New Jersey

DON MAGNUSON, Washington

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa

IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania

HAMER H. BUDGE, Idaho

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

*Resources management.*—The Committee has approved the request for \$118,000 to assist the Indians of the Gila River Indian Reservation in the payment of their assessments for support of the San Carlos irrigation project, but the Committee has provided that such funds shall be made available for this purpose from appropriations already made for resources management and/or other 1958 annual appropriations. In view of the substantial increase in the 1958 appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, this additional expense can be absorbed without seriously curtailing other services.

### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

*Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission.*—The Committee has approved \$60,000 of the request for \$75,000. This commission was authorized to be established August 1, 1956, and its final report is due August 1, 1958. A total of \$75,000 was authorized to be appropriated. While it is not to be expected that a commission such as this would be appointed and get into operation immediately upon authorization, there has been the unusually long period of one year elapse in this instance. The committee does not feel that it would be in keeping with the intent of the authorizing act to provide the full amount of the maximum appropriation that was authorized for the life of the commission, when it is only going to operate for one year.

*Commission for a National Cultural Center.*—The Committee has approved the request to continue for one year the availability of funds appropriated for the same general purpose in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

II. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
198	Resources management-----	\$118, 000	(1)	—\$118, 000
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
213	Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission-----	75, 000	\$60, 000	—15, 000
213	Commission for a National Cultural Center-----	(1)	(1)	-----
	Total, Chapter V-----	193, 000	60, 000	—133, 000

<sup>1</sup> Language.

## CHAPTER VI

### SUBCOMMITTEE

CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri, *Chairman*

LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio  
JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island  
JOHN J. RILEY, South Carolina  
JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee  
EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts  
DON MAGNUSON, Washington

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa  
H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota  
JOHN TABER, New York  
IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania  
HAMER H. BUDGE, Idaho

## PUBLIC WORKS

### TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

An appropriation of \$13,317,000 is recommended. This is a reduction of \$1,465,000 in the budget estimate of \$14,782,000.

Of the reduction, \$1,000,000 will be compensated by estimated savings in previously appropriated funds which carry over into the fiscal year 1958. The remaining portion of the reduction is allocated as follows:

	Amount allowed	Reduction
Topographic mapping.....	\$200, 000	\$115, 000
Fertilizer, agriculture and munitions development.....	2, 700, 000	204, 000
Watershed protection and improvement.....	934, 000	127, 000
Administrative and general expenses.....	711, 000	19, 000

With the exception of the topographic mapping program, the above reductions have been made in order to hold the appropriations for the programs involved to the 1957 level. The budget request for topographic mapping is \$315,000, an increase of \$215,000 over the 1957 program. Action of the Committee on this item provides a total of \$200,000 or an increase of \$100,000 over the 1957 appropriation.

The Committee has allowed the full budget request for the acquisition of assets program and for the navigation, flood control, and power operations programs.

With respect to the corporate budget the Committee directs that funds used for sales promotion in the power operations program be limited to \$500,000 instead of \$779,000 as programed in the budget.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
16	PUBLIC WORKS Tennessee Valley Authority-----	\$14, 782, 000	\$13, 317, 000	—\$1, 465, 000



## CHAPTER VII

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**JOHN J. ROONEY, New York, *Chairman***

PRINCE H. PRESTON, Georgia  
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida  
DON MAGNUSON, Washington

FREDERIC R. COUDERT, JR., New York  
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio  
CLIFF CLEVENGER, Ohio

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

#### ELEVENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

There is included in the bill the sum of \$290,000 a reduction of \$85,000 in the amount requested in the budget estimate for this item. The recommended amount is to enable the Department of State to cover additional expenses and make contributions to the World Health Organization for increased costs incurred in holding its eleventh assembly in this country rather than at the Organization's headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The bill includes language permitting the payment of an additional \$5,696 to the NATO Parliamentary Conference out of funds previously appropriated for Contributions to International Organizations.

#### INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

The Committee recommends the sum of \$80,000 to provide for the United States one-half share of expenses of a coordinated program for the conservation of pink salmon stocks of common concern to Canada and the United States.

#### EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

There is included in the bill the sum of \$3,525,000, the amount of the budget estimate for this item as contained in House Doc. No. 198. These funds are to be used to purchase Israeli pounds to this extent accrued to the Treasury of the United States through operation of the Informational Media Guaranty Program in the State of Israel. Legislation authorizing the use of these foreign currencies for educational, scientific and cultural purposes was included in the Mutual Security Act of 1956. The language recommended in the bill provides that the Treasury Department shall determine the rates of exchange, and that the amounts of such purchases shall be covered into miscellaneous receipts of the United States Treasury.

## THE JUDICIARY

## COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

*Salaries of referees.*—The request for \$11,500 additional for salary adjustments is not allowed at this time. The Committee is unanimous in the opinion that an item such as this should be a part of the regular annual appropriation bill rather than a supplemental request.

*Expenses of referees.*—The Committee recommends \$75,000 additional, to be derived from the referees' expense fund, for the salaries and expenses of 20 additional temporary clerks to take care of the unprecedented situation which has developed in many districts due to the rising volume of bankruptcy work. The Committee was advised that under present estimates approximately 82,000 bankruptcy cases will be filed in the fiscal year 1958, which is 8,000 cases more than were estimated only a few months ago.

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

## PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

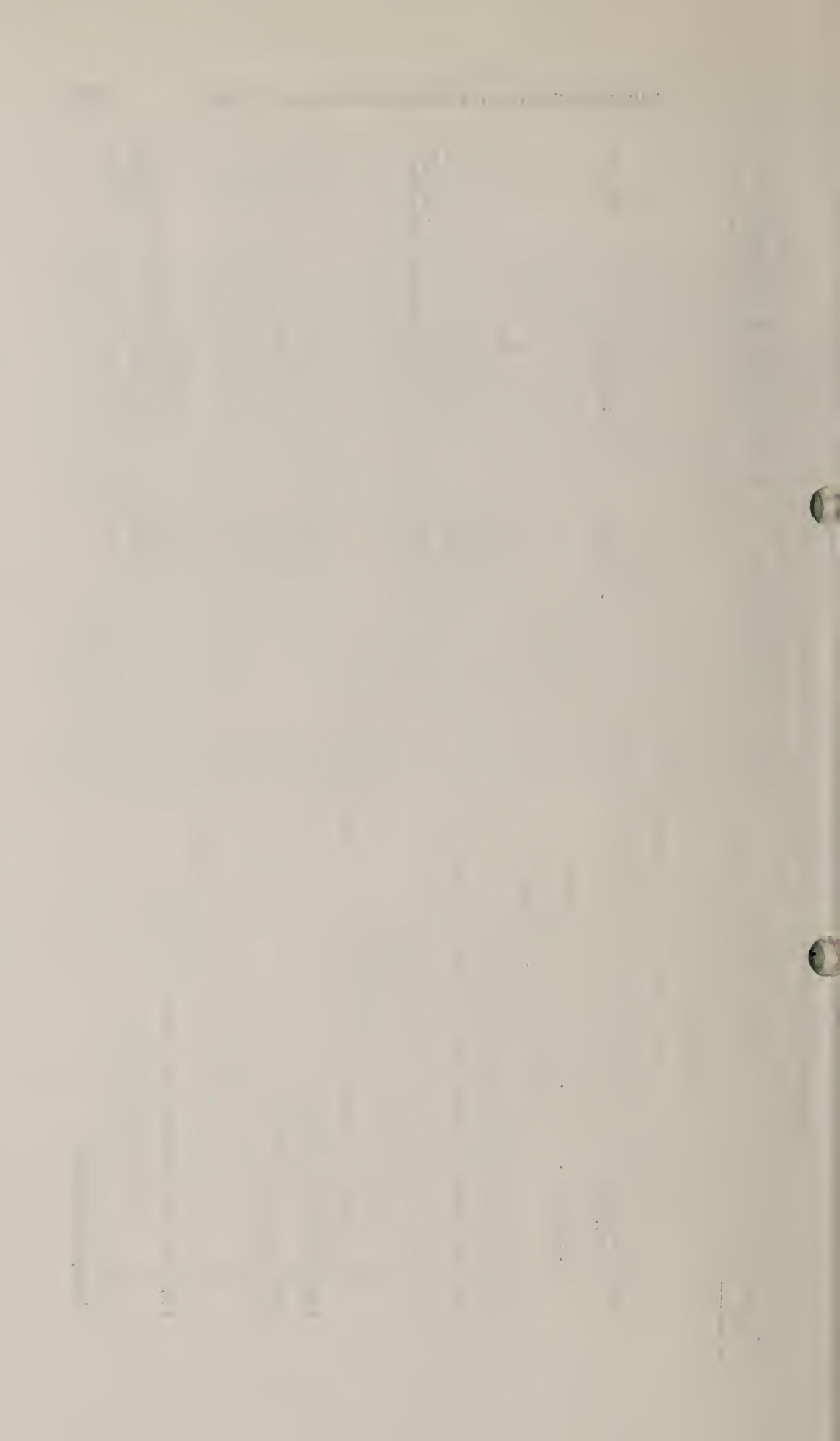
The sum of \$2,200,000, the amount of the budget estimate, is included in the bill to provide funds for a United States trade fair exhibit of American life and industry in Gorki Park, Moscow in the summer of 1958.

It is expected that every effort will be made to obtain the cooperation of American business companies in this trade fair exhibit, including those companies which refused to participate in the recent Poznan Fair, behind the Iron Curtain.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES			
198	Eleventh World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization-----	\$375, 000	\$290, 000	—\$85, 000
	Contributions to International Organizations-----		( <sup>1</sup> )	-----
	INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS			
213	International Fisheries Commissions-----	80, 000	80, 000	-----
198	Educational, Scientific and Cultural Activities-----	3, 525, 000	3, 525, 000	-----
	Total, Department of State-----	3, 980, 000	3, 895, 000	—85, 000
	THE JUDICIARY			
	COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES			
198	Salaries of Referees-----	(11, 500)	-----	(—11, 500)
198	Expenses of Referees-----	(172, 000)	(75, 000)	(—97, 000)
	Total, the Judiciary-----	(183, 500)	(75, 000)	(—108, 500)
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT			
198	President's Special International Program-----	2, 200, 000	2, 200, 000	-----
	Total, Chapter VII-----	6, 180, 000	6, 095, 000	—85, 000

<sup>1</sup> Language included.





## CHAPTER VIII

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia, *Chairman***

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana

ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, New Jersey

TOM STEED, Oklahoma

GORDON CANFIELD, New Jersey

EARL WILSON, Indiana

BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT

House Report No. 68, 85th Congress, dated February 15, 1957, contained on page 4 a directive to the effect that the perennial "studying" of the problem of economies in disbursing functions be concluded and reported to the Committee by June 30, 1957. The report further directed that each participating agency report separately in the event general agreement could not be reached.

Senate Report No. 416, 85th Congress, dated June 7, 1957, reported savings which were understood to have been made in one test case, and reiterated the request for a report by June 30, 1957.

No report has been received.

Section 4 of Executive Order 6166, dated June 10, 1933, provided authority for the delegation of the disbursing function "according as the interests of efficiency and economy may require."

The President, in his State of the Union message this year said:

Through the next four years, I shall continue to insist that the executive departments and agencies of Government search out additional ways to save money and manpower.

The Secretary of the Treasury said, on January 23, 1957:

From your point of view, Mr. Chairman, and the point of view of all you gentlemen here, I think you can make a very substantial contribution. \* \* \* If you approach this in the same way that it has been prepared, you may very well in your efforts turn up places here and there where some economies can be effected. \* \* \*

The Fiscal Assistant Secretary's statement, on January 28, 1957, epitomizes the situation which has existed ever since the original working group report of 1952, to wit:

We (the Treasury Department) can't get anybody to agree with us, sir.

The Committee is in possession of correspondence indicating the nature and extent of savings as in the magnitude of \$2,000,000, or nearly 12 percent of the present appropriation to the Division of Disbursement. As an illustration, under date of March 21, 1957, the Railroad Retirement Board, the first test case in the decentralization studies, advised the current study group as follows:

Our experience, to date, in writing (annuity) checks shows we have reduced costs, improved service to railroad employees, and opened broad areas for planning further improvements in the Board's operations.

\* \* \* our cost for the current fiscal year's work is about \$171,000 less than it would have been under \* \* \* the Treasury Division of Disbursement \* \* \*.

The continuation of, and interminable delay in, studying and reviewing this subject is intolerable.

Here is a function, the delegation of which has proven to be in "the interests of efficiency and economy."

Here have been searched out, and repeatedly pointed out, "additional ways to save money and manpower."

Here have been turned up "places \* \* \* where some economies can be effected."

In the absence of action by the Executive Branch, the Committee is using this vehicle to inform the Treasury Department that in the event a report to the contrary is not received, it will consider only estimates for the fiscal year 1959 which contemplate the dispersal of large-scale repetitive payments to the Departments and agencies concerned.

#### COAST GUARD

##### ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENT

The Committee recommends appropriation of the supplemental estimate of \$8,100,000 as requested in House Document Numbered 198. This amount corresponds to the \$8,205,000 eliminated by the Committee and Congress in considering the regular annual appropriation for 1958 for the lack, at that time, of a requested report on the Coast Guard aircraft situation, and the then lack of detailed support as to make and model of aircraft proposed to be procured. The report, and justifications as to make and model, have now been received. Approval of the pending request is as to procurement of long range land based aircraft for the replacement of presently over-age craft, and does not constitute a position with respect to the overall Coast Guard aircraft recommendations which will be considered at greater length in connection with the 1959 regular annual estimates. At the same time, the Committee will rely on the testimony of Assistant Secretary Kendall to the effect that the replacement program will go forward, and that the presently recommended appropriation will not swell the coffers of impounded funds for the sake of Administration "economy" at the possible expense of safety.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
	COAST GUARD			
198	Acquisition, construction, and improvements-----	\$8, 100, 000	\$8, 100, 000	-----

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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## CHAPTER IX

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan, Chairman**

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky

EARL WILSON, Indiana

BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

### OPERATING EXPENSES

*Compensation and retirement fund expenses.*—The District of Columbia, by Civil Service Commission determination, is liable for 6½ per cent of total payroll costs as its contribution to the Civil Service Retirement Fund from October 1, 1956, the effective date of Public Law 854 of the 84th Congress. As a result, the District of Columbia requested \$1,033,000, the difference between the revised liability for the fiscal year 1957 and the amount of funds provided for this purpose in the fiscal year 1957 District of Columbia Appropriation Act. However, in view of the date of submission of the estimate on June 18, the Committee had the Budget Office of the District review its requirements and has on file a letter dated July 9, advising that the estimate could be reduced by \$53,000. The Committee recommends the revised estimate of \$980,000.

*Office of Corporation Counsel.*—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$40,000, a reduction of \$15,000 in the budget estimate, to enable the Office to carry out a newly-assigned function as a result of passage of Public Law 94, approved July 10, 1957, which provides for the reciprocal enforcement of legislation relating to the obligation of parents, particularly fathers, to support their families.

*Courts.*—An appropriation of \$73,000, a reduction of \$25,000 in the budget estimate, is approved for this branch of the District Government to carry out its duties as a result of passage of Public Law 94. This estimate is related to the request for the Office of Corporation Counsel noted above.

*Department of Licenses and Inspections.*—The Committee has disapproved the estimate of \$10,000 to enable the Department to enforce the provisions of Public Law 87, approved July 10, 1957, the Charitable Solicitation Act. The estimate is for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year and the Committee is of the opinion that the item can be considered in connection with the 1959 Budget and that the slight delay of three months will not adversely affect the initiation of administration of the Act.

*National Zoological Park.*—The Committee approves the budget estimate of \$49,000 for the cost of converting Animal Keeper positions from GS grades to wage-board classifications.

## CAPITAL OUTLAY

*Public Building Construction.*—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,421,000 for the construction of four elementary school additions. Included in the Committee reduction of \$310,000 is a voluntary reduction by the District of \$118,500, the elimination of the funds requested for furniture and equipment due to the anticipated date of completion of the projects, and a reduction of \$110,000 in the cost of the site for the Bryan Elementary School Addition.

## MISCELLANEOUS

The Committee recommends the budget estimates totaling \$142,105 for the payment of Claims and Suits, Judgments, and Audited Claims.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
	OPERATING EXPENSES			
198	Compensation and retirement fund expenses, fiscal year 1957--	(\$1, 033, 000)	(\$980, 000)	(-\$53, 000)
213	Office of Corporation Counsel-----	(55, 000)	(40, 000)	(-15, 000)
213	Courts-----	(98, 000)	(73, 000)	(-25, 000)
213	Department of Licenses and Inspections-----	(10, 000)	-----	(-10, 000)
213	National Zoological Park-----	(49, 000)	(49, 000)	-----
	CAPITAL OUTLAY			
213	Public Building Construction-----	(2, 731, 000)	(2, 421, 000)	(-310, 000)
	MISCELLANEOUS			
198	Settlement of claims and suits-----	(14, 778)	(14, 778)	-----
198 213	}Judgments-----	(15, 038)	(15, 038)	-----
198 213	}Audited Claims-----	(112, 289)	(112, 289)	-----
	Total, Chapter IX-----	(4, 118, 105)	(3, 705, 105)	(-413, 000)

1	1121	1
102	1712	11
113	129	1
114	111	1
115	111	1
116	111	1
117	111	1
118	111	1
119	111	1
120	111	1
121	111	1
122	111	1
123	111	1
124	111	1
125	111	1
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186	111	1
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188	111	1
189	111	1
190	111	1
191	111	1
192	111	1
193	111	1
194	111	1
195	111	1
196	111	1
197	111	1
198	111	1
199	111	1
200	111	1



## CHAPTER X

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas, *Chairman***

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio  
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York

WALT HORAN, Washington  
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

This chapter carries funds for the usual gratuity payment to the beneficiary of a deceased member of the House of Representatives.

In addition, a supplemental item for general expenses of the Capitol Police Force is included to permit publication, as required by law, of police regulations currently under revision. Funds for this purpose were included in the 1957 bill but were not so used because the regulations were not ready. Any portion of the sum not required will revert.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
	Gratuity payment to beneficiary of deceased Member.....	-----	\$22, 500	+ \$22, 500
	CAPITOL POLICE			
213	General expenses.....	\$2, 000	2, 000	-----
	Total, Chapter X.....	2, 000	24, 500	+ 22, 500

## CHAPTER XI

### CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends the full amount of \$1,881,967 contained in the House Document Numbered 213 to cover claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States. Of this amount, \$479,580 represents judgments of the Court of Claims and the United States district courts. The amount provided for claims is \$1,402,387.

In addition, the Committee recommends the appropriation of \$222,120 which was contained in Senate Document numbered 38 and deleted during the consideration of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.

## CHAPTER XII

### GENERAL PROVISION

The bill includes Section 1201, a general provision making limited revision of that part of Section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, which relates to making of apportionments of appropriations.

The substance of the proposed revision is to make applicable to the head of the agency *requesting or recommending* an apportionment those provisions of the law precluding apportionment or reapportionment on a basis indicating necessity for a deficiency or supplemental appropriations unless within exceptions expressly set out in the law. Presently, only the officer *approving* the apportionment—the Director of the Budget—is subject to such prohibition. But he is not directly in charge of administration of the funds; he does not personally justify the budget program before the committees; he is not directly accountable to the committees for stewardship of funds allocated to his administration. These responsibilities devolve upon the agency head.

Experience indicates need for this amendment so as to place directly on the agency administering the funds the force of the prohibition against operating on a deficiency apportionment basis.



SUBCOMMITTEE

**GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama, *Chairman***

GEORGE H. MAHON, Texas  
HARRY R. SHEPPARD, California  
J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia  
LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan  
JOHN F. SHELLEY, California

IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania  
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, JR., New York  
EARL WILSON, Indiana  
BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania

**GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION  
ACT, 1958**

The Committee considered a request, in H. Doe. No. 198 for language exempting from the price limitation on automobile procurement the cost of special features or auxiliary equipment required for carrying out "investigative, law enforcement, or intelligence activities."

The accompanying bill does not contain the requested provision for several reasons. One, police-type radio equipment, and all auto equipment required solely for the use of such radio, is already outside of the limitation (the Committee is in receipt of a letter from the Comptroller General, dated July 26, 1957, making this point abundantly clear). Secondly, although the requested language contained a phrase "in accordance with standards prescribed by the Administrator of General Services", the standards which were proposed related to the vehicle and offered no effective criteria as to necessity for end use. Finally, there would appear to be room within the present price ceiling (\$1,500) to accommodate nearly all of the special features desired, especially considering that all equipment associated solely with police-type radio is outside the limitation.

## LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 2, beginning on line 13, in connection with Civil Aeronautics Administration:

*Provided further, That beginning on June 30, 1965, and not later than June 30 of each year thereafter, the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration shall pay from income derived from operation of the airport an amount which will repay to the Treasury of the United States the full capital investment from Federal appropriations in a period of 35 years.*

On page 3, beginning on line 16, in connection with Department of Defense:

*Provided, That within thirty days after the end of each quarter the Secretary of Defense shall render to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a full report of the transfers made pursuant to this authority.*

On page 9, beginning on line 19, in connection with Department of Defense:

*SEC. 211. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter may be used to begin construction on new bases for which specific appropriations have not been made.*

On page 17, beginning on line 11, in connection with Contributions to International Organizations:

*Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of Public Law 689, Eighty-fourth Congress, an additional contribution of \$5,696 to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference is authorized out of funds previously appropriated for "Contributions to International Organizations".*

## COMPLIANCE WITH CLAUSE 3, RULE XIII

The following is submitted in compliance with clause 3, Rule XIII:

## PENDING BILL

## EXISTING LAW

On page 23, Chapter XII, beginning at line 14:

*SEC. 1201. Subsection (e) (1) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), is hereby further amended to read as follows:*

*“(e) (1) No apportionment or reappropriation, or request therefor by the head of an agency, which, in the judgment of the officer making or the agency head requesting such apportionment or reappropriation, would indicate a necessity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate shall be made except upon a determination by such officer or agency head, as the case may be, that such action is required because of (A) any laws enacted subsequent to the transmission to the Congress of the estimates for an appropriation which require expenditures beyond administrative control; or (B) emergencies involving the safety of human life, the protection of property, or the immediate welfare of individuals in cases where an appropriation has been made to enable the United States to make payment of, or contributions toward, sums which are required to be paid to individuals either in specific amounts fixed by law or in accordance with formulae prescribed by law.”*

Subsection (e) (1), Section 3679 of Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665):

(e) (1) No apportionment or reappropriation which, in the judgment of the officer making such apportionment or reappropriation, would indicate a necessity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate shall be made except upon a determination by such officer that such action is required because of (A) any laws enacted subsequent to the transmission to the Congress of the estimates for an appropriation which require expenditures beyond administrative control; or (B) emergencies involving the safety of human life, the protection of property, or the immediate welfare of individuals in cases where an appropriation has been made to enable the United States to make payment of, or contributions toward, sums which are required to be paid to individuals either in specific amounts fixed by law or in accordance with formulae prescribed by law.



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development, from a small collection of colonies to a great nation.

The early years of the United States were marked by a struggle for independence from Great Britain.

The American Revolution was a turning point in the history of the world, as it established the principle of self-government.

The United States has since grown into a great power, with a rich culture and a strong economy.

The history of the United States is a story of progress and achievement, and it is a story that continues to inspire us today.

The United States is a land of opportunity, and it is a land where every man, woman, and child has the chance to make a better life for himself and his family.

The history of the United States is a story of hope and dreams, and it is a story that is still being written.

The United States is a land of freedom, and it is a land where every man, woman, and child has the right to live as he or she sees fit.

The history of the United States is a story of courage and sacrifice, and it is a story that is still being written.

The United States is a land of peace, and it is a land where every man, woman, and child has the right to live in peace and harmony.

The history of the United States is a story of love and compassion, and it is a story that is still being written.

The United States is a land of justice, and it is a land where every man, woman, and child has the right to be treated fairly.

The history of the United States is a story of wisdom and knowledge, and it is a story that is still being written.

The United States is a land of beauty, and it is a land where every man, woman, and child has the right to enjoy the beauty of nature.

The history of the United States is a story of faith and belief, and it is a story that is still being written.



Union Calendar No. 399

85<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 9131

[Report No. 1009]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 6, 1957

Mr. CANNON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AUGUST 6, 1957

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

1        *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2   *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3   That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4   in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply regu-  
5   lar and supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited  
6   as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958") for the  
7   fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes,  
8   namely:

## CHAPTER I

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

## CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT,

## ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

For necessary expenses for the construction and development of a public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by the Act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 770), including acquisition of land, \$12,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$250,000 may be advanced to the applicable appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for necessary administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That beginning on June 30, 1965, and not later than June 30 of each year thereafter, the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration shall pay from income derived from operation of the airport an amount which will repay to the Treasury of the United States the full capital investment from Federal appropriations in a period of thirty-five years.

## CHAPTER II

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

## FUNCTIONS

## INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

## LORAN STATIONS

For construction of additional loran stations by the Coast Guard, to remain available until expended, \$5,500,000, which shall be transferred on approval of the Secretary of Defense to the appropriation, "Acquisition, construction, and improvements", Coast Guard.

## UNITED STATES SCIENTIFIC SATELLITE

For necessary expenses for the United States Scientific Satellite, \$34,200,000, to be derived by transfer from such annual appropriations available to the Department of Defense as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That within thirty days after the end of each quarter the Secretary of Defense shall render to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a full report of the transfers made pursuant to this authority.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Army as authorized by sections 102 and 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), by section 102 of the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), the Act of August 3, 1956 (Public Law 968), and the additional projects as may be authorized by law during the first session of the Eighty-fifth Congress, without regard to section 4774 (d) of title 10, United States Code, and section 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, to remain available until expended, \$305,000,000.

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE FORCES

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the reserve components, including contributions therefor, as authorized by sections 2231-2238 of title 10, United States Code, without regard to section 4774 (d) of title 10, United States Code, and section 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, and land and interests therein may be acquired and construction prosecuted thereon prior to the approval



1 of title by the Attorney General as required by section 355  
2 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; and hire of passenger  
3 motor vehicles; \$46,000,000, to remain available until  
4 expended.

5 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

6 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

7 For acquisition, construction, installation, and equip-  
8 ment of temporary or permanent public works, naval in-  
9 stallations, and facilities for the Navy as authorized by  
10 section 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law  
11 155), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the  
12 Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of Sep-  
13 tember 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15,  
14 1955 (Public Law 161), the Act of August 3, 1956 (Pub-  
15 lic Law 968), and the additional projects as may be au-  
16 thorized by law during the first session of the Eighty-fifth  
17 Congress, without regard to section 3734, Revised Statutes,  
18 as amended, including personnel in the Bureau of Yards and  
19 Docks and other personal services necessary for the purposes  
20 of this appropriation, to remain available until expended,  
21 \$265,000,000.

22 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

23 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

24 For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment  
25 of temporary or permanent public works, military installa-

1 tions, and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by sec-  
2 tions 2231-2238 of title 10, United States Code, by section  
3 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155),  
4 by section 302 of the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law  
5 534), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the  
6 Act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325), the Act of July  
7 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954  
8 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law  
9 161), the Act of August 3, 1956 (Public Law 968), and  
10 the additional projects as may be authorized by law dur-  
11 ing the first session of the Eighty-fifth Congress, without  
12 regard to section 9774 (d) of title 10, United States Code,  
13 and section 3734 Revised Statutes as amended, to remain  
14 available until expended, \$900,000,000.

#### 15 GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 201. Funds appropriated to the military depart-  
17 ments for construction in prior years are hereby made avail-  
18 able for construction authorized for each such department  
19 by the authorizations enacted into law during the first session  
20 of the Eighty-fifth Congress.

21 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter  
22 shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee  
23 contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to  
24 be performed within the continental United States without

1 the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense  
2 setting forth the reasons therefor.

3 SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter  
4 shall be expended for additional costs involved in expedit-  
5 ing construction unless the Secretary of Defense certifies  
6 such costs to be necessary to protect the national interest and  
7 establishes a reasonable completion date for each project,  
8 taking into consideration the urgency of the requirement, the  
9 type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal  
10 conditions affecting the construction and the application of  
11 economical construction practices.

12 SEC. 204. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter  
13 shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactiva-  
14 tion of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in the  
15 United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which the  
16 Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his  
17 reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such  
18 facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at  
19 reasonable rates.

20 SEC. 205. Funds appropriated to the military depart-  
21 ments for construction are hereby made available for advance  
22 planning, construction design and architectural services, as  
23 authorized by section 504 of the Act of September 28, 1951,



1 as amended (69 Stat. 352), and for hire of passenger motor  
2 vehicles.

3 SEC. 206. Appropriations to the military departments  
4 for construction may be charged for the cost of administra-  
5 tion, supervision and inspection of family housing authorized  
6 pursuant to title IV of the Act of August 11, 1955 (Public  
7 Law 345), in an amount not to exceed three and one-half  
8 per centum of the cost of each such project: *Provided*,  
9 That such appropriations shall be reimbursed from the  
10 proceeds of any mortgage executed on each such project.

11 SEC. 207. Any limitations contained in the Department  
12 of Defense Appropriation Act, 1958, on the unit cost of  
13 construction of family quarters shall not be applicable to  
14 forty-seven units of family quarters at the United States  
15 Air Force Academy, the individual cost of which shall not  
16 exceed the following limitations: \$75,000 on one unit for  
17 the superintendent; \$50,000 on two units for the deans;  
18 and \$30,000 on forty-four units for department heads.

19 SEC. 208. Funds appropriated to the military depart-  
20 ments for construction may be used for advances to the  
21 Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, for the  
22 purposes of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941



1 (55 Stat. 765), as amended, and section 12 of the Federal-  
2 Aid Highway Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 785), as amended,  
3 when projects authorized therein are certified as important  
4 to the national defense by the Secretary of Defense.

5 SEC. 209. The family unit costs for family housing  
6 including land authorized to be purchased by section 103  
7 of H. R. 8240, Eighty-fifth Congress, may exceed by not  
8 more than 15 per centum the respective limitations on such  
9 costs contained in the Department of Defense Appropriation  
10 Act for 1958.

11 SEC. 210. Any limitations contained in the Department  
12 of Defense Appropriation Act, 1958, on the unit cost of  
13 the construction of family quarters shall not be applicable  
14 to such units constructed in Canada, Alaska, and the Aleutian  
15 Islands. The average per unit cost of all family quarters con-  
16 structed in Canada, Alaska, and the Aleutian Islands shall  
17 not exceed \$32,000, and in no event shall the individual cost  
18 exceed \$40,000.

19 SEC. 211. None of the funds appropriated in this chap-  
20 ter may be used to begin construction on new bases for  
21 which specific appropriations have **not been made**.

## CHAPTER III

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

## ADMINISTRATION, RYUKYU ISLANDS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government of the Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, tuition, travel expenses, and fees incident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number; translation rights, photographic work, educational exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview and review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$2,410,000, of which not to exceed \$1,340,000 shall be available for administrative and information and education expenses: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation Act  
2 for the current fiscal year for the military functions of the  
3 Department of the Army shall apply to expenditures made  
4 from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures  
5 from this appropriation may be made outside continental  
6 United States when necessary to carry out its purposes, with-  
7 out regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised  
8 Statutes, as amended, civil service or classification laws, or  
9 provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a  
10 citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That expendi-  
11 tures may be made hereunder for the purposes of economic  
12 rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands in such manner as to  
13 be consistent with the general objectives of titles II and III  
14 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and in the manner  
15 authorized by sections 505 (a) and 522 (e) thereof: *Pro-*  
16 *vided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be  
17 used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regu-  
18 lations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army  
19 to pay ocean transportation charges from United States  
20 ports, including Territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukus for  
21 the movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by,  
22 United States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered  
23 with and recommended by the Advisory Committee on  
24 Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages consigned to  
25 individuals residing in such areas: *Provided further*, That



1 under the rules and regulations to be prescribed, the Secre-  
2 tary of the Army shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound  
3 for the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food  
4 or other general classification of commodities shipped to the  
5 Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates  
6 charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this  
7 proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to  
8 individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may trans-  
9 fer to any other department or agency any function or func-  
10 tions provided for under this appropriation, and there shall  
11 be transferred to any such department or agency without  
12 reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation from  
13 which procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau  
14 of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any  
15 function or functions so transferred.

## 16 CORPORATION

17 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make  
18 such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing  
19 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with  
20 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without  
21 regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104  
22 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as  
23 may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in



1 the budget for the fiscal year 1958 for such corporation,  
2 except as hereinafter provided:

3 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF  
4 WASHINGTON (LIMITATION)

5 Not to exceed \$1,900,000 (to be computed on an ac-  
6 crual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of  
7 Washington shall be available during the current fiscal year  
8 for all administrative expenses of the bank, including serv-  
9 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
10 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem  
11 for individuals, and not to exceed \$9,000 for entertainment  
12 allowances for members of the Board of Directors when spe-  
13 cifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board: *Provided*,  
14 That necessary expenses (including special services per-  
15 formed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other  
16 personal services, and fees or dues to international organi-  
17 zations of credit institutions engaged in financing foreign  
18 trade) in connection with the acquisition, operation, main-  
19 tenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal  
20 property belonging to the bank or in which it has an interest,  
21 including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, or the  
22 investigation or appraisal of any property in respect to

1 which an application for a loan has been made, shall be con-  
2 sidered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

## 3 CHAPTER IV

### 4 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

#### 5 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

##### 6 DISASTER RELIEF

7 For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", \$15,-  
8 000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That  
9 not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall  
10 be available for administrative expenses.

##### 11 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

##### 12 OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS

##### 13 SERVICE

14 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,  
15 National Archives and Records Service", \$30,000.

#### 16 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

##### 17 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
19 \$450,000; and the limitation under this head in the Inde-  
20 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount  
21 available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$340,000"  
22 to "\$375,000".

## CHAPTER V

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

There is hereby authorized to be transferred to this appropriation, from any other definite annual appropriations from the general funds of the Treasury available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, not to exceed \$118,000 for emergency operation and maintenance of the San Carlos irrigation project on a non-reimbursable basis.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY

## COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, established by the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 888), including reimbursement to the "Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense" for allocations made pursuant to section 8 of said Act, \$60,000, to remain available until August 31, 1958.



## 1 COMMISSION FOR A NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 The unobligated balance of the appropriation for  
4 "Salaries and expenses, District of Columbia Auditorium  
5 Commission", granted in the Supplemental Appropriation  
6 Act, 1957, shall remain available during the fiscal year  
7 1958, for necessary expenses of the Commission for a  
8 National Cultural Center, as authorized by the Act of July 1,  
9 1955 (Public Law 128), as amended: *Provided*, That this  
10 paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law  
11 of H. R. 4813.

## 12 CHAPTER VI

## 13 PUBLIC WORKS

## 14 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

15 For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the  
16 Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16  
17 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including hire, maintenance, and opera-  
18 tion of aircraft, and purchase (not to exceed two hundred for  
19 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles,  
20 \$13,317,000, to remain available until expended.



## CHAPTER VII

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

## ELEVENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY OF THE WORLD

## HEALTH ORGANIZATION

For necessary expenses incident to organizing and holding the Eleventh World Health Assembly in the United States, as authorized by the Act of July 30, 1956 (Public Law 832), \$290,000.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of Public Law 689, Eighty-fourth Congress, an additional contribution of \$5,696 to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference is authorized out of funds previously appropriated for "Contributions to International Organizations".

## INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For an additional amount for "International fisheries commissions", \$80,000.

1 EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

2 For expenses to carry out the provisions of section 1011  
 3 (d) of the United States Information and Educational  
 4 Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1442 (d) ),  
 5 \$3,525,000: *Provided*, That this amount shall be used for  
 6 purchase of foreign currencies from the special account for  
 7 the informational media guaranty program, at rates of ex-  
 8 change determined by the Treasury Department, and the  
 9 amounts of any such purchases shall be covered into mis-  
 10 cellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

11 THE JUDICIARY

12 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

13 JUDICIAL SERVICES

14 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

15 For an additional amount of "Expenses of referees",  
 16 \$75,000, to be derived from the referees' expense fund  
 17 established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as  
 18 amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4) ).

19 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

20 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

21 For an additional amount for "President's special inter-  
 22 national program", \$2,200,000, to remain available until  
 23 expended.

## CHAPTER VIII

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

## COAST GUARD

## ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction, and improvements", \$8,100,000, to remain available until expended.

## CHAPTER IX

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia Funds)

## OPERATING EXPENSES

## COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1957, for "Compensation and retirement fund expenses", for financing the liability of the District of Columbia to the "Civil service retirement and disability fund", \$980,000, of which \$78,300 shall be payable from the highway fund, \$34,100 from the water fund, \$29,900 from the sanitary sewage works fund, and \$2,500 from the motor vehicle parking fund.

## OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Office of Corporation Counsel", \$40,000.

1

## COURTS

2

For an additional amount for "Courts", \$73,000.

3

## NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

4

For an additional amount for "National Zoological  
Park", \$49,000.

6

## CAPITAL OUTLAY

7

## PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

8

For an additional amount for "Capital Outlay, Public  
Building Construction" for acquisition of a site for an addi-  
tion to Bryan Elementary School, preparation of plans and  
specifications, construction, including building improvements  
and alterations and treatment of grounds, for additions to  
the following elementary schools: River Terrace, Bryan,  
Noyes, and Kingsman; to remain available until expended,  
\$2,421,000, of which \$146,500 shall be available for con-  
struction services by the Director of Buildings and Grounds  
or by contract for architectural engineering services, as may  
be determined by the Commissioners, and the funds for the  
use of the Director of Buildings and Grounds shall be ad-  
vanced to the appropriation account, "Construction Services,  
Department of Buildings and Grounds".

22

## MISCELLANEOUS

23

## SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

24

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved  
by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of



1 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;  
2 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$14,778.

### 3 JUDGMENTS

4 For the payment of final judgments rendered against  
5 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Documents  
6 Numbered 198 and 213 (Eighty-fifth Congress), \$15,038,  
7 together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay  
8 the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on  
9 such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same  
10 became due until the date of payment.

### 11 AUDITED CLAIMS

12 For an additional amount for the payment of claims, cer-  
13 tified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of  
14 Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have  
15 been exhausted or credited to the general or special funds of  
16 the District of Columbia as provided by law (District of  
17 Columbia Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of  
18 the fiscal year 1956 and prior fiscal years as set forth in House  
19 Documents Numbered 198 and 213 (Eighty-fifth Congress),  
20 \$112,289, together with such further sums as may be neces-  
21 sary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not  
22 exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law  
23 (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

## 1                                   DIVISION OF EXPENSES

2           The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of  
3 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be  
4 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as  
5 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for  
6 the fiscal years involved.

## 7                                   CHAPTER X

## 8                                   LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## 9                                   HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10          For payment to Anastasia S. Bowler, widow of James  
11 B. Bowler, late a Representative from the State of Illinois,  
12 \$22,500.

## 13                                  CAPITOL POLICE

14          General expenses: For an additional amount for  
15 "General expenses", \$2,000.

## 16                                  CHAPTER XI

## 17                                  CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND

## 18                                  JUDGMENTS

19          For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-  
20 mined by departments and agencies in accord with law,  
21 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting  
22 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States  
23 by United States district courts and the United States Court  
24 of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 213,  
25 and schedule C of Senate Document Numbered 38, Eighty-

1 fifth Congress, \$2,104,087, together with such amounts as  
2 may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in  
3 such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General  
4 Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional  
5 sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be neces-  
6 sary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no  
7 judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall  
8 have become final and conclusive against the United States  
9 by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided*  
10 *further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law  
11 or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appro-  
12 priated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days  
13 after the date of approval of this Act.

## 14 CHAPTER XII

### 15 GENERAL PROVISION

16 SEC. 1201. Subsection (e) (1) of section 3679 of the  
17 Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), is hereby  
18 further amended to read as follows:

19 “(e) (1) No apportionment or reapportionment, or  
20 request therefor by the head of an agency, which, in the  
21 judgment of the officer making or the agency head request-  
22 ing such apportionment or reapportionment, would indicate  
23 a necessity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate shall  
24 be made except upon a determination by such officer or  
25 agency head, as the case may be, that such action is re-

1 quired because of (A) any laws enacted subsequent to the  
2 transmission to the Congress of the estimates for an appro-  
3 priation which require expenditures beyond administrative  
4 control; or (B) emergencies involving the safety of human  
5 life, the protection of property, or the immediate welfare  
6 of individuals in cases where an appropriation has been made  
7 to enable the United States to make payment of, or contri-  
8 butions toward, sums which are required to be paid to indi-  
9 viduals either in specific amounts fixed by law or in accord-  
10 ance with formulae prescribed by law."





85TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**H. R. 9131**

[Report No. 1009]

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# **A BILL**

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Making supplemental appropriations for the  
fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for  
other purposes.

---

By Mr. CANNON

---

AUGUST 6, 1957

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AUGUST 6, 1957

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on  
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

## VASSILIOS KOSTIKOS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1363) for the relief of Vassilios Kostikos.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Vassilios Kostikos, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Victor Kostikos and Thelma Kostikos, citizens of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## ANGELINE MASTRO MONE (ANGELINA MASTROIANNI)

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1397) for the relief of Angeline Mastro Mone (Angelina Mastroianni).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That Angeline Mastro Mone (Angelina Mastroianni), who lost United States citizenship under the provisions of section 401 (e) of the Nationality Act of 1940, may be naturalized by taking, prior to 1 year after the date of the enactment of this act, before any court referred to in subsection (a) of section 310 of the Immigration and Nationality Act or before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States abroad, an oath as prescribed by section 337 of such act. From and after naturalization under this act, the said Angeline Mastro Mone (Angelina Mastroianni) shall have the same citizenship status as that which existed immediately prior to its loss.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## FRANCESCA MARIA ARRIA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1452) for the relief of Francesca Maria Arria.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of sections 203 (a) (3) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Francesca Maria Arria shall be held and considered to be the minor natural-born child of Mrs. Maria Arria, an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## TRIANTAFILIA ANTUL

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1472) for the relief of Triantafilia Antul.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Triantafilia Antul shall be held and considered to be the natural-born minor alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Antul, citizens of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## ERIKA OTTO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1502) for the relief of Erika Otto.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Erika Otto, the fiancée of M. Sgt. Daniel Mobray O'Neill, a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided,* That the administrative authorities find that the said Erika Otto is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Master Sergeant Daniel Mobray O'Neill and that she is found admissible under all of the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, other than section 212 (a) (9): *Provided further,* That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act. In the event the marriage between the above-named persons does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Erika Otto, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Erika Otto, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Erika Otto as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## SALVATORE LATERRA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1508) for the relief of Salvatore LaTerra.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Salvatore LaTerra, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. John LaTerra, citizens of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## FUMIKO BIGELOW

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1509) for the relief of Fumiko Bigelow.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (3) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Fumiko Bigelow may be issued a visa and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act: *Provided,* That if the said Fumiko Bigelow is not entitled to medical care under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (70 Stat. 250), a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. This act shall apply only to grounds for exclusion under such paragraph known to the Secre-

tary of State or the Attorney General prior to the date of the enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## YEE SUEY NONG

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1774) for the relief of Yee Suey Nong.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of section 101 (a) (27) (B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Yee Suey Nong shall be held and considered to be a returning resident alien.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## VENDELIN KALENDA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2027) for the relief of Vendelin Kalenda.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for purposes of section 316 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Vendelin Kalenda shall be held and considered to have been resident and physically present in the United States during all periods of service performed by him, after his lawful admission for permanent residence, as an employee of the Department of State outside the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## ROCHESTER IRON &amp; METAL CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7115) for the relief of the Rochester Iron & Metal Co.

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

## APOLONIA QUILES QUETGLAS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2935) for the relief of Apolonia Quiles Quetglas.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Apolonia Quiles Quetglas, of Santurce, P. R., shall be held and considered to have lawfully entered the United States on the date of her actual entry into the United States, upon the payment of the required visa fee.

SEC. 2. Upon approval of this act; the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the quota for Spain for the first year for which said quota is available.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Apolonia Quiles Quetglas shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of



the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PEDRO GONZALES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5920) for the relief of Pedro Gonzales.

The being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Pedro Gonzales shall be held and considered to have satisfied all the requirements of section 316 of that act relating to residence and physical presence within the United States, and he may be naturalized at any time after the date of the enactment of this act if he is otherwise eligible for naturalization under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 3, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Pedro Gonzales shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on June 15, 1935."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### WAIVING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF SECTION 212 (a) OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT IN BEHALF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the resolution (H. J. Res. 430) to waive certain provisions of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (9) and (12) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Inge Wallaberger may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That her marriage to Ronald M. Grundman, her United States citizen fiancé, takes place 3 months after the enactment of this act.

SEC. 2. In the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Erna H. Gleissner, the fiancé of Gilberto Ortiz, a citizen of the United States and her minor son, Gilbert George Gleissner (Ortiz), shall be eligible for visas as nonimmigrant temporary visitors for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Erna H. Gleissner is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Gilberto Ortiz and that they are found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions

of that act, except that the provisions of section 212 (a) (9) and (12) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall be inapplicable to the said Erna H. Gleissner. In the event the marriage between the above-named persons does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Erna H. Gleissner and her minor child, Gilbert George Gleissner (Ortiz), they shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Erna H. Gleissner and her minor child, Gilbert George Gleissner (Ortiz), the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Erna H. Gleissner and her minor child, Gilbert George Gleissner (Ortiz), as of the date of the payment by them of the required visa fees.

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mrs. Magdalena Simonavicius may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Anna Maria Elizabeth Creusen Sneed, Elfriede Martha Hedwig Bruce, Anna Maria Hines (nee Decker), Francesco Terranova, Giuseppe Domenico Convertini, and Barbara T. B. Kuczek may be issued visas and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if they are found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act.

SEC. 5. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (9) and (12) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Sally Ann Zweifel, and Fumi Ishikawa Clark may be issued visas and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if they are found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act.

SEC. 6. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Kay Harding and Sarah Jane McMullen may be issued visas and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if they are found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That suitable and proper bonds or undertakings, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

SEC. 7. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Hans Friedrich Thee may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

SEC. 8. The exemptions provided for in this act shall apply only to grounds for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice had knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 9, after the word "place" strike out the word "three" and substitute in lieu thereof "within six."

On page 3, line 14, strike out the name "Anna Maria Hines (nee Decker)."

On page 3, line 21, strike out the name "Sally Maria Zweifel" and substitute in lieu

thereof the following: "Bal Ki Nam Zweifel, Anna Maria Hines (nee Decker)."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TO FACILITATE ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the resolution (H. J. Res. 429) to facilitate the admission into the United States of certain aliens.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this House Joint Resolution 429 be passed over without prejudice. There is no report from the Department.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further call of the Private Calendar be dispensed with at this time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH reserved all points of order on the bill.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 173]

Anfuso	Hosmer	Reed
Baker	Hull	Santangelo
Beamer	Kearney	St. George
Bentley	Kilburn	Saund
Blatnik	McConnell	Scott, Pa.
Boykin	Magnuson	Taylor
Buckley	Mason	Utt
Dawson, Ill.	Miller, N. Y.	Van Pelt
Diggs	O'Konski	Vinson
Frelinghuysen	Osmer	Wharton
Hillings	Powell	Wilson, Calif.
Holtzman	Preston	
Prouty	Reece, Tenn.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 385 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.



## CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD. On page 12416, line 24, column 2, there appears the words "book value." It should have been "market value."

The SPEAKER.—Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

## CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct rollcall No. 168 of August 2. I was present and answered to my name, and I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER.—Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS  
FOR 1958

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, under leave previously granted, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that debate on the bill be limited not to exceed 2 hours to be confined to the bill, and one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and one-half by myself. May I ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] if that is agreeable to him?

Mr. TABER. That is satisfactory to me.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H. R. 9131, with Mr. KILDAY in the Chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

[Mr. CANNON addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER].

(Mr. SCRIVNER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, under chapter 2, we consider the military-construction appropriation of approximately a billion and a half dollars. On the whole, I believe that the Department of Defense has done a very good job this year in cutting this program down to a reasonable size. However, there is 1

item that you will find listed on page 21 of the report which, in my opinion, should have been reduced by \$3 million. That is the fund for the Air Force Academy, and the \$3 million, to which I offered an amendment which was defeated to eliminate it, refers to what is called an Academy chapel but is really a huge cathedral. I say "cathedral" advisedly, because \$3 million is more than enough to build a chapel. Three million dollars should build a cathedral.

Now, it is customary and proper in erecting churches, chapels, and cathedrals to build them with high spires, because the spire is a symbol of the eternal search of man here on earth reaching toward his Maker in Heaven. One spire is good, but why should there be a polished aluminum cathedral with 19 spires? This design and material is completely incompatible with the greatest beauty of all, the beauty created by nature's God Himself—the natural grandeur of the Colorado Rockies. Imagine, if you can, a huge 19-spire polished aluminum cathedral set in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. To me, it is incongruous. I do not like to call this structure designated a "chapel" a monstrosity, but there is no other word that better fits it. Let me make it plain for once and all, if anybody has misunderstood me in the past that I, for one, do not approve an appropriation of \$3 million for this chapel at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, as presently designed.

The design of this chapel has been an item of great contention ever since the Air Force Academy first had funds.

You will recall or were told the Academy would cost \$125 million. It may be recalled that I told you then that this was just the first bite and that \$125 million would not build the Air Force Academy. Before we are through the Air Force Academy is going to run close to \$250 million or \$300 million. Furthermore, in order for West Point and Annapolis to compete with the modern Air Force Academy we are going to be called upon to spend millions upon millions to modernize those two old, established Academies.

But that is beside the point. Last year we deferred funds until such time as the chapel plans should be approved by the Secretary of the Air Force. The decision has been made. All I can do is to express my opinions. Frankly, the floor plan of the cathedral is good. The arrangements for the three faiths is well conceived. But certainly in a place like the Rockies, a polished aluminum building such as this, with these 19 huge spires, is incompatible with the natural beauty. Inside it takes on a little bit of cubism, with some rather startling stained glass. We have been talking about this controversial chapel for 3 years. During that time, it would seem that the architects and the engineers could have done a very much better job and brought us plans and specifications for a cathedral that would be more in keeping with the natural beauty of the surroundings, a less garish place for solemn worship than the one that is covered by this item now presented to you.

I am sorry we could not show the model to all of the Members of the House, because I feel that had you been able to see what I have seen, by way of the model and the sketches that they prepared, the majority of this House may have agreed that this money should not be provided for this chapel at this time, and that there should be a more harmonious treatment given it.

Let us trust that the plans may be further modified so that this cathedral will be compatible with the natural beauty.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], who is chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Armed Services, which has reported the larger part of this bill.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, this bill does contain, as the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has said, funds for military construction for the Army, Navy, and Air Force, in the Department of Defense. The amounts provided for each service are shown on page 27 of the committee report.

The President in January indicated that a budget estimate would be sent to us in the sum of \$2.1 billion. That was pruned down by the Department of Defense to about \$1.7 billion. We made a further reduction of \$243 million. In view of the time factor it will not be possible to discuss this matter in detail, but Members who are interested will find a list of the projects and considerable data as to the whole program, very well covered in the committee report.

Mr. Chairman, as you know, we have been engaged during this year in the so-called battle of the budget. I should like to present at this time the basic details with respect to the battle of the budget insofar as it affects defense. We probably will be asked some questions about this phase of our treatment of the budget when we go home.

As you know, we cut the President's budget for defense about \$2.3 billion, that is, in the regular military bill for the operation of the Defense Department. We make a reduction here of \$243 million.

These cuts we have made will not, in my judgment, have a tendency to retard the defense buildup to any dangerous degree, but these cuts we made will be relatively minor, in my judgment, compared to the cuts which are being made by the Pentagon upon the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget. These reductions are being made in order to bring spending down. The Defense Department was spending at the rate of \$40.2 billion during the last part of the last fiscal year. The President had said in January that spending would be in the area of \$38 billion, so in order to stay within the spending limitations and to prevent raising the debt limit it has been necessary for the Department of Defense to scale down many of these programs. Much of this money, a considerable portion of the money, will be withheld from the departments and temporarily certain programs will be stretched out.



With the assistance of the officials of the Pentagon and the staff of our committee I shall prepare and insert in the RECORD at a later date for the benefit of the House just what the facts and figures are with respect to the controversy over the defense budget. I will undertake to assemble in one place in the RECORD all these facts. It will be done later in the session in order that all of these facts may be presented.

I think we did a fairly adequate job on the construction budget. The Armed Forces spent, I believe, in the last fiscal year about \$1.8 billion for military construction. They undoubtedly will have to spend less in fiscal year 1958. The program has been slowed down, the planning has been slowed down, and when you slow down the planning you necessarily delay the program. This has been done by the administration to bring down the spending program of the Government, so we shall not have to raise the debt limit, so that we can even talk about a tax reduction next year. Personally, I am not too enthusiastic about the tax reduction idea at this stage when spending is so high and no substantial reductions have been made in the national debt. But the administration, at any rate, is undertaking to hold down defense programs to a lower level than it had anticipated would be necessary.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. The gentleman from Texas reminded us that last year we provided about \$1.8 billion for military construction and this year there is another \$1.5 billion. Is the construction program we are now engaged in a part of a long-range program, and can we in the foreseeable future expect to come to the end of that road?

Mr. MAHON. I think as long as we have a military force we will not come to the end of construction. For example, we are going out of conventional weapons into missiles. When you get into missiles, you will have to get different types of installations. So while we will complete the program that is now underway, there will be other features to this program. Within a few years we shall be building structures for the launching of the intercontinental and the intermediate-range ballistic missiles. There will be no end to it.

Mr. JONAS. What about housing, recreational facilities, and things of that sort?

Mr. MAHON. From the standpoint of housing at bases and from the standpoint of new bases, I think we are approaching the end. However, much additional housing will be needed. I think there can be considerable reduction in spending rates and there can be reductions in the construction of facilities like commissaries, swimming pools, and in certain areas, clubs and barracks. It is anticipated that our Armed Forces, now at about 2.8 million men, will be reduced. An announcement recently has been made of a reduction of 100,000 men.

Mr. JONAS. I thank the gentleman. I am disappointed that there does not seem to be any reasonable hope that we will soon reach the end of this very expensive building program at military, naval, and Air Force installations.

Mr. MAHON. Having received unanimous consent to do so, I insert the following at this point in the RECORD in further reference to the defense construction portion of the pending bill:

Budget estimates for items included in this chapter which were considered by the committee total \$1,764,700,000. Of this total the amount of \$1,665,500,000 was requested for military construction, including \$5,500,000 for Loran stations which amount is to be transferred to the Coast Guard. The amount of \$34,200,000 was requested for the United States scientific satellite program. The remainder of the total estimate, \$65 million, was requested for military construction, Army and Navy Reserve Forces. The Reserve item was included in the original budget document but was deleted from the regular appropriation bill for the Department of Defense for the reason that the amount requested exceeded the still outstanding authority.

The bill includes a total amount of \$1,521,500,000 for these items, a reduction of \$243,200,000 in the budget estimates. The full amount of the budget estimates for the Loran stations and for the scientific satellite are approved, except that funds for the satellite program must be derived by transfer from annual appropriations currently available. The estimate for military construction, as such, is approved in the amount of \$1,470,000,000, a reduction of \$190 million in the budget estimates. New funds made available in fiscal year 1957 for military construction totaled \$1,830,000,000. The total of estimates for Reserve construction, \$65 million, is approved in the amount of \$46 million, a reduction of \$19 million. The amount of \$10 million requested for Navy reserve construction was denied.

It frequently happens that a service cannot proceed with the construction of an approved project because of unforeseen difficulties in land acquisition, necessary changes in design, changed requirements, and so forth. In order not to delay the military construction, the committee has for a number of years approved projects at a somewhat greater total cost than the amount appropriated. Last year, for instance, this excess was approximately 25 percent. This year we have reduced this to 15 percent. Accordingly, while the total appropriation for 1958 is \$1,470,000,000, the total cost of approved projects, as detailed in the report, is about \$1,900,000,000 for the three services.

The original budget document contained an estimate of \$2.1 billion for military construction. On May 22 of this year the Secretary of Defense issued a memorandum to the services to reduce 1957 obligations by \$500 million. The services applied \$170 million of this amount to their construction programs. Other delays have resulted in somewhat larger carryovers than originally anticipated.

While the program is substantial in terms of dollars, it has been on the decline. The 1957 appropriations were about \$100 million less than those in 1956, and the recommended 1958 appropriations are \$360 million less than those in 1957.

It is not known just what effort the expenditure ceiling and the manpower reductions planned for 1958 will have on the construction program. I can say, however, that the amount of \$1,470,000,000 contained in the bill is \$466 million less than was obligated in 1957. The program is being tightened up and unobligated carryovers are being reduced, although it is recognized that a reasonable amount must always remain unobligated in a continuing program such as this.

I do not visualize future programs much in excess of that now before you unless, of course, the international situation worsens. The probabilities are that it will decrease rather than increase in scope. However, it will continue with us so long as we maintain an armed force, and we must continue to provide adequate facilities for this force. We must also take cognizance of the added and changing requirements for facilities to take care of our expanding outposts, and new type facilities to handle the new and constantly improving weapons, both defensive and offensive.

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 6 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the first item I want to say a word or two about is this Burke Airport. Frankly, I do not raise any question but what the city and surrounding territory are in need of more airport facilities. The thing I cannot understand is why the facilities at the Friendship Airport, which cost the Government, as I understand it, way up into the millions of dollars, has not been utilized. I cannot understand, even if they are going to push the question of the airport at Burke, why they do not go ahead and use the Friendship Airport right now and do away with the terrific congestion that exists here across the river.

I want to say a word or two about 1 or 2 other things in the bill, Mr. Chairman. The funds for the TVA, in spite of the way that most other appropriations, including the military have been handled, show for a great many items including construction, an increase of over \$8 million. They show an item, overall, of \$71,363,000 for steam plants as against \$53,409,000 a year ago. The only part we can cut out is \$1,784,000 for the steam plants because the rest of it is out of power revenue. Frankly, if we are going to treat the Army so closely and keep them down as far as possible, I do not see why this agency should not be kept down in the same way.

There are a lot of funds here for different items. Some of them small. The Burke Airport item, outside of military construction, is probably the largest item in the bill. There are other things about



the TVA that should be discussed when that item is reached.

There are funds for the situation on Okinawa, and some for the administration of the Export-Import Bank. I do not think that outside of those questions I have spoken of, there is very much that is going to lead to dispute during the progress of the reading of the bill. There is an item on page 18, and I do not know what the House will want to do about it, but it provides for all sorts of expenditures outside of the United States. Those expenditures are brought out beginning on page 239 of the hearings on that general subject.

Mr. Chairman, I think that is all I care to say at the present time.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. What rate of interest, if any, will be charged on this \$12½ million for another airport?

Mr. TABER. If the language that is contained in the bill is carried, the rate of interest will be 4 percent, which is a fair rate, everything considered; and the time that has been allocated to repay it is probably a fair one.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman mentioned the Friendship Airport. Does that mean that that airport was built, to a great extent, at the expense of the Federal Government, and is not being used?

Mr. TABER. I mean to say that it was built at the expense of millions of dollars to the Federal Government and that it is only being used to a small percentage of its normal capacity.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Was it intended as sort of an auxiliary to our National Airport?

Mr. TABER. It was intended as a matter of national defense during wartime.

Mr. REES of Kansas. And not now being used to its full capacity?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman referred to page 239 of the hearings.

Mr. TABER. I think that is the right page number.

Mr. BARDEN. Apparently you were referring to the insertion in the hearings of the justification of the funds. The first item is "chairs" in the University at Israel. I understand that refers to the chairs of history, science, and so forth. Then, going on to the next page, 240, \$222,000; \$27,000; then the next page it goes on with the various items connected with the educational activities of Israel, and it sums up \$3,516,667. Then there is some small print which says:

Administration, inasmuch as this program is to be operated on a grant basis, it can be supervised through the American Embassy staff at Tel Aviv; a small staff of three local employees will be required, however, to assist in preparing detailed terms of the grants and assuring the proper use of funds; total administration, \$8,333.

There is every indication not only of the loosest type of appropriation but the loosest type of administration in the handling of the funds. Being interested in the field of education, I am amazed at how we deal with them in foreign countries and how we deal with them in the United States.

Mr. TABER. I will say one thing in connection with this matter, although the language perhaps is not as clear as it should be on page 18, line 5; the money appropriated shall be used out of foreign currencies that belong to the Treasury which will be purchased with American dollars from our Treasury, and this money will be expended in that way. That is the excuse that is given for the operation. I do not know whether the merits of the proposal had anything to do with it or not. That would depend on how you viewed it.

Mr. BARDEN. But when we take \$3,525,000 out of the Treasury, worth \$53,525,000 in Israel, that still costs the taxpayers of the United States \$3,525,000.

Mr. TABER. That depends on how you look at it as to the value of the foreign currency at the present time to the Treasury.

That is about the size of it.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, there is included in the bill the sum of \$3,525,000, the amount of the budget estimate for the purchase of Israeli pounds to this extent accrued to the Treasury of the United States through operation of the informational media guaranty program in the State of Israel. Legislation authorizing the use of these foreign currencies for educational, scientific, and cultural purposes was included in the Mutual Security Act of 1956. The language recommended in the bill provides that the Treasury Department shall determine the rates of exchange, and that the amounts of such purchases shall be covered into miscellaneous receipts of the United States Treasury.

While the language at page 18 of the bill, lines 1 to 10, provides for the appropriation of \$3,525,000 in American dollars this is, in effect, merely a bookkeeping transaction. These dollars will be used to purchase \$3,525,000 worth of Israeli pounds now in the United States Treasury for this program in Israel. The informational media guaranty program, originally authorized by the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, makes it possible for foreign countries having a shortage of foreign exchange to import books and magazines from the United States through commercial channels. The foreign importer pays the American exporter in local currency and the exporter exchanges the local currency upon application to this Government. In the case of Israel, the agreement between the United States and the State of Israel provides that the currencies generated in Israel under this media guaranty program shall be used for scientific, educational, and cultural activities and for such other purposes as may be agreed upon by the United States Government and the Government of Israel.

I submit that since we now have approximately \$4.8 million worth of Israeli pounds in the United States Treasury,

\$3,525,000 worth of them should be used for the 42 projects which are set forth at pages 217 and 218 of the printed hearings on this supplemental appropriation bill, 1958.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the military items in this bill include primarily the items for military construction for the regular forces.

They also include items for construction for the reserve forces, as well as 2 items, 1 for loran stations and 1 for the so-called satellite program.

They constitute part of an overall program, a very large program, which we have been implementing now for about 10 years, at a cost of about \$14 billion, the end of which is not yet in sight.

The program is required for such things as runway extensions for our jet planes; enlarged drydocks and increased dredging for our new and larger types of ship; facilities for our guided missiles and other new developments in the military field; replacement of deteriorated facilities at training stations, and other urgent matters.

As far as the military construction items are concerned, the requests received from the field this year with respect to fiscal 1958 amounted to some \$3 billion.

The Department of Defense reduced that figure to \$2,100,000,000, then to \$1,900,000,000 and finally to \$1,665,500,000, about 20 percent below the spending rate in fiscal 1956 and 1957.

Your committee has taken out another \$190 million on the understanding that there are unobligated funds in respect to fiscal 1957 which can be used in place of new money in fiscal 1958.

Appropriations are made in respect to projects listed in specific priority lists which aggregate in value about 15 percent more than the appropriations made, so as to allow the customary leeway against possible loss of time.

The projects have been carefully screened by the Department of Defense, by the Armed Services Committee, and by your subcommittee on Appropriations for the Armed Services.

The items submitted for reserve construction amounted to \$65 million, \$30 million for the Army Reserve; \$25 million for the National Guard; and \$10 million for the Navy Reserve.

Your committee has cut this by \$19 million in the light of unobligated balances.

The item for loran stations has been allowed in full, while that for the satellite program has been reduced in terms of appropriations by \$34,200,000 by taking the sum required out of existing appropriations.

The overall result is that the items before you now amount to \$1,521,500,000, which represents a reduction to the extent of \$243,200,000 as compared with the budget estimates and to the extent



of \$360 million as compared with appropriations for fiscal 1957.

Mr. Chairman, reference has been made to the current effort to reduce expenditures in the Department of Defense.

As we all know, the contemplated expenditure in the fiscal year 1958, in the budget presented by the President, was \$38 billion. Subsequently, it was found that in the first 5 months of the current fiscal year expenditure was running at the rate of over \$40 billion. Of course, a slow down was necessary to keep within the \$38 billion. That is one element in the reductions which are being made and which are in prospect.

Obviously, Mr. Chairman, it is only one element. It is impossible, in my judgment, to effect reductions in the Department of Defense appropriations amounting to \$2½ billion, or \$900 million, if you prefer, in real cuts, and to reduce procurement programs of the armed services to the extent that they have been reduced without having a drastic affect in terms of programing and without having an appreciable affect in terms of expenditure.

I am confident that the study which the chairman of the subcommittee says he is going to have made for the use of the Members will make this fact clear beyond any possible doubt.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, for the last 10 years or more there has been a debate of considerable local importance regarding the establishment of an additional airport for the city of Washington and the adjoining communities. There have been many starts and stops made, but I think it is desirable for the committee members to realize that the first item in this bill definitely decides the problem, or would seem to, that an additional airport will be built at Burke, Va.

There has been a great deal of controversy regarding the relative merits of the Burke site, and particularly the use of the Friendship Airport between here and Baltimore. Many of us have felt that it is rather unfortunate in these days when economy is needed that the facilities at Friendship are not being used to anywhere near their full capacity. At Friendship the Federal Government has an investment of over \$3 million in original construction, and I think the city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland some \$15 million. Those very fine facilities are to a large extent idle because they are not being used while the Washington National Airport is so overcrowded. Everyone who has appeared before our committee, or any other committee that I know of, has pointed out the public hazard on account of the overcrowding of that airport.

The testimony that has been given in recent months has altered the situation in that witnesses tell us that 3 airports are needed to serve this area. It has been pointed out that in 1960 the metropolitan areas of Baltimore, Washington, and the surrounding country will need at least 3 airports and that the Friend-

ship Airport will then be used at full capacity and another airport, at Burke or somewhere else, would be needed also in the public interest.

Now, the thing that concerns me—and I am not prepared to argue that we do not need the three airports in due time—is the fact that at present everyone is concerned with the hazards that daily prevail due to congestion, weather, and so forth at the National Airport, and I have never been able to find a satisfactory reason why the facilities at Friendship, which, according to all concerned, are very fine and very adequate, are not in use.

I would like to refer to the hearings on page 614 to the testimony of Administrator Pyle of the CAA in which he says, speaking of Friendship:

Friendship is a very fine airport, and we are the first to say just that. It is a good airport, but we must be realistic and try to plan for the needs of the capital. My position is and always has been that we must have three airports to handle the needs in 1960 of the two communities, Baltimore and Washington.

If that is the situation, I would certainly suggest that steps should be taken to see that the facilities at Friendship are used not only for reasons of economy but for safety before we appropriate or at least before we spend this other money.

Is the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], chairman of the subcommittee, here? Could the gentleman tell us what the situation is to be with respect to the further use of Friendship at the present time?

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to the gentleman that it is the intention of the subcommittee to contact the CAB and the CAA and suggest to those people that they immediately start using Friendship Airport in order to take away some of the hazards out at Washington National Airport during the time they are building the other airport. Of course, by the time the new one is built, if it is built, there will be adequate business for all three of the airports. Now, that is our intention, and I think they will respect that. But, the gentleman knows the reason that they are not using the Friendship Airport now. The customers who buy tickets to Washington resent having to get off at Baltimore and spending another hour and 15 minutes to come to Washington. That is the long and the short of the matter.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. What the gentleman says may be true, although the morning paper carries a headline that some 3,000 of the passengers that were queried 1 week in May said they would prefer to have the travel originate in Friendship. But, I still insist that safety is more important than time in this matter, and it seems to me that steps should be taken to use the facilities at Friendship without further delay.

Now, in regard to another matter. Mr. Pyle, in speaking of the desirability of another airport, spoke of a naval project in which he said:

The Navy is considering, as you probably know, the construction of another airport at Davidsonville, Md.

Then Mr. Pyle goes on to say:

It is my strong feeling that the best solution to this problem, if the Navy needs an airport—and I think it does—that they get together with the Air Force and go to Andrews Field. This becomes a military complex over there. We can handle it, traffic controlwise, without hurting the general pattern.

I would like at this time to ask the chairman of our Navy panel, that participated in drafting the third chapter of this bill, the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD], whether there is any money in chapter 3 for this naval airfield which I believe was authorized in the recent authorization bill.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The gentleman's statement is correct. The authorization was contained in the authorization bill passed by the House. It has not, however, been passed by the Senate. So, as of the moment, there is no authority in law for the establishment of this airfield. I may further respond to the gentleman's question, knowing he is vitally interested in the answer, that there is no money in this bill for the construction of an airport at Annapolis.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Am I correct in my understanding of the gentleman's answer that before any money would be appropriated it would be necessary for a site to be selected and for the site to be approved by the Committee on Armed Services and the gentleman's panel or by the Defense Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is correct.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FRIEDEL].

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Chairman, I should like to direct my remarks to the item on page 2, chapter 1, of H. R. 9131, which is the supplemental appropriation bill for 1958. This item calls for \$12,500,000. This is supposed to be used to build Burke Airfield. It is my understanding that the Burke Airfield will cost closer to \$75 million than it will to \$12 million or \$50 million. This is just one way of getting a foot in the door.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct your attention to the remarks of Mr. Pyle on page 631 of the hearings. He said:

We have brought the figures all up before you so you can see what we are doing. The \$35 million which we are discussing here is the first phase, to get started with something.

All they are asking for is \$12,500,000 in this appropriation bill, but it will lead up to \$75 million later on.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, is the gentleman talking against the Burke Airport or for the Friendship Airport? That is an important distinction today.

Mr. FRIEDEL. I should like to answer the question this way. Last summer the Appropriations Committee of the other body directed the CAB to use Friendship on a trial basis during the adjournment of Congress and to report their findings to the committee in January. The CAB completely ignored those



instructions and made no attempt to try Friendship and report their findings and their reasons for opposing the use of Friendship as a coterminal with Washington Airport.

Mr. FLOOD. I think that is a very fair statement. I know the gentleman is very honest and sincere about this and we want to help him. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], the acting chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee, advised the full committee today—and I want to assure the gentleman and I am sure the gentleman from Texas will assure him later on that we intend to bring the CAB people to us—that the experts will show by the time this is ready that we will be using Friendship Airport for long-range jet transports.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry I cannot yield further. I want to let the Committee know that this will lead up to an appropriation of \$75 million and it may even cost \$90 million if they build the Burke Airfield. We have Friendship which is 32 miles from Washington. Burke Airfield is reported to be 20 miles from Washington. We have Friendship now, and it is one of the best equipped, most modern airfields anywhere in the United States. It is ready now, today, to land any type of plane. Just recently we landed the Boeing 707 jet plane. It took off and landed four different times during the day. They could not land at the Washington National Airport. Now you are talking about an airport at Burke. It will take 3 or 4 years to build it. We know how overcrowded the airspace over Washington is. Why will they not try Friendship? Why will they not give it a try? Are they waiting for another terrible accident, a crash over the airfield, such as happened in 1951? We have overcrowded conditions here. Everybody realizes that. The CAB says that is why they want Burke. But why are they turning their backs on Friendship, which is already built and ready for use? There is a difference of only 8 or 10 minutes in driving time. What difference would that make on flights from California or Seattle or other long-distance flights? We do not expect the short flights from Philadelphia or New York to stop at Friendship.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRIEDEL. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Is it not rather expensive to spend \$75 million just to decrease the arrival time in metropolitan Washington by 10 minutes?

Mr. FRIEDEL. I agree with the gentleman 100 percent.

I do not know why the Civil Aeronautics Board refuses to use Friendship on a trial basis. I would like to know who really wants Burke. The United States Senators from Virginia are not asking for it, the Members of the House from Virginia are not asking for it, and the people at Burke themselves do not want it. We are getting to the stage where we are going to have jet planes, with a lot of noise. We have an airport

in Maryland 32 miles from Washington that can be used this very minute, all equipped. I do not know why, but they just will not use Friendship.

Recently, because of conditions at Idlewild, N. Y., fog and other bad weather conditions, Friendship landed 10 overseas flights. We are equipped to handle any type of plane. We have a setup there for the Immigration and Customs Services.

I ask every Member of this body to take a ride one of these Sundays to the Friendship Airport. You can get on New York Avenue and pass Bladensburg Road, and it the most beautiful dual highway from there on, with not a traffic sign after you pass Bladensburg Road. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce flew over to Friendship from Washington and drove back to the House Office Building in 41 minutes, and we did not violate any speed laws and passed 9 stop signs in that time. We did it in 41 minutes. It would be from 28 to 35 minutes from Burke, so for a difference of only about 8 to 10 minutes they want to spend \$75, million, maybe \$90 million.

I hope that when we consider this section of the bill the Members will not vote for this \$12,500,000. I intend to propose an amendment or raise a point of order against that item.

(Mr. FRIEDEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. DEVEREUX].

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, I will admit that we in Maryland have some special interest in this legislation with respect to the Burke Airport. I think that by way of background I may say that I am on a special subcommittee of the House Committee on Military Affairs to select a site for the new Towers Field, which will be a field for the Naval Academy. We have not gone into formal meetings as yet, but I have made inquiries and I have had people come to me and talk about the situation as far as the site is concerned. The controlling factor in that consideration is the question of air traffic.

As far as I am concerned, I do not believe the selection of the Burke site as an additional airfield for Washington will relieve the air traffic condition we have presently. We must remember that Burke is only 12 air miles from the National Airport, therefore we will not relieve the congestion we have presently.

I personally believe that eventually we will have to have an additional airfield to serve Washington, in addition to the National Airport and Friendship. But for goodness sakes, let us not be so shortsighted as to select a site at Burke, which will not be a solution to the problem we have before us today. I would suggest that what we need and what we have been trying to get for a number of years is a heliport here in Washington. I think we should modernize our air traffic so that we would have suitable facilities in order to fit into Friendship or any additional air fields that may be necessary in the Washington area.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Maryland has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD].

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I want to talk to you for a couple of minutes about the Burke Airport. This has been going on here for at least 10 years and I have been serving on the subcommittee dealing with this problem for that length of time. Now I own no real estate in Virginia or Maryland or the District of Columbia or anywhere near it. My sole interest during these 10 years—not my sole interest, but, Mr. Chairman, my primary and chief interest in the Burke Airport is I have the highest regard in the world for the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD], and his neck—that is me. My second interest is you, the Members of this House. We, together, are the American public. Now I have said many times the average American citizen thinks he can do three things better than anybody else in the world. He thinks he can run a hotel. He thinks he can run a ball team. He thinks he can run the Department of State. I find when we start talking about Burke Airport, we have acquired, as my grandfather, God rest his soul, would say, "Unbeknown to all of us we have acquired a lot of experts and technicians on the airways and the construction of airports." I do not know too much and I do not like to admit this publicly—I do not know too much about the construction of airports—but I know that you do not either. That makes us even. All of the experts and all of the technicians in the administration and out of the administration—and when it was a Democratic administration they were Democratic experts—and now it is the Republican administration and they are Republican experts—but there are still technicians and experts. We have appropriated for the last dozens of years hundreds of millions of dollars for the Civil Aeronautics Authority—they are the experts by act of Congress—your paid congressional experts—the CAA. Their business is doing what we now want to give them money to do for the Burke Airport. Now look—of course, I am no politician—I am a statesman. That is a little different. My friends from Maryland and Virginia are singing for their supper here. My heart bleeds for them. I am for Miller and Devereux and all my Democratic friends of Maryland here and I hope they come back for 100 years each. But that has nothing to do with this. I am interested in local politics and local affairs. I do not want these boys to be mad at me. I will come down and make a speech for anybody if it does them either good or bad—either way they want it. But you understand this goes beyond localism. This goes beyond the two or three congressional districts of our good pals across the river. This concerns the people of America; and Washington is the Capital not only of the United States but Washington is the Capital of the world today and from now on in. We cannot serve the flying public. Do you know why the airlines do not use Friend-



ship? I have a brother-in-law in Baltimore and he will be mad at me for saying this. The reason the airlines do not use Friendship is as plain as the nose on your face. People coming to Washington from all over the world do not want to get off at Baltimore. What is the matter with that?

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Who operates the Washington National Airport?

Mr. FLOOD. The United States Government.

Mr. FRIEDEL. The CAA?

Mr. FLOOD. The United States Government.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Is it run by the CAA?

Mr. FLOOD. It is the only airport in the United States run by the United States Government.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Run by the CAA?

Mr. FLOOD. I said, "No." Let us not argue about it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Flood] has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford].

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I wish to concur in the amount which has been made available for the Department of the Army for military construction, and subscribe generally to the findings of the committee with reference to military construction funds overall.

I think it is important, however, to say in addition to that, a few words concerning the committee language on page 25 of the committee report with reference to the Air Force Academy. The gentleman from Kansas has ably touched on that subject. He is an expert to a high degree in the problem, as a member of the Board of Visitors and as a member of the Air Force Panel. But I would like to call attention of the committee to the language of the report. It reads as follows:

Some members of the committee are disturbed by what appears to be a lack of concern for cost factors by the Department of the Air Force in the planning, construction, and furnishing of the Air Academy.

Then the report goes on:

The Academy should be a first-class facility in which the American people can take pride; but it should not be a monument to governmental extravagance.

Then further on the committee report says:

Hearings over the past several years will reveal that the Congress and American people were sold an Air Force Academy that was not to exceed the total cost of \$126 million. Yet, these previous commitments appear to have been largely ignored by responsible Air Force officials and the Congress is now requested to approve additional millions for this institution.

The best evidence of what the committee has said is the testimony that appears in the military construction appropriation hearings for the Department of the Air Force, beginning on page 136 and

ending on page 162. On page 140 it is indicated that the original cost would be \$126 million. The estimated cost at the present time is \$147,926,000. It is admitted by any and every responsible person of those who know anything about it that the total cost eventually will be well over \$200 million and probably closer to \$300 million. So I disagree with at least a part of the language in the committee report. I have some concern that this Academy when completed could be a monument to governmental extravagance.

Let me just point out one item that leads me to that conclusion. In the budget submission for the Air Force Academy they asked for authority to build a superintendent's home that would cost \$97,500. They already have an authorization to build a superintendent's home for \$75,000. They could not get along with that amount, \$75,000, to build a home, when the cost excluded the cost of utilities, land acquisition, and a few other incidentals.

So the Air Force came back for authority to spend \$97,500 for that particular project, one home for the superintendent. Fortunately the committee refused to increase the limitation. The superintendent, thus, whoever he might be, will be required to live in a house costing \$75,000 exclusive of land costs, utility costs, and other incidental costs.

I just use that as an illustration of what I said earlier, that I am convinced the Air Force officials have been derelict in their responsibility to keep this Academy within the original cost estimates that were submitted to the Congress. The late Secretary of the Air Force, Mr. Talbott, in the hearings before this committee several years ago, promised that \$126 million would be the total cost of the Academy. This figure is out the window and the final cost will be at least \$200 million unless Congress puts it foot down.

I wish to make one other comment in reference to another matter the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. MILLER, brought out. As I understand, there are no funds in this bill for the initiation of construction of air facilities at the Naval Academy. If that be true it is my understanding that no construction on an airfield could be initiated by the Navy Department during fiscal 1958. Is that correct?

Mr. SHEPPARD. You are absolutely correct.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. Yes; I shall be very glad to yield.

Mr. SIKES. In connection with the statement just made by my colleague from California and the inquiry brought out by the gentleman from Michigan, may I call to your attention section 211 of the bill which states that none of the funds appropriated in this chapter may be used to begin construction on new bases for which specific appropriations have not been made. I think that very conclusively closes the door on any new construction for which this committee had not appropriated money.

Mr. FORD. I think that, plus the statement of the gentleman from California, would certainly make it impossible for the Navy Department to initiate construction in fiscal 1958 of an airfield at the Naval Academy.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I shall be very glad to.

Mr. SHEPPARD. While you are on this particular discussion there is something that should be mentioned which has come to our attention from year to year as we scrutinize the appropriations very carefully. I would like to suggest to my colleagues in the House that it might be well for them to do some close scrutinizing at the time legislative authorizations are made. If that were done we would not have to pay so much attention to them later.

Mr. FORD. I think my views would coincide with those of the gentleman from California.

One other item from page 29 of the committee report. We are dealing with foreign operations, the administration of the Ryukyu Islands, Okinawa, and related problems. The budget request was for a little more than \$3,500,000. The committee cut over \$1 million from that request. Included in the request was an amount of \$1 million for replenishment of, or an addition to, the loan fund out there which had been generated in the first instance by counterpart funds and so forth.

The committee, I think quite properly deleted that \$1 million. They have about \$19 million, as I recall, available from this previous funding. That should be adequate. There was, however, a request for \$9,200,000 for a new electric powerplant for the Ryukyu Islands. The committee deleted that amount. There was in the testimony presented substantial justification for that deletion. However, in the months ahead I think we ought to check and double check to see whether or not in our great military complex we have in the Ryukyus we might not need that powerplant, if not now, maybe in a year from now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I do not think we made a mistake in this recommendation, but it is the committee's responsibility to do some additional investigating and, certainly, if we need this additional powerplant for our vast military operations in that area, the Congress should not be reluctant to make this additional money available for that purpose.

I hope the committee will undertake such an investigation and if we have made an error we will be the first to correct it.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LANKFORD].

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman, I take this opportunity to address myself to chapter I of the pending bill. At the outset I would like to remind the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Flood] that



I have the utmost regard for my political neck as well as the utmost regard for the safety of my neck while I am flying. It is for the latter reason I take the floor today.

The report on this bill says that the only reason for this appropriation is air safety. It then goes on to say that the Washington National Airport has twice as many landings and takeoffs as its rated capacity. It goes on to say further that by 1960 there will be a 50 percent increase in this traffic. If the Civil Aeronautics Authority and those of us here in Congress are directly interested in the safety of the flying public, the thing to do is to utilize Friendship National Airport in Maryland now and not wait 3 years for the Burke Airport to be built.

I am not opposed to Burke Airport per se. I agree with my colleague from Maryland [Mr. MILLER] that we will probably need a third airport in this area in the very near future, but since the Civil Aeronautics Authority has not seen fit to accept the recommendations of the Congress and use the facilities that are already provided at Friendship International Airport, it seems to me that we must take drastic steps to force them to do it. The only way we can do that is, much against our will, to oppose the Burke Airport. If they do not get Burke they are going to have to use Friendship, and there is absolutely no reason for having a perfectly good facility standing idle over in Maryland.

Objection has been made to the time it takes to get from Washington to Friendship International Airport. May I remind the members of this Committee that the O'Hare field in Chicago, a brandnew field, is 1 hour and 15 minutes distant from the center of the city of Chicago. May I also remind the members of this Committee that I do not believe that, in computing the time it takes to get from the Burke site to the center of the city of Washington, the congestion created by the Pentagon and other Federal office buildings has been taken into consideration.

Let me read a short excerpt from an article which recently appeared in my hometown paper:

As a reporter covering the Virginia area for a Washington newspaper for many years, we had occasion to tackle the rush-hour jam several times a week. And there have been many times when we found it took us as much as 40 minutes to travel the 6 miles from Arlington, Va., to our office in downtown Washington. The Burke site is some 18 miles from Washington.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANKFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. The testimony on page 616 of the hearings indicates, and you may say this is the testimony of hostile witnesses, that the time from Friendship to downtown Washington would be about 47½ minutes.

Mr. LANKFORD. That, I believe, is correct.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANKFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I have been worried, as I think some of the Members have, about the airspace problem. Is not Burke too close to Washington National Airport to alleviate the problem?

Mr. LANKFORD. I am informed that the Burke site is some 12 air-miles from National Airport.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Is that near enough or far enough away to alleviate the problem?

Mr. LANKFORD. That is too close in my book.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, the CAA experts said that 16 miles is the minimum distance between airports for minimum safety.

Mr. LANKFORD. That is correct.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANKFORD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. I have occasion to stop at the Friendship Airport quite frequently, and I have always been distressed by the feeling that it was somewhat of a wasteful facility in that it is not as busy an airport as you could expect for such a big installation. I am very sympathetic about using that more than we do. Does the gentleman have figures on the length of time it takes to come from there in to the center of Washington? I know that is the objection which we hear.

Mr. LANKFORD. The testimony is that it was 47 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. The testimony was that in normal times it was 47½ minutes, and I think the maximum time was about 54½ minutes.

Mr. FRIEDEL. I would like to answer that question. Last year the members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce made the trip to Washington. We left Friendship and we came to the House Office Building in 49 minutes, and we had 9 stop signs after we hit Bladensburg Road. With the 9 stop signs, without violating any speed laws, we made it in 49 minutes.

Mr. KEATING. What is the comparable length of time from the Burke airport?

Mr. LANKFORD. I am informed that the time is about 8 minutes less; 8 to 10 minutes less.

Let me say one more thing in closing. If the name of Baltimore is so repugnant to the air traveling public as my good friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Flood] has indicated, I might add that that is a very simply thing to correct. We can make it a joint airport for Baltimore and Washington.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Is it not a fact that the question of 5 or 10 or 15 minutes on the ground is as nothing compared with sometimes hours that are spent circling around here due to the congestion when the planes cannot come in?

Mr. LANKFORD. That is correct.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. And the overall saving would be much greater if they used Friendship.

Mr. LANKFORD. As a safety factor, for my money, I would rather spend 8 minutes additional on the ground than

dodging airplanes over the National Airport. And, I am concerned about the safety of the flying public, and that is why I am opposing this airport today by forcing the authorities to use Friendship Airport. I am not opposed to Burke per se, as I said before.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL].

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, I also rise in opposition to chapter 1 of the bill, providing appropriations for the construction of an airport at Burke. I understand there is going to be an effort made to strike chapter 1 on a point of order. If that fails, of course, an amendment will be offered to strike chapter 1.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that this appropriation should go down in the records as being the biggest waste of funds in this session of the Congress. In the first place, the \$12.5 million called for in the bill is insufficient. The CAA people have estimated that the airport would cost a minimum of \$50 million exclusive of the hangars, and the estimates as to the total cost of the airport vary from \$75 million up to as high as \$150 million.

We who represent the people of the metropolitan area of Washington are not unconscious of the air traffic problem. We are very much concerned with the problem. We represent the people of the metropolitan area of Washington and certainly no one could be more concerned about their safety, welfare, and comfort.

However, I would like to submit that there are many other facilities here which could be used in the solution of this problem. Friendship Airport has been mentioned. Andrews Air Force Base could be used for commercial use rather than military use. It is certainly close in to Washington and would be convenient. Then there is the Bolling Air Force Base and Anacostia. There are several major facilities in the area which are not being used for commercial use.

The building of another airport would not relieve the congestion in the air here at the present time. It has been stated that there were 34 near misses in the last year in this area, but 25 of those involved military aircraft.

You may recall the tragedy of 1950 that started a discussion of this whole problem, and which initiated the proposal for Burke Airport. It involved a collision between a commercial airplane and a military airplane piloted by a Bolivian pilot. The question I would like to ask is, What was the military pilot doing at a commercial airport at that time?

Building new commercial airports will not alleviate that problem. I submit that if we had several additional airports it would not alleviate the air congestion in the metropolitan area of Washington. But if additional airports are needed, certainly the Burke site is too close for air safety.

As has been pointed out here, it is only 12 miles from Washington. The CAA experts state that 16 miles is the minimum distance for air safety be-



tween airports. They have an air safety plan which shows how they can thread the eye of a needle coming into an airport, that they could bring them in to Burke Airfield without confusion with the National Airport, but when they are flying in instrument weather, I submit that with increasing air traffic here, it will create a hazard to have an airport located that close. If another airport is necessary, I submit Burke is not the proper site, because it is too costly. It is a highly developed residential area right now. The cost of the raw land would be excessive. Also, the terrain is not adaptable for the use of an airport. One does not have to be an aeronautical engineer to know that the terrain is not suitable, when there is a difference of as much as 200 feet in elevation on the site, when you would have to cut down hills and fill in valleys, because that would run the cost excessively high, several million dollars additional.

I submit that if an airport has to be built, it should be an area airport, like Friendship. We have to get out 20 or 25 miles. What is 10 or 15 minutes of ground travel time, when the airlines do not always run on schedule as it is? Certainly, we have to take into consideration community plans. We have got to consider limited access freeways, mass transit systems, helicopter service, and factors of that kind, to bring the commuters from these airports into the downtown area of the specific metropolitan area. These airports should be designed to serve vast metropolitan areas and not one particular hotel, such as the Statler Hotel which has been used as the zero point to get to from these airports, in all of the studies that have been made up to this point.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL. If the gentleman will be brief.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. May I point out that the interest alone, at a basic rate of 4 percent, on a \$75 million investment, would be \$3 million a year or \$25,000 for every day of the year. In my opinion, that \$25,000 a day could be much better used to provide a helicopter service, such as the gentleman mentioned, or could be used to enlarge the road system from here into Friendship.

Mr. BROYHILL. I thank the gentleman for that contribution. Mr. Chairman, I should like to make one more point. In the act of 1950, Public Law 762 of the 81st Congress, Congress instructed the Secretary of Commerce to check with the local communities before any site was selected. The act states:

*Provided further, That the choice of site by the Secretary shall be made only after consultation with the governing body in the country in which the airport is to be located, with respect to the suitability of the site to be selected, and its possible impact on the vicinity.*

The Secretary of Commerce has not checked with the community involved. In fact, the Fairfax County governing body has in six resolutions opposed the construction of an airport at Burke. The Congress in 1950 was concerned about the local community. I believe you are

likewise concerned about the impact on the local community today.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time as a member of the subcommittee that handled the Burke Airport to see if I cannot clear up some of the questions that have been raised.

It seems to me we are sort of getting back to where we attempted to build bridges or tunnels several days ago. My good friend, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL], has just suggested that we should move this airport at least 20 miles farther out, that it would add only about 10 minutes' driving time coming into town. The gentleman is suggesting that we will come from the airport at 120 miles an hour. That is the kind of figures we are having here today.

Mr. HOFFMAN. How are you going to get across the river?

Mr. BOW. If that 120 miles an hour crosses the river, you are going to have trouble. But that is what we have.

What are the facts? Friendship Airport is a good airport. It is existing and able to be operated right now, and some flights should be going into Friendship today, there is no question about that. I would join with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], the acting chairman of this subcommittee, in urging that the long-distance flights go into that airport. The suggestion that the name of Baltimore-Washington is a good one. In my district, in my own hometown, we have the Akron-Canton Airport, which has satisfied the people of those cities that they have an airport. I think it is a good idea.

What are the facts about Friendship? It has been suggested here that Friendship is an ideal airport but it would cost the Government a lot of money. I can assure my colleagues the grass is not growing on the runways at Friendship. At the present time there are 164,000 flights a year on Friendship Airport. That is the traffic count today, 164,000 a year. The National Airport has 280,000, but only a few years ago, in 1951, the traffic at National Airport in Washington was only 164,000. So you do have an active airport.

The statement has been made here that Friendship cost about \$75 million of Federal funds. The fact of the matter is that the Federal Government has invested in Friendship \$3,041,810, so the contribution in Friendship is \$3 million. There is an airport there with 164,000 flights and an investment by the Federal Government of \$3 million. Baltimore has paid the balance.

My concern in this matter is somewhat of today, but I am concerned also about 3 or 4 years from now. I join in the belief, as I have said, and I reiterate, that Friendship should be used. But the jet aircraft is coming. Three years from now you will be able to use almost to capacity National, Friendship, and Burke. With the jet aircraft coming, by

1960 you will have in the metropolitan Washington area a matter of 80 landings and takeoffs an hour. So you are going to be down to where you must have the facilities not only of Friendship but the additional airport, particularly when you get into the question of the use of jets. You no longer can take them up as we do now over an area, you are going to have to be able to come in and land. So let us not attempt to affect the future of the Capital by stopping Burke. You are not going to be able to force them into Friendship by defeating this appropriation. The question of the distance between National and Burke has been mentioned. It has been stated here by 1 Member, I think, that it was 12 miles. Another Member said it was 14 miles, because the safety factor is 16 miles. The actual records show that the distance between Burke and National is 19 miles. So I want to get that clear.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. LANKFORD. The gentleman quoted figures showing the number of flights per year, but does the gentleman know the percentage of use of Friendship Airport? If the gentleman does not have that figure, I can give it to him.

Mr. BOW. Does the gentleman mean by that the number of flights of different categories?

Mr. LANKFORD. No; I am referring to the percentage of capacity. The numbers of flights do not mean anything, but the percentage of capacity gives a more realistic picture of the situation.

Mr. BOW. Yes; I think the members of the committee should know that figure.

Mr. LANKFORD. The percentage of use of the capacity of Friendship Airport is about one-third. Therefore, there is about two-thirds unused capacity at that airport.

Mr. BOW. I think the gentleman is right. You see, there is that unused capacity. I think we ought to be putting these planes in. But, let us assume now that we do put these planes in and we begin to operate out of Friendship. Now, let us look forward. Baltimore is going to grow. The Nations Capital is going to grow. So we come to the point where you no longer have adequate facilities and we begin to create a hazard over Baltimore with the jets coming in and with the flight pattern there becoming crowded over Baltimore. I am sure the gentleman will say in that event that he would rather have Burke. As I visualize this, I will say to the gentleman, in international flights, and I am talking now about 2 or 3 or 4 years from now, international flights will come into Friendship. The short flights from New York, Philadelphia and other cities will be coming into Washington. Then, into Burke Airport would come the transcontinental and other flights of that kind and some of them, probably, coming into Friendship. Now, you do have a pattern at Friendship of north and south traffic from New York to Miami and New York to Norfolk and other flights flying over Friendship. So you do have a crowded traffic pattern there. If we



bring these other flights in that increase, by going out to the west these 19 miles beyond, gives you a better flight pattern for transcontinental flights and the long flights.

Mr. LANKFORD. I cannot quarrel, of course, with the gentleman's premise of the possible need in the future of a third airport. However, I must ask the gentleman this question. Can the gentleman suggest any better way to make the proper authorities make use of Friendship as a mandatory matter. That is all we are after. The CAB has flouted the will of the Congress. The reason is simply that the airlines do not want to take the trouble to change their schedules.

Mr. BOW. Just so the record will be straight on that, I think the Congress should do it, but I would hate to see this appropriation bill, where we all admit the possible need within 3 or 4 years of the additional airport, being used for that purpose. I think some other committee of the Congress by legislation could do it, but certainly it seems to me we should not do it in this manner so that perhaps 3 years from now the jets that would come into Washington will be setting someplace else and being used otherwise because there is no facility here for them.

Mr. LANKFORD. I could not agree with the gentleman more, but what I am interested in is safety in air travel now at the present time.

Mr. BOW. I am too.

Mr. LANKFORD. As I say, I am interested in safety in air travel now and not 3 years from now.

Mr. BOW. And I am also interested in safety in air travel now.

Mr. LANKFORD. We have the facility now in being and ready to be used this afternoon, if they want to use it.

Mr. BOW. I am interested in air safety now and 3 years from now and any other time, if we can have it. I say the important thing is not to put ourselves in the position 3 years from now that we cannot have proper air travel into the Nation's capital.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. FRIEDEL. The gentleman speaks as if this was something new and that they are just now asking for Burke airport. As I understand it, they have been asking for an airport at Burke for about 4 or 5 years and they said they were overcrowded then and still the CAB will not utilize Friendship Airport. So how can we know that they will ever use it?

Mr. BOW. I would like to say this to the gentleman—the gentleman asked who is for this airport. It has been said that nobody over there wants it. Let me read who wants an airport at Burke:

The Fairfax County Chamber of Commerce, the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce, the Fairfax-Falls Church J. C., the Mount Vernon-Lee Chamber of Commerce, the Greater Falls Church Chamber of Commerce, the Arlington Chamber of Commerce, the Annandale Businessmen's Association, the Northern Virginia Builders' Association, the Alexandria-Arlington-Fairfax Real Estate Board, the Alexandria Contractor's Association and the Alexandria Retail Merchants' Association.

The gentleman asked me who wants Burke? There are some of the people who want an airport there. They live in and near Burke. There are a number of others who also have indicated their desire to have the Burke Airport. So when you talk about nobody wanting it, there are a number of people who want it, and somebody has suggested the President wants it.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. FALLON. I agree with the gentleman on the list of fine organizations from Virginia that want the Burke air site. I think the same thing happened in Maryland about 6 or 7 years ago when a number of organizations wanted a new airport for Baltimore. So they built one. Of course they had the regular aid from the Federal Government. The Federal Government put up over \$3 million and the city of Baltimore put over \$12 million. They put up \$12 million and are paying for it. Between 40,000 and 50,000 flights are booked in Baltimore each year that have to go to Washington in order to board their flight. Our people have bought the airport and have paid for it and cannot use it. You are asking the same people to put up the money to pay for an airport at Burke, 50 miles from Baltimore.

Mr. Chairman, it has been conservatively estimated that the Burke Airport project under consideration by the House today will ultimately cost the taxpayers of this country \$50 million or more. As you may recall, this project has been before us on several occasions, and the House has consistently voted it down by better than a 3-to-1 margin. This action was done on the basis that Friendship Airport, near Baltimore, could adequately serve as a supplementary airport for Washington.

Since that time, additional tests and travel time studies have been made, the results of which definitely prove that the Congress was right in its thinking and the action taken.

In connection with my efforts for the greater utilization of Friendship, I have introduced in the Congress legislation calling for the establishment of a heliport in downtown Washington. My bill is presently under consideration by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. I have recently been advised by the Department of the Air Force that they have no objection to it. There is, I believe, great need for a downtown heliport in the District of Columbia. Helicopter service between Friendship International Airport and downtown Baltimore has recently been inaugurated and is proving to be a most progressive step for Baltimore and the Airport. As you may have noticed in the press, a helicopter recently brought distinguished visitors from Baltimore to Washington landing them on the Mall. The trip from Baltimore was made in approximately 20 minutes, and the distance between Friendship International Airport and Capitol Hill was made in about 10 minutes, thus pointing up the advantages

offered by Friendship to air travelers of the Washington-Baltimore area. Helicopter service will make Baltimore and Washington one large metropolitan area as far as air transportation is concerned. It is, in my opinion, definitely the answer to short-run transportation needs. The establishment of helicopter service would certainly substantially weaken the always questionable need for a new airport at Burke.

Of major importance, also, is the fact that the Baltimore-Washington Parkway is now completed, which connects with the Friendship Airport. With the opening of this highway, linking Washington directly with the most modern airport in the country—I refer to the Friendship International Airport, capable of handling for many years to come all overflow traffic from the Washington National Airport, why, then, is it necessary to build such a costly separate facility as the Burke Airport would be?

As far back as 1949 I protested to former President Truman the construction and operation of a third airport to serve the commercial air traffic of the Washington-Baltimore region. At that time it was proposed to build a Federal airport at Annandale, Va. I pointed out to him that it would be a wasteful use of public funds to build an airport at Annandale, or any other place in the Washington area, when the Friendship International Airport would adequately solve the air-traffic problem in this vicinity. In behalf of the city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland, I earnestly urged him to reconsider his decision in the matter. The statement that I made then is true about the Burke Airport project. As a member of the Public Works Committee, I have consistently worked for projects which are necessary in the public interest. However, the huge cost of the Burke project is most certainly not in the public interest.

Much has been said in the present Congress, and undoubtedly much more will be said, concerning the desirability of balancing the budget and reducing taxes. An economy program, in fact, has been clearly demanded by the American people. The authorization now under consideration does not represent economy. I believe the President to be sincere. However, in his request for a \$35-million authorization, which amount would not even begin to cover the total cost of the Burke project, I believe he is not being sincere with the American people with respect to his pledges for economy, or he most certainly has been ill advised.

Further, I daresay an economy program has been promised to the American people by every Member of this body. Surely any further consideration of the Burke project is sidestepping our economy pledges. The people want pledges, not hedges.

In today's press, a CAB survey released yesterday shows that actually most airline passengers that were polled in any areas halfway between the airports expressed preference for Friendship. Spokesmen for the CAB stated the survey will be presented in September at a hearing which could possibly



result in a Board order compelling airlines to direct some Washington traffic to Friendship.

In conclusion, may I point out that Friendship is a large, modern airport that was opened for service in early 1950. It has one 9,450-foot runway sufficiently long and strong enough to handle jet transport. In addition, it has two other runways, 6,500 feet, 6,000 feet. The ultramodern terminal is capable of handling much greater volumes of passengers than are now being handled, or will be handled, in the foreseeable future. Long-haul flights at Friendship can be made effective immediately at no cost to the taxpayer. Air-traffic congestion in Washington would be eliminated and prevented due to Friendship's favorable position in relation to other area airports. Friendship's nearest airport neighbor is 25 miles distant.

The use of Friendship will result in immeasurable benefits to the airlines because it will make available to them at one airport without congestion a unified operation catering to about 3,300,000 people of the Washington-Baltimore area.

Friendship, in my opinion, is the solution to this problem available now at no cost to the taxpayers. Its use as Washington's second airport would benefit both cities and the airlines.

The foregoing facts make certain conclusions evident. It would be a throw away of Federal funds, at the taxpayers' expense, for this body today to provide funds for the construction of an airport at Burke when we have superior airport facilities available at Friendship. Surely, with the burden that the taxpayers of this country are now carrying, it is not desirable to add unnecessary costs.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I find no fault with any of the items in the supplemental appropriation being proposed and I have no amendments to offer.

There is one matter I think should be called to the attention of the distinguished members of the Committee on Appropriations. I know the legislative processes have not been completed on this legislation, and therefore they could not take note of it in a supplemental item. But there is an item being asked in connection with the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs involving Public Law 815. Approximately 1,000 housing units, under the Capehart Housing Act are now building to supply the personnel who operate that Academy. If there is not a supplemental item included in the budget—and I am hoping the House can clear action on any recommendation of the Subcommittee on Public Education, as recommending a 1-year extension of Public Law 815—that they can do that in the other body before this appropriation is cleared, and attach an item to cover the deficit. Otherwise, you will have a serious situation for a thousand housing facilities filled with children, with no schools to attend.

I hope that this can be handled as an emergency so that it can be taken care of. Otherwise, it will have to be taken care of to prevent an emergency.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, everyone seems to admit that we need another airport somewhere, just the same as we need additional transportation across the Potomac. Perhaps, if the military would get out of National Airport, we would at least have more room for normal travel. I have heard they intend to leave Bolling. Before one of the subcommittees of the regular standing committees of the House there is a bill calling for \$30 billion for civil defense. That is to get the folks out of the way if we have bombs dropped on our cities. If a measure of that kind is necessary, if decentralization of defense is necessary, and it seems to be, it would seem as though the military, instead of cuddling up with Congress and the White House, would go outside. The National Airport is for the convenience of the traveling public, people generally, not for the convenience of the military. Comparatively there are very, very few military personnel using that airport, compared to the other people using it. Why cannot military move out and let National serve the public? If we cannot do that, is it not time someone built an airport somewhere? Several times it has been mentioned here that we should drift along, but the first thing we know there will be a collision or two at National. Who would be responsible for that? The local Congressmen cannot agree where they want it—Burke or Friendship. Many of us do not care where it is constructed just so one is built.

The situation is like this bridge-tunnel controversy; we would have had a bridge the other day if the bill had not been recommitted. If the gentlemen from Virginia want their people to have service, why do they block it? Already there is legislation on the books saying that there shall be a bridge, but someone does not want it where that bill authorizes its construction, so we do not have a bridge anywhere.

What is the situation? Our good friend from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL], our delightful friend from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], they are keeping people waiting. They are keeping people waiting—not at the altar, bless you, not at the church, but down at the river bank morning and night, hundreds of thousands of them every day. Why? Because they cannot make up their minds. Yes, of course they have; oh, yes; they want a tunnel or they want a bridge, with a draw in it, so those two companies up the river can make larger profits. I should not say "so they can make," they will make, if they get unobstructed travel on the river.

Then the other day when the bill was up our respected and distinguished colleague from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] said we should not blockade the river but ought to have a draw or a tunnel.

What for? Why, praise be, so suggested the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], Georgetown is to be a seaport. Well, now, the artistocratic population that lives up there in Georgetown may not welcome a lot of dockworkers under their noses, however fine the workers may be. They would not mix any more than oil and water.

And when is Georgetown going to be a seaport? Are we to dredge the channel of the river from Georgetown way down to the bay entrance? They are talking now about the channel not being deep enough to take boats up to Baltimore. What do the gentlemen want to do? Make a seaway to Georgetown? And after you get the seaway what are you to use it for? What do the gentlemen propose to ship up to Georgetown. The talk of Georgetown as a seaport, seems to be nonsense.

There is something about that bill or, rather, about the refusal to build that bridge, that was authorized a long time ago, that just smells to high heaven, and it would not be too bad a thing if the Congress, with the investigating committees it has, would just appoint another to find out what is loose somewhere around. It is all right to represent your constituents, but, after all, other people have some interest in what we do.

I asked the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL]: "What makes you think you will get a tunnel any quicker than you would a bridge?" He replied: "There have been a lot of folks who have wanted a bridge over there for a number of years, but they will not build it." I asked him who would not build it, and he said the Department of the Interior.

Well, let us get after them. Who are they? It may be all right for the Supreme Court to defy the Congress and tell us we do not know what we are legislating about and that we do not mean what we say, but are we to let the Department of the Interior come along and usurp the function of criticism which the Supreme Court has assumed? It is about time we sat down on the Department of the Interior, and if they will not do what we tell them to do, cut off their appropriations; they will come to time.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FALLON].

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I have made previously.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the last 5 minutes to close the debate on this side to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, it appears entirely possible that the \$12½ million item initiating construction of the Burke Airport is going to command more attention today than the \$1½ billion which is carried for military con-



struction. However, I do want to focus attention, if I may, upon a particular section of the report which is before you. I refer to page 5 of the report and to the paragraph entitled "Utilization of Existing Facilities," from which I quote the following:

The committee during its consideration of and in its report on the regular Department of Defense bill for fiscal year 1958 urged that every effort be made to make greater utilization of facilities in the interest of efficiency and economy by closing those installations where the percentage of utilization would not justify continued operation. It is strongly urged that every proper consideration be given to the utilization of bases, either closed or scheduled for closing, before construction of new projects is initiated or before those projects are expanded. The committee is opposed to the construction of any project where there are existing facilities not fully utilized and which are reasonably usable for carrying on the approved activities.

In order to reemphasize the committee position on this matter of maximum utilization of facilities, the services are directed to eliminate any items which are found to duplicate existing facilities not fully utilized and which meet the requirements contemplated in proposed new projects. Further, in order to insure against what may turn out to be unwarranted construction the committee is including section 211 prohibiting the use of funds recommended in the accompanying bill for beginning construction on new bases not specifically funded.

Mr. Chairman, the committee means exactly that. It is natural that the services want new facilities and in many cases new facilities are desirable. For years the Congress has dealt generously—I do not think wastefully but generously—with the services in providing new facilities. I believe that has been necessary because in the main we have depended upon old World War II bases which were constructed as temporary bases and which have had to be rebuilt if we were going to continue to use them. They were not adequate for continued use by troops under modern requirements of military training.

The Air Force has received the largest share of the new installations, and most of the new construction. This is understandable because bigger, heavier planes have constantly been brought into being and the Air Force has constantly been expanding. This has necessitated more adequate facilities.

But, Mr. Chairman, I submit that tomorrow is another day and tomorrow's requirements may not be today's requirements. We are now appropriating for tomorrow's requirements. On tomorrow there will be guided missiles and on tomorrow there may be at least a measure of disarmament. So I question the wisdom or the necessity for a large construction program this year. Admittedly, this program has been scaled down. It is considerably smaller in scope than it originally was intended to be. Yet I think it would be preferable and not damaging to postpone more of the construction program now before us pending the developments that another year probably will bring. At least the services should very carefully avoid duplication of facilities at this time. They should utilize presently usable facilities to the utmost in order to save money. I

do not think that is being done to the extent that is possible or desirable.

Mr. Chairman, I call attention to the fact that there are a number of dispersal bases for the big B-52 bombers in this bill that require runways costing \$10 million each. Facilities are now available which will serve that purpose for the time being and we should use them until a greater requirement is established.

I call attention to the fact that we are proposing to build new research and development facilities despite the fact there are very good research and development facilities in the services which are not fully utilized today and I can demonstrate this conclusively.

I do not believe in that kind of duplication. I know the Congress does not want it, but I am sorry to say that examples of duplications of this nature do not appear to make an effective impression on the services. They have a program—a long-range program. They are thinking about tomorrow's requirements as they now see those requirements and they want to complete that long-range program as quickly as possible. I say again all of this program is not necessary and some of it is duplication. Mr. Chairman, only Congress can check the spending that is unnecessary and that is why the language that I called to your attention is in our report. I trust it will be heeded and followed.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES], or some other member of the committee this question: On page 31 of the committee report under the heading "Veterans' Administration" I find this language:

Soldiers and sailors civil relief. The committee has not approved a \$1.3 million budget estimate for this item for making refunds to certain veterans.

I understand they are refunds owed the veterans for insurance premiums.

The committee is of the opinion the matter should be properly considered by the legislative committees of the Congress and legislative authorization for such refunds approved before an appropriation is made.

The reason I am rising is because, as the committee well knows, the House has passed quite a bit of veterans legislation successfully but the other body has not acted upon that legislation, and the veterans are not getting the results that the House desires.

Will the gentleman answer the question for me?

Mr. YATES. You will note the statement in the report of the program under which the Veterans' Administration sought to collect from veterans premiums under life-insurance policies that the veterans did not pay during the war. The Supreme Court held in its decision that the veterans did not have to pay those premiums, that the Government had agreed to pay them. Now, there is a fund that the Federal Government has of collections which it has made and

which is supposed to be returned to the veterans. The item in the supplemental request is for that purpose, but it was the committee's feeling that this required legislation and should properly be referred to the gentleman's committee. Therefore we told the Veterans' Administration to go to the gentleman's committee and present the problem to you so that the problem could be worked out.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The thing that puzzles me so much is that we pass a bill in the House and the other body refuses to do anything about it. They have not passed, and I believe as the House has shown, important and necessary legislation, so the poor veterans are suffering as the result.

Mr. YATES. I agree with the gentleman. The Committee on Appropriations has been criticized in the past for assuming the functions of the legislative committees, and justly so. In this case we thought the legislative committee should handle the problem and that it was not properly the function of our committee. Therefore we referred the matter back to the gentleman's committee.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I feel sure that the legislative committee would bless you if you would appropriate this \$1,300,000 to the veterans which is owed them.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### CHAPTER I

#### Department of Commerce

#### Civil Aeronautics Administration

#### Construction and development, additional Washington Airport

For necessary expenses for the construction and development of a public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by the act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 770), including acquisition of land, \$12,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$250,000 may be advanced to the applicable appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for necessary administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That beginning on June 30, 1965, and not later than June 30 of each year thereafter, the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration shall pay from income derived from operation of the airport an amount which will repay to the Treasury of the United States the full capital investment from Federal appropriations in a period of 35 years.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the entire paragraph on page 2, lines 1 to 20 inclusive, on the ground that the last proviso thereof contains legislation on an appropriation bill. This proviso requires repayment of Federal appropriations made for the airport, and in that respect amends the basic law which authorized the airport.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas wish to be heard on the point of order?



Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, it is, perhaps, a close point, whether this comes under the Holman rule; but we concede the point of order and offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] concedes the point of order made by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FRIEDEL]. The Chair sustains the point of order. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS of Texas: On page 2, line 1, insert:

"CHAPTER I

"Department of Commerce

"Civil Aeronautics Administration

"Construction and development, additional Washington Airport

"For necessary expenses for the construction and development of a public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by the act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 770), including acquisition of land, \$12,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$250,000 may be advanced to the applicable appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for necessary administrative expenses."

Mr. THOMAS. I want to call to the attention of my lovable friend, we call him "Sammy"—and I mean that; I say some nice things about him now and then—that the point of order which he made would strike from the bill the mandatory section which would require the operators, the users, the airlines and other concessionaires at this new airport to repay the cost and save the taxpayers of this country the expense of construction.

Now, we are going to help Baltimore; but the gentleman ought not to put us in the position in which he has put us. We are going out and get some business for his hometown. But, despite that, he comes in and says, "You cannot make these people save the taxpayers the expense of building this airport." We recognize the force of his point of order, that this proviso is legislation. This action does not do any harm, because the Civil Aeronautics people who are going to operate this airport say that we will operate it free of construction cost to the taxpayers of the United States. That is why we conceded the point of order.

Mr. Chairman, may I say, as I have already said, that all the point of order does is strike out the last proviso but leaves the main body of the item, which makes the appropriation. The last proviso says that the taxpayers shall not stand the expense of the construction of the airport. In other words, we are right back where we started.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my colleague from Texas for his very fine remarks. However, he then describes this amendment as if it is nothing. "Just adopt it," he says.

The basic reason for my opposing this amendment is that I want to save the taxpayers \$75 million to \$90 million. This appropriation of \$12,500,000 is only

a wedge in the door. Everyone has conceded that it will cost over \$50 million, \$75 million, some say \$90 million, to build this airport.

We all know that the airspace over Washington is crowded. We have to speak of conditions today, as they are over Washington. This proposed airport sought at Burke is in the same airspace, the same air lanes, and will hinder traffic, while Friendship will not.

One of the other things that I think should be brought to your attention is that this proposed Burke Airfield will be on the other side of the Potomac River. We know the congestion now on the bridges coming over to Washington, and the trouble people have getting in and out of Washington. But suppose, and God forbid that this happens, that the bridges are bombed out. Both airfields will be on the other side of the Potomac. We have Friendship right here on this side of the river.

I could go on and on and on. We know that Friendship Airport is one of the most modern, well-equipped airfields in the whole United States. Yet, the Civil Aeronautics Board, for some reason unknown, will not utilize the Friendship Airport. We are using only about 40 percent of our capacity, and now it will be even less, because the National Guard, who landed their planes on Friendship, are now utilizing another civilian airfield, Martin's Airfield. So, now, we will have more openings and more space available.

We had an international line that wanted to use Friendship to bring in overseas flights, but the Civil Aeronautics Board would not approve it. They just refuse any use of Friendship. Some airlines will not use it, because they will have double expense. They will have to set up hangars. But if they build Burke, they will have to set up hangars there also. They will have double expense for that airfield. They just do not want to change their schedule.

I do think that by striking this provision you will be saving the taxpayers anywhere from \$75 million to \$90 million.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRIEDEL. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. The gentleman said an international line wanted to get into Baltimore and was denied that privilege. Has that international line come into this country in any other area?

Mr. FRIEDEL. Yes, they are operating here.

Mr. BOW. It was not Baltimore that was denied, was it?

Mr. FRIEDEL. Yes; another line was granted permission to operate, but the international line wanted to use Baltimore as a terminal and the Civil Aeronautics Board refused to grant that international airline the permission to use Baltimore as a terminal. Instead, CAB gave permission to another airline that does not use Baltimore as its terminal.

I do not know what the answer is, but there are a lot of excuses given to hold us down.

(Mr. FRIEDEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am somewhat reluctant to rise to oppose this amendment, but I think the background, the history of this thing indicates that it would be disastrous for us to adopt this amendment at this time, particularly after the words were stricken out which provided for the repayment to the Federal taxpayers of the cost of this project, which to many of us does not seem to be immediately necessary.

It seems to me it would be undesirable and might also be subject to a point of order to tie any strings to the appropriation at this time, but it certainly seems to me improper for this money to be expended while the facilities of Friendship Airport are not being utilized for the immediate safety of the public, which we are told is endangered every day.

For that reason, because of the history behind this, it seems to me that as long as there is another project programed or being considered, some excuse will be found for deferring the decision that Friendship must be used. Witnesses have told us it is going to be used by 1960. Why not use it now?

I rise in opposition to the amendment purely to dramatize the point that I do not think we should appropriate money for the third airport until we are fully using the second one which is now available.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Is it not true that by the adoption of this amendment we would in effect be giving to the airlines \$75 million? That is probably one of the reasons the airlines do not go into Friendship, because it will cost them additional money. They are simply asking the Federal Government to put up money to build a commercial airport for them at Burke or some other place. They are not willing to put up the money themselves.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. I think the gentleman is entirely right. I think it is most extravagant at this point to appropriate money without any provision for repayment.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. I yield.

Mr. LANKFORD. Is it not also true that even if the airport is built at Burke that the CAA is going to have to do something to force the airlines to go to that airport because they will still want to go into National Airport because it is closer to the center of the city?

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. I think there is no doubt about it. Nearly everybody would prefer to land closer to Washington and the difficulties that have been encountered in the use of Friendship Airport would be duplicated to a large degree at Burke unless more concessions are made to the airlines.

Mr. LANKFORD. And if they are going to do that for Burke, why could they not do the same now for Friendship?



Mr. MILLER of Maryland. It seems to me that time is of the essence and that it ought to be done at once at Friendship regardless of whether we go to Burke later on or not.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. I yield.

Mr. TABER. I wonder what the gentleman thinks it is possible for us to do outside of defeating this appropriation to persuade the Civil Aeronautics Board to move?

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Frankly, I am unable to answer the gentleman. I have not been able to understand the great reluctance that there has been to use something that is already built and paid for and available when everybody agrees that the present situation is dangerous.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, about 6 or 8 years ago when I first fought this particular proposal on the floor of the House, I did so because of the question: Why does not the CAB require utilization of Friendship before we, the general taxpayers, are called on to appropriate \$50 million or \$75 million for the construction of another airport? Over these 5 or 6 years the answer to that question has not been given. I cannot see in good conscience why the CAB today within a month's time, if necessary, could not transfer some of this air pattern which they now consider to be dangerous over the heart of Washington to Friendship. They ought to utilize the facilities of that great airport before they call upon the taxpayers of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Far West and everywhere else in the United States to put up another \$75 million for a third airport. You have all seen today that there has been no answer to that particular question as to why or what keeps the CAB from taking that sort of action, which they should take. To me, it is a waste of funds just as the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL] brought out here this afternoon to do a thing of this nature. There is another thing which we should keep in mind. I believe it is a precept of the CAA that there should not be two major airports within 16 miles of each other because of the air patterns up above. Yet, here they are urging and asking the Congress to validate the establishment of a major airport not much over 12 miles from the National Airport. I have been around the Arlington-Alexandria area long enough to know that if you establish another airport at Burke you will bring increasing hazard to the people living in that heavily populated area that does not exist there today. We have seen what has happened in the Twin Cities in Minnesota by having an air installation too close to that great metropolitan area, and as a result a number of people have been killed by falling airplanes. Personally, I do not want to be a party to forcing onto these thousands of people in northern Virginia the possibility that

some time in the future a plane may fall on them just because we have two great airports too close together. I feel we should use a little commonsense. We should tell the CAB and the CAA, in no uncertain language, that until they do everything they possibly can to utilize the Friendship Airport to the utmost of its facilities, this Congress will not go on record as giving them another \$75 million for a third airport.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] has expired.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I think the fact that the Thomas amendment was necessary after chapter I was stricken from the bill on a point of order, indicates the confusion that exists in this matter, and the amendment should be defeated and the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee should give the matter further study. The act of 1950, Public Law 762, which was referred to, authorizes an appropriation of \$14 million for the construction of a second National Airport at Washington. The testimony given before that committee at that time by the experts stated that \$14 million was sufficient to build the airport. Of course that is all that we can appropriate at this time, but by voting for this amendment, \$12,500,000 appropriation, you are in effect giving authorization for the expenditure of another \$75 million without the matter being further considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. So, it is approximately \$75 million or \$100 million that you are appropriating.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL. I yield.

Mr. TABER. They would not even have to go to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to get further funds.

Mr. BROYHILL. To go beyond the \$14 million?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. BROYHILL. That is a question that we have been discussing here for several days.

Another thing, the Congress in its wisdom at that time thought it proper and fitting that the Department of Commerce check with the local communities insofar as construction of the airport as to the impact it would have on that community. The Department of Commerce has refused to do that, yet the local officials and governing bodies by six resolutions appealed to the Congress and to the Department of Commerce not to construct an airport in that community.

I maintain it is not necessary. On the contrary, it would be dangerous to construct another air facility this close to Washington, as close as the Burke Airport would be, only 12 miles away. We already have too many air facilities located here. That is the reason for the 33 near misses. It is not the traffic at the National Airport that is causing these near misses. It is the traffic from all these other airports located so close to downtown Washington. The con-

struction of an airport this close in would be far too costly. You could go out only a few miles and buy land at very much less, and it would no doubt save several million dollars in the final cost of the facilities. A good plan is to locate these facilities a little farther out and get better facilities to transport the traffic to and from the airport. It is foolish to talk about appropriating fifty or seventy-five or a hundred million dollars just because the airlines want to save approximately 5 minutes in travel time to the facility itself.

I think before we go ahead with these appropriations we should give the local communities another chance. We should give the CAA and CAB instructions to work out a plan. After all, Baltimore wants to use Friendship, and we have groups in northern Virginia who are trying to go ahead and construct these airports through an authority. Certainly if we can do that we can construct an additional national air facility here in Washington at less expense to the taxpayers of the rest of the country; and that is important, because your taxpayers are going to pay 100 percent of the cost, when the people of Metropolitan Washington do not want it.

I ask you to give our community some consideration on another account, and that is we are coming into the jet air age. Certainly living conditions around a jet airport are deplorable. That has been proven around these Air Force airports. We are getting into the jet air age insofar as commercial planes are concerned, and it would make living conditions intolerable in an area 10 miles around a jet airport. So it is especially important now that we are coming into the jet air age that we give consideration to our communities. I do not know of any person in this body who would want to impose such a nuisance upon a colleague unless it was absolutely necessary; and I cannot, based on any argument thus far advanced, see why it is necessary to authorize the spending of \$100 million for an air facility that is not needed at this location at this time.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pending amendment of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. Chairman, I do hope that no one here will feel that I am too bold in rising to support the President of the United States in this very important matter.

I should like to give a bit of the history in regard to this Burke Airport controversy. This has not been mentioned here today, but the fact is that at the present time the Federal Government owns 62 parcels of land for which this House and the Congress appropriated \$1 million, right on the proposed site of the additional airport in Burke, Va.

I do not mind my dear friends getting political mileage out of an issue such as this, except that it is really far too important for local politics in Virginia and Maryland. This is the Nation's Capital. This additional airport is needed for the Nation's Capital, to alleviate a very dangerous situation. The testimony before the committee referred to 80 takeoffs



and landings in an hour, 1 every three-quarters of a minute.

I should like to read to you what the President's Civil Aeronautics Administrator had to say when he testified before the subcommittee last Thursday. Mr. Pyle, the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, testified as follows:

If you are going to have to have approximately 80 operations an hour, just Washington traffic alone, it is going to saturate both Washington National and Friendship, without taking into account any of the traffic that is generated in Friendship, and let it be clearly understood that Friendship is a very good airport, and we are the first to say just that. It is a good airport, but we must be realistic and try to plan for the needs of the Capital.

My position is and always has been that we must have 3 airports to handle the needs in 1960 of the 2 communities, Baltimore and Washington.

What is going to happen in 1960 and 1961? That is when the jet airliners which are now on the drawing boards and in the course of construction are going to be put in the air. Who knows more about this situation, the folks who justifiably do not like the fact that the major international and transcontinental airlines do not stop in Baltimore, or people such as the following who testified before the committee in behalf of the proposed location at Burke: The Air Transport Association, representing all of the scheduled airlines of the country, the Greater Washington Industrial Association, the Washington Board of Trade, the Citizens Committee for Burke Airport, right out here in Fairfax County, Va., where the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL], I understand, had a poll taken. I have been informed that the poll showed that 52 percent of the people of Fairfax County were in favor of the location and wanted the airport at Burke and 17 percent were against it. I should like to point out that all the employees who belong to unions and who work at Washington National Airport, the airport division of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, are unanimously in favor of the location of this additional airport at Burke.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BROYHILL. The gentleman does not question that I am not properly representing the best interests of my constituents?

Mr. ROONEY. Most certainly I do not. I am sure the gentleman is doing what he thinks he should do. Is my information correct that the gentleman had a poll taken and that only 17 percent of those polled were not in favor of the Burke Airport?

Mr. BROYHILL. I will state to the gentleman I took two polls out there. One showed that a majority was in favor and the other showed that a majority was in opposition.

Mr. ROONEY. A group of very distinguished citizens from Fairfax County came before the committee and testified that they were in favor of the location of this airport at Burke.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlemen yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I think we were persuaded pretty much by the fact that in a few years, about 1960, we will have 7 million people arriving here by air to visit the Nation's Capital or who have business in the Nation's Capital.

Mr. ROONEY. That is what the testimony revealed; between 6 and 7 million people.

Mr. Chairman, this is far too important, this matter of safety, for nonprofessionals to get into the business of arguing as to where it should be located. Burke, Va., is the logical place; that is where the experts, the technicians who have spent over 5 years considering the matter, state that the additional Washington airport should be located. I urge adoption of the pending amendment.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I am not familiar with the locality where Burke is situated, nor do I have any interest in Friendship. I am, however, very much interested in the air situation in the Nation's Capital. I fly in and out of here frequently myself and can give personal testimony in support of the allegation that the Washington National Airport is crowded and that additional facilities are necessary.

I speak here only for myself and the taxpayers who reside in the 10th Congressional District of North Carolina. I have no prejudices for or against Burke or Friendship. I have an open mind about the two locations and sought this time in order to ask certain questions because I believe some comparisons might be made which will enable some of us who do not have any particular interest in either Burke or Friendship, as the contest is developing between those two localities, to make up our minds how to vote on this particular amendment.

The only objection anyone has made to Friendship is the approximately 45 minutes time involved in traveling between the center of Washington and that airport. If there are other objections to Friendship, I have not heard them advanced. The facilities are already in place, no land is to be acquired, the runways are in use, the hangars are there, all of the facilities are complete. The only objection is that Friendship is about 45 minutes travel time from the center of Washington.

Now, in order to have some comparisons, may I ask the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], or some other Member from New York, what is the travel time between Idlewild Airport and, say, Times Square?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I must say that I would only be making a wild guess. I have never ridden between Idlewild and Times Square.

Mr. JONAS. May I ask someone from New York who frequently travels from Washington to New York by plane, what is the travel time between Idlewild and Times Square? I understand it is about 45 minutes.

Mr. ROONEY. The fact that there is so much stacking up out here at Wash-

ington National Airport and the obvious need for an additional airport, prompts me to do most of my travel by train.

Mr. JONAS. I will ask someone else. Can anyone present tell me the travel time between Idlewild Airport and Times Square? Can anyone answer that question?

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I have taken that ride 2 or 3 times. I am sure it is as much as 45 minutes.

Mrs. KELLY of New York. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I would say it was about 20 minutes.

Mr. JONAS. From Idlewild?

Mrs. KELLY of New York. From LaGuardia.

Mr. JONAS. Between Idlewild and Times Square?

Mrs. KELLY of New York. Idlewild to Times Square will take about 35 minutes.

Mr. JONAS. The gentleman from Maine says he has used that airport and it is about 45 minutes.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I want the gentleman to know that this subcommittee is not against Friendship. The administrator testified that it would require 3 airports to handle the traffic by 1960.

Mr. JONAS. Then, why not put Friendship to full use and then build Burke or some third airport? I am not opposed to Burke; I am not sponsoring Friendship. I am merely trying to find out some facts upon which a disinterested Congressman who is seeking to do the right thing should base a vote and seeking not to spend money unnecessarily. I am trying to decide how I should vote on this question. The only objection I have heard advanced to Friendship is the distance but it is no greater than the distance from Idlewild to the center of New York City.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my distinguished friend that it is very seldom we disagree, and I am not in disagreement with him now. There is much in what the gentleman says. Those facilities in Baltimore ought to be used during this highly dangerous period that exists right at this very moment out at the National Airport, and with your help, not next week but tomorrow, we will write to the Civil Aeronautics Board and we will get the CAA and we will tell them as a committee that in our judgment you ought to start using it the day after tomorrow and not later than that, and I believe they will.

(Mr. JONAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas, and again I want to reiterate what I have said before a number of times, and I want to say it again, that Friendship is a good airport and has all



the facilities necessary to handle the traffic that should be diverted to that airport. The traffic should be going there now, and I join with the gentleman from Texas in getting it there as soon as we can. But, I hope that that question does not stop the progress of the Nation's Capital. I hope we do not take that position to stop the building this third airport which is going to be needed in 1961. Many of you come from long distances to get to Washington, from California and the various States on the west coast. You are going to be riding jets before long, and unless we have an airport here ready to take these jets, you are not going to land in Washington. They are not going to be scheduled in here, because we will not have the capacity.

Bear in mind—and I want to repeat this again—that although Friendship can take some of this traffic today, Friendship will be at its peak by 1960. Take your present pattern today. By diverting a certain amount of the traffic to Friendship, you will reach the peak capacity of these two airports. Why do we wait? Are we going to wait the progress of the Nation, the progress of transportation until someone is satisfied that his particular airport is picked to get this traffic? A country, a community, a State will progress only as its transportation facilities progress. We cannot wait for them to build these planes and keep them on the lots where they are made while we build airports. We have to go along in the development of aircraft with the development of facilities.

It has been said that these have been paid for by the city of Baltimore. That is true, they paid their share. But we have Federal funds of \$3 million there, we have Federal funds all over the United States, which we have contributed to the building of airports. We do have one airport that we own. That is the Washington National Airport. We paid for it and we own it. I wonder how many Members of the House realize that last year we made \$1,700,000 in the operation of the Washington National Airport. Its cost is being amortized, and by 1960, from the income that we will have received from Washington National Airport, it will have been paid for.

The same is true of Burke. We have the figures of the landing fees, and so forth. We know what the building of the field will cost. They say that within 25 years, but our committee took a figure of 35 years, it will be amortized, it will be paid for by the fees from the field itself. That is not true of many of the other airfields in which we have made these investments. From them we get nothing back. But here, if we operate, we will receive our money back.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I think the point ought to be made, too, that in the case of an interrupted flight, where it is necessary to transfer from one airport to the other, Burke Airport, being only 13 miles from National Airport,

would represent a factor for convenience and the expediting of travel by air.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. I should like to say this, that, so far as I am concerned, the differential of travel time means nothing. If the short distance were to Friendship and the longer distance to Burke, I would still favor Burke, because we are going to need the third airport. I do not raise any question about the additional time involved.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. FRIEDEL. The gentleman made a statement that the capacity of Friendship would be reached by 1960. Upon what does the gentleman base those figures?

Mr. BOW. I base those figures on testimony before the committee, that with the amount of traffic coming into Washington, with the amount diverted of that traffic to Friendship, by using the 2 airports, by 1960 both of them would be at their peak.

Mr. FRIEDEL. But only 40 percent of the capacity of Friendship is being used today, and a great part of that 40 percent includes the military.

Mr. BOW. I will say to the gentleman that somebody else raised the question and put the figure at one-third. So that there is some difference in the gentleman's own ranks about the amount.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

I am pleased that the committee is giving some of us who are interested in this project an opportunity to be heard. The need for an airport for Washington, the metropolitan center of the world, has been evident for the past several years. The need is great. It will take several years to build it. And it is needed right now. The greatly increased traffic at the airport necessitates another airport for Washington.

Let me say right now to the Members that the airport project is not a local problem to be haggled over by local interests for 4 or 5 years more. It is a project to meet the demands and needs of the air-traveling public. It is mighty hazardous flying with the traffic now over the present airport.

The question before us today is, Who is to be satisfied in this matter? Several people locally or the several millions of people from all parts of the world who come to Washington? Last year 5 million people used the Washington Airport. To my way of thinking, this project has been kicked around just about long enough by the local interests. The Congress should take some action here today. This project has been hanging fire for 7 long years, when we could have constructed another airport to meet the needs and demands of the people who come to Washington. So today it is time for action, time to make a decision. It is long overdue.

Traffic at the Washington Airport has increased at a terrific rate. The air-traveling public is entitled to be considered just as well as the local inter-

ests. Certainly it is a reflection on us not to have adequate airport facilities in so great a world center as Washington. Near misses are a common occurrence. Why continue to jeopardize the lives of people because of the local bickering as to location that has been going on here for the last 4 or 5 years?

This is what the Civil Aeronautics Board has reported: Near collisions reported for the Washington area within an approximate 15-mile radius of Washington National Airport, September 1956 to March 1957, 26 near collisions, with approximately 261 persons aboard.

Near collisions reported for the Washington terminal area within a 30-mile radius of the Washington National Airport Radio Range Station, September 1956 to March 1957, 33 near collisions, with approximately 412 persons aboard.

Any one of those collisions might have wiped out the lives of many of our people.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. Not at this time. As my very good and able friend—although not a member of the committee—is aware that the committee has consumed most of the time thus far. The building of a new airport is a very serious matter. I call to the attention of the Members that this project should not be held up any longer and permit further bickering. It has been hanging fire for the past 7 years. The President is right and has recommended that the Burke site be determined upon. Evidently he had sound information that convinced him that the Burke site was the proper location. I am pleased that he definitely recommended the Burke site.

The Congress should take immediate action to get this project under way. It is long overdue, and the safety of the flying public is dependent upon it.

I want to compliment my good friend the gentleman from Texas. He said he was an infantryman. I am glad to see the ground forces represented here today. I favor his amendment and trust it will be adopted.

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we can agree on time for debate on this amendment. We have had some very fine statements. Everybody knows what is involved. Of course, if this amendment is voted down, the airport is dead.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto, and to the chapter, close in 30 minutes, the last 7 minutes to be allotted to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment which has been offered by the chairman of the committee. I want to read, if I may, the first sentence in the second paragraph of the report, that portion which deals with this subject:

The only reason for this appropriation is air safety.



Every Member of this body is in full accord with that purpose. And the only question we have to resolve here is the best method and the quickest method of providing maximum air safety for the Washington metropolitan area. Mr. Chairman, I wonder how many Members here realize that within an 11½-mile circle there are presently 6 major airports and that does not include the 2 heliports at the Pentagon and at the White House. There are presently within an 11½-mile circle 6 airports of various sizes: First, the Washington National Airport; second, a small airport in Fairfax County called the Washington-Virginia Airport; third, Andrews Air Force Base; fourth, Anacostia Naval Station; fifth, Bolling Air Force Base; and sixth, Davidson Army Air Field located at Fort Belvoir, Va. The situation with regard to the traffic pattern and air hazards created by these existing air fields is far greater than any metropolitan area should be subjected to. By the creation of a new major airport, a second major airport to serve commercial airlines coming into the Washington area, you will merely double the present hazard which exists. If, and when, this new airport at Burke is built not only will present conditions be intensified, but in all probability a greater volume of air traffic will be brought into this area.

Mr. Chairman, there is already at a distance of not more than 8 miles farther than the distance from downtown Washington to the proposed Burke site, one of the finest airports in the eastern part of the United States. It is my sincere belief that the facilities of Friendship International Airport located between Washington and Baltimore should be given a fair and adequate trial before launching this Government on a \$75 million project to build an airport in the Burke location which will, in all probability, increase the air hazards and the danger to the American air traveling public.

Slightly more than 1 year ago, in company with 8 of my colleagues, we visited the site of the most tragic air crash in the history of commercial aviation in this country. We went to the site of the Grand Canyon crash that claimed 128 lives. If those of you who were not on that visit could have been there, you would have been moved then and thereafter to continue into the far distant future, to do everything within your power to avoid the repetition of a tragedy like that from ever occurring within this area.

Some 16 years ago, when I was attending Air Force Flying School, I came within 10 feet of crashing in midair with another plane. So therefore, I know firsthand, once by observation and another time by actual experience, of the danger of air collisions. I think we must take every possible step now and by looking into the future, to avoid a tragic midair collision which would be similar to that which took place over the Grand Canyon approximately 13 months ago.

The air-safety factor alone, in my opinion, is sufficient justification to direct the CAB to immediately put into use as far as possible the facilities of the Friend-

ship Airport. This cannot be done if the appropriation for Burke is voted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, the problems of the States of Maryland and Virginia, and the District of Columbia, have held the center of the stage in the House for a good many hours recently. I think it is about time somebody suggested a horse trade so that we can kill all three of these problem-birds with the same rock.

I wonder if we go along with Friendship Airport, if our friends from Virginia and Maryland would tell us that they would no longer insist on a bridge or a tunnel across the Potomac River.

Mr. DEVEREUX. If the gentleman will yield, I might say that the people from Maryland are not interested in a tunnel or a bridge over the Potomac.

Mr. GROSS. I recall a bridge not so very long ago, the one at Jones Point, that Maryland was very much interested in.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mrs. BOLTON. We have heard about the Army and the Navy and everybody else that adds to the congestion around here. Why could we not move them out and do a few little things for the civilians? If the congestion is so great, they probably make the larger part of it.

Mr. GROSS. The gentlewoman has made an excellent suggestion, but let me go back to the proposition that if Friendship Airport is accepted, I wonder if the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL] would agree to drop legislation for a bridge or a tunnel across the Potomac River, if we move traffic out to Friendship?

Mr. BROYHILL. I thought that had already been decided.

Mr. GROSS. You still have a bill with some \$6 million back of it to start a bridge across the Potomac. Would not the gentleman agree that it be withdrawn and the taxpayers saved \$6 million?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to my friend. We are friends are we not?

Mr. HOFFMAN. It depends on your answer. A gentleman in the armed services asked me, "If you moved the armed services flying out of the local airport, how are they going to get in their flying time?"

Mr. GROSS. They could get it at Andrews Field, could they not?

Mr. HOFFMAN. What? Drive away out there?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MEADER].

(Mr. MEADER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, I have been interested in the controversy between two airports near my congressional district, Detroit Wayne Major and Willow Run. The Wayne Major Airport is less distant from Willow Run than the proposed Burke Airport is from the Washington National Airport. Accordingly, I have been interested in what the Civil Aeronautics Administration is doing about the separation of airports for air safety, particularly in the jet age.

I would like to call attention to the fact that the criteria for the separation of airports used by the Civil Aeronautics Administration were set in 1949. Last year in the hearings of the Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations we inquired into this question of separation in connection with our investigation of the Government's role in aviation. On July 9 of last year the Civil Aeronautics Administrator, Mr. Charles Lowen, since deceased, said that the Civil Aeronautics Administration did not then know and was making a study to find out the effect upon air traffic patterns of the introduction of commercial jets.

His testimony on page 381 reads as follows:

Mr. MEADER. Well, could we say this, Mr. Lowen, that if it is desirable, as you have testified yesterday, to have two major airports as far apart as you could get them, that it would be even more desirable when we come to use jet transports and increase military jet flying, to have those airports farther apart?

Mr. LOWEN. Well, if I answered that, I would be answering without really knowing until we run our experiments. Nobody really knows. It has never been applied, jet commercial application has never really been applied. We really don't know the answers to that.

Mr. MEADER. You would not even say it was desirable that major airports be located at greater distances from each other in view of the increased rapidity of flight in the jet age?

Mr. LOWEN. I would not want to at this point, not from the standpoint of traffic control, because we really don't know what our problem is in that area.

Mr. MEADER. Well, you are still operating on this 1949 standard?

Mr. LOWEN. Yes, sir, which applies to the type of aircraft we are flying today and it is satisfactory.

Mr. MEADER. You don't anticipate that your study with these military jets that you are acquiring will cause you to shorten these distances that you recommend?

Mr. LOWEN. It might be a whole new type of standard. For example, straight-in approaches, which we eliminate a pattern or eliminate having to give 2, 3, or 4 holding patterns.

You will have a different type of traffic pattern. You won't be coming down to a low altitude, then circling the field to come in for a landing. The pilot will be cleared and notified so that he will be jockeying into position while he is still at high altitudes.

These airplanes will descend about fifteen or twenty thousand feet a minute, so they will be allowed to come right on in. They will be coming down in an elevator rather than a pattern.

Mr. DAVIS. Sir, I think I can clear up a point on that.

A Boeing 707 is now being operated as an experiment, a prototype at Seattle. I was



out there in February talking to the chief pilot, and their speeds for approach and circling are about the same as the DC-6 and DC-7 and Constellation at the moment, and they are using the same approach patterns at the moment that the other carriers are at Seattle.

It works a hardship of some sort on them, but it can be done.

If the slow speed at approach time is about the same as our present transports, the circling problem and the final approach are not the problems that we are facing.

So, I think the airports could be placed at the same place they are today insofar as that part of the approach.

Mr. MEADER. I wonder just when you think this study will be completed, Mr. Lowen, so you will have some idea about these criteria?

Mr. LOWEN. As I said yesterday, we start next month training our crews. We should have a B-47 in operation within approximately 6 weeks after we receive it, which should be this month, and then we have got to put in all of our radio gear and get it operational.

And, as soon as we do that, have our problems worked out, we will bring in the B-47-type operation and I would assume that in 6 months we will have many of the answers to the problems that are posed here today.

Now I would like to ask the gentleman from New York, or someone else on the committee, whether if we go ahead and spend this great sum of money for the Burke Airport so close to Washington National Airport the Civil Aeronautics Administration will consider either of them adequate for full use by commercial jet planes in 1959 and thereafter?

My question is whether or not the Civil Aeronautics Administration has yet set up any criteria of separation of airports based upon the use of jets in commercial operation?

Mr. ROONEY. My recollection is that the committee had no testimony in regard to the gentleman's second question; but I will say in answer to his first question, as to whether or not they have taken into consideration the use by commercial jet planes, that the testimony contemplates use by jets, which will be in operation in 1960 and 1961; and they gave this testimony as one of the reasons for the necessity of immediately starting the construction of this additional airport at Burke.

Mr. MEADER. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the hearings I referred to embodying the views of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. In his testimony, Mr. Lowen said they could not tell then whether when jets were used commercially airports should be farther apart or not; that they were engaging in a study of that problem. I have not heard that the study has been completed.

The Burke Airport site was selected 6, 7, or 8 years ago. The Civil Aeronautics Administration, according to my own experience, has a policy of standing pat on their decisions, right or wrong, and regardless of developments in the meantime. They are pouring money into Wayne Major Airport right now at the rate of a million dollars a year, and that airport is being built up right now on top of an existing airport. I cite that example as a reason why we should have this study of traffic patterns of the use

of commercial jets before any great sums of money are spent on a new airport.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. JONES] is recognized for 3 minutes.

(Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, at the start I want to say that I am opposed to any appropriation that does not take into account the use of Friendship Airport. I have been hearing about Friendship ever since I came to Washington. I took occasion to drive out there last year and when I went into that beautiful building it seemed like a morgue; they were not doing any business. I checked with all the airlines. They had 42 commercial flights in and out of that wonderful airport a day at a time when there were over 800 flights a day here at the Washington National Airport.

I want to say also that I think the Civil Aeronautics Administration has not been using good judgment in permitting the scheduling of flights at the rate of 80 an hour here at Washington National Airport, creating hazards which are not necessary when many of those flights could be scheduled in and out of Friendship Airport.

We are right now hearing a lot about the difference in driving time between Burke and Washington, and Friendship and Washington. I have driven to Friendship; I have driven from the site of the Burke Airport to Washington and I would say there would be about 5 minutes' difference coming from Friendship or coming from Burke to downtown Washington; and if you are going to establish a airport at Burke you are going to have to build a lot of super-highways that are going to cost many millions of dollars and you are going to contribute additionally to the congested traffic crossing the river. I am against both.

Another thing, I think you could take the testimony that is given in this hearing and convict the Civil Aeronautics Administration of negligence and contributing to hazards.

If you ever listened to the pilots being talked down over National Airport it would chill you, and you would not want to take another flight unless it was an absolute necessity. I say that in the interest of safety the Civil Aeronautics Administration should be forced to use Friendship Airport to relieve some of the hazardous traffic conditions at the Washington Airport. In my way of thinking we should not appropriate any additional money for an additional airport until they use the available facilities they have.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. DEVEREUX].

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, I take the floor at this time to ask someone on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee why the bill which would provide for a heliport to serve Washington has not even had a hearing? I understand that my colleague from

Maryland introduced such a bill some 6 or 8 years ago. It seems to me that at least we should consider that aspect of the problem that is before us today.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEVEREUX. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. In my own time I tried to establish the driving time from Idlewild Airport into the City of New York and there was a difference of opinion among the members of the committee. Some said 40 minutes and I think one member stated it as low as 20 minutes. So I sent out for an Eastern Airlines bulletin, effective August 1, 1957, and find that the driving time from Idlewild Airport into the City of New York is 55 minutes and that the driving time from LaGuardia is 44 minutes. This is in comparison with 40-45 minutes from Friendship into the center of Washington.

Mr. DEVEREUX. I thank the gentleman. We who are legislating on this important matter should consider the fact that if we want to properly serve any of the outlying airports around the Washington area we should have a heliport here, if we want to be modern. If we want to further congest the traffic in the Washington area—that is the ground traffic—then we should not even consider a heliport. In my judgment, that is the answer. I am not opposed to another airfield to serve Washington, but it certainly should be far enough removed from the National Airport in order not to create additional traffic problems.

It is for that reason I would oppose the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas to get the retainment factor out of that section of the bill. We must remember that if we support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], then there will be no retainment factor in the bill. We will simply be giving away approximately \$75 million to the airlines.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, in answer to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland [Mr. DEVEREUX] I am prompted to say that I was under the impression that we had a heliport here in Washington and that it was down in the rear of the White House.

Mr. Chairman, there has been no discussion so far with regard to the sort of locality in which the site at Burke is. There seems to be some misunderstanding and that it is a typical suburban area with 1- and 2-family houses. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

Out here at Burke, Va., when land acquisition was started by CAA in 1951, after this House and the Congress appropriated a million dollars to proceed at Burke with an additional Washington airport, there was a total of 89 improved parcels in the approximately 4,000 acres of the Burke site, 58 were acquired by CAA in 1951, leaving 31 improved parcels still to be acquired. There were



hearings before the so-called Holland special subcommittee over in the other body in the present session of this Congress and these hearings revealed that a check was made early this year, 1957, and that only 6 new homes had been constructed on the site during the past 5½ years since this additional airport matter was before the Congress previously. There were 11 new homes constructed in the protective area outside of the site.

Now, this tract of land, largely timberland out here in Virginia, within a short distance not only of the Nation's Capital but from Washington National Airport for those who have to transfer from one flight or airline to another, has been recommended, as I said previously, by the foremost Government experts on the subject. There is no question about the advisability of going ahead with this additional Washington airport at Burke in the mind of anyone who is connected with aviation or the technical aspects of building an airport.

Mr. Chairman, I urge that the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD].

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, after 10 years, believe it or not, I have nothing further to say. I hope we get the Burke airport immediately.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, those of us who come from metropolitan areas know how difficult it is to get to and from an airport. In my own city of Chicago it takes approximately 40 to 60 minutes to get to Midway Airport from the Loop and it takes even longer than that to get to the New O'Hare Airport which is being used more and more by the airlines. That is why I find the airport in Washington of significant convenience. It is unique to find a port so close to a major city. I know I would not like to have to use the Friendship Airport as an alternative airport. It is not nearly as convenient as National; it is not nearly as convenient as Burke according to CAA the safety factor is the same.

We must serve the Nation's capital, and I think we have to keep that in mind. We are not proposing to serve Baltimore. Our responsibility is to serve the Nation's capital. Burke airport offers that opportunity much more than does Friendship.

I think we have to keep in mind, too, the testimony of the experts who appeared before our committee. The CAA is an expert body. Those whom you heard speaking here today who want to use the Friendship Airport are not experts. They represent local interests and I am not criticizing them. It is their task to do so and they are doing a good job. But they are not specially qualified to pass upon the selection of airports.

I call your attention to the hearings at page 602 where the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] cross-examined the people of the CAA. He said:

How long have you been looking at this site?

And they said:

We have been looking at it for 9 years.

Mr. THOMAS. Are you folks greenhorns in the business of selecting sites for airports?

Mr. PYLE. I would not consider us so, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. THOMAS. How long have you been in the business of selecting airports? We have a lot of laymen that apparently know more about the selection than you people do. How long have you people been selecting airport sites and building airports?

Mr. PYLE. Mr. Howell, I think you could probably answer that question more adequately than I can.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. Chairman, I started in airport work in 1930.

And, if you examine the testimony, you will find that these people who have testified in favor of Burke have been selecting airport sites for years all over the country and have selected more than 1,000 of them in all sections of the country. If you examine their testimony on page 602, you will find that they say that Friendship is a good airport. I read from that page:

While temporary relief is obtainable through diversion of air traffic to Friendship, it offers no permanent solution, and the construction of an additional airport for Washington is necessary.

I agree with the chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], and I agree with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW]. I say that it is advantageous and necessary to use Friendship at the present time, but the fact remains that we are going to need another airport to serve this community. That is why I say that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas must be supported at the present time so we can construct an airport to take care of the needs of the Nation's Capital.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I just want to point out the testimony before our subcommittee in which they state that 10 years ago we had about 160,000 aircraft movements in and out of Washington. This year it is estimated to be 280,000 aircraft movements in and out of Washington. Other testimony indicated that it would be at least one-third greater by 1960. I think we need the National Airport; I think we need Friendship; I also think we should have a third airport here. I believe that sincerely as one who has studied the problem and listened to the testimony before our subcommittee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] is recognized for 7 minutes to close the debate on the pending amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, let me talk to you in my own humble way. I am no expert on this subject. Frankly, I fly very, very little. And I have been flying only for about a year or a year and a half. And every time I get into a plane, I promise myself while we are in the air that if I ever get back again on the ground, it will be the last time I will get into a plane.

I have no interest other than as a citizen. I have no ax to grind. May I respectfully ask the Members of the House to turn to the committee report and read it. It is short.

Everybody knows that this National Airport is a death trap. We are going to have to do something about it. We should have done it 2 or 3 years ago. Please listen to this—there is not a Member of this House who does not have constituents coming into that airport every day. I was thinking about it the other day. My town, Houston, is 1,200 or 1,500 miles from here, but there is not a day in the year that I do not have many people from that city come into the airport. The vast majority of my colleagues will have many, many people from their area using that airport every day. And make no mistake about it, it is a death trap, say what you please. I am no expert and I do not claim to be an expert. But when an airplane takes off and another one sits down out there every 45 seconds, that is a death trap. You know it and I know it, too.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Can the gentleman tell me why they do not use Friendship?

Mr. THOMAS. I do not know, but I will tell the gentleman one thing. We think the Members of the House want our subcommittee to do this, and we are not going to wait any later than tomorrow. We are going to notify the CAB and the CAA. We are going to tell them in no uncertain words to get busy and use that airport, and to do it now. And I am talking about Friendship.

I will say to my lovable friend, Sammy, "We are going to bail you out. We are going to use your excess capacity." And they ought to do it. And I say the same thing to Messrs. FALLON, LANKFORD, GARMATZ, and DEVEREUX.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I would ask the gentleman please to let me finish my statement. The gentleman knows I admire him. He is a fine man and we are going to bail him out. Now, how much more does he want? And it makes good sense. It is going to take 3 or 4 years to build this new airport. I am not going to say anything but good about these gentlemen.

Mr. Chairman, my friend, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL] is the finest builder in this country. But if he has ever built an airport, I will be greatly surprised. He is no expert. But we are going to help him, too. I will say to him, your property values in the Burke area are not going down. They are going to increase. And that is as it should be. I hope they do. The gentleman's constituents deserve it. Mr. BROYHILL is a fine gentleman and a fine Member of this House.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. Of course, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.



Mr. BROYHILL. The gentleman is not insinuating that I have a personal axe to grind in opposing this airport, is he?

Mr. THOMAS. Of course not. We are going to help out his constituents. We want the gentleman to know that we are going to help them.

What do the experts say. The Civil Aeronautics Administration people are your legally-constituted authorities to select and build these airports and, in my judgment, they have done a pretty good job. I do not know whether or not they are infallible. Again, I am not an expert. But if they cannot make these selections, I cannot. I am not qualified.

They say this is not the best site. They say it is the best available site. They say the best site is down here at Andrews, but they say the military is not going to give it up. They cannot get it from the military, the military is claiming priority. And I expect this Congress will recognize the priority of the military there.

So we must take what they say is the best available. I think their judgment is good. You have to have it. There is no question about it.

What do the experts say again? Listen to these figures. They are in the record. They are not my figures and I do not know about them, but I believe them because I think they are accurate. They say that throughout the Nation, nationwide, air transport service increased 300 percent in the last 10 years. They say it will increase in the next 10 years, and I think they are overconservative, another 150 percent. They estimate for 3 years the traffic at Washington National Airport will increase 50 percent. How much will it increase in 10 years? My guess is not 150 percent, but 200 percent. Friendship will be crowded, the National Airport will be crowded, and the new airport will be crowded.

Let us not make any mistakes here. I have no special interest in this thing. In fact, as I told my friend from Pennsylvania, I belong to the infantry. I am staying with the railroads. It is not going to cost the taxpayers 1 penny, not like my friend from Virginia says, \$150 million. He must be talking about a subdivision he has in mind, certainly not the airport. It is not going to cost the taxpayers a dime.

I hope you will support the committee and vote for the amendment. Then you will get started, and in 3 or 4 years you will have another airport.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN) there were—ayes 120, noes 51.

So the amendment was agreed to. The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Military construction, Air Force

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent

public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by sections 2231–2238 of title 10, United States Code, by section 505 of the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), by section 302 of the act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325), the act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), the act of August 3, 1956 (Public Law 968), and the additional projects as may be authorized by law during the first session of the 85th Congress, without regard to section 9774 (d) of title 10, United States Code, and section 3734 Revised Statutes as amended, to remain available until expended, \$900 million.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, no one in this House could feel more keenly our need to provide for the men and women in our services both here and overseas. It is very important that we give them adequate recreational facilities, adequate living conditions and so on. One does not regret the millions of dollars that go into our Defense Department in the regular as well as this supplemental defense appropriation bill.

It is quite another matter to put through appropriations for the Department of State. Some of the requests are for facilities for the Foreign Service. Why should these be scoffed at, and laughed at? Why should they be subjected to sarcasms. One would suppose that the Foreign Service was going out over the world to injure the United States. In reality, the Foreign Service men and women are our scouts, our first-line soldiers. If you had been to some of the places some of us have been to, if you had seen the conditions under which some of our people live in Asia, in Africa, I believe, you would find yourself rather horrified and not a little ashamed. If you tried in your imagination to live there for 2 or 3 years. I believe you would find it simply impossible. In one little place, the only possible recreation of any kind would be a little fishing boat. In another place in order to make it tolerable for the life of the little children, there should be a swimming pool for them and perhaps a little larger one that people could cool off in at the end of a torrid day—but, oh, no. Here is an item of \$265 million for military construction in the Navy which includes naval installations and equipment, large sums for the Army, \$900 million for the Air Force granted that it is not all for recreation and morale building. But all that the Department of State asked for was less than \$500,000. It seems incredible to me that this body could be so generous to the men in the Army, Navy, and Air Force and so unable to recognize the real needs of the men and women in the Foreign Service.

Mr. Chairman, I have no desire to take anything away from the men in our defense services, but I felt this an opportunity to compare the two contrasting situations. The State Department has been granted just nothing this year for recreation. In the housing programs there the sum of \$18,700,000 for construction and maintenance of which,

roughly, \$3 million was for maintenance of all constructed buildings. This leaves something like \$7 million for acquisitions, and are opening up five new consulates in the African area alone. For construction there is about another \$7 million. It seems to me that, before another appropriation bill comes to us in the next session, it would be a very good thing for our country if the Members of this body would make it their business on their trips, or if they do not go tripping, then in their reading and their research, particularly in their own hearts, to question the wisdom of giving so little to these people who go out and consecrate themselves to the service of the United States—are country.

Some years ago a part of my job in going out was to ask what the backlog of work was in these consulates. I found it everywhere terribly piled up, partly due to cuts in personnel. The representation allowance long since exhausted, yet, when we Congressmen arrived there was a simple but charming dinner given so that we would meet the government officials and so forth. I asked the hostess the next morning, "Where is the money coming from to pay for that dinner?" She would not tell me at first. Finally she said, "My year's dress allowance will do it." How did I, a woman in Congress feel when I heard that? Do not forget that next year—will you?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] has expired.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I certainly feel that the point made by the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] is sound, but I do not think she is quite fair in leaving in inference that all of this money which is being made available for the military construction program is for pleasure, enjoyment and recreation.

Mrs. BOLTON. Will the gentleman make the record clear for me? I did not mean to infer that at all.

Mr. FORD. I did not think she did. I think the RECORD ought to be clear that that was not her intent. Just to be careful and pinpoint, as far as the Army is concerned, out of the \$305 million requested and approved by the committee it involves 4 chapels, 1 theater, 2 swimming pools, both at the Fort Sands proving ground, which, as everybody knows, is a very disagreeable place to be stationed. In other words, almost all of the money is for operational facilities.

Mrs. BOLTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mrs. BOLTON. I certainly do not begrudge them the two pools. I am simply taking this opportunity to bring out the difference, with the hope for a change of heart next year.

Mr. FORD. As I said, initially I think the gentlewoman's comments are apropos. I think we should not treat the State Department any differently than any other department.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?



Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Do I understand that there is provided in the construction funds somewhere \$75,000 for a house for the Air Force Academy?

Mr. FORD. Sometime in the past an authorization was approved by Congress providing for a \$75,000 residence for the Superintendent of the Air Force Academy. This year when this bill was submitted to the committee, a request was made to increase that authorization to \$97,500.

May I point out that the other figure was over and above land costs or utility costs. The committee rejected the request for the increase in the ceiling from \$75,000 to \$97,500, in effect left it at the lower figure.

I only wish to say again as I said earlier that a \$75,000 home under these circumstances is more than adequate, and I am glad that the committee rejected the higher figure.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not rise in opposition to the committee recommended funds for the Air Force or any of our services; neither do I rise in opposition to the request made for our foreign services as referred to by the gentleman from Ohio but I think the House is entitled to all the information and some additional information also on this subject. I have some friends in the Foreign Service. I do not think they are suffering in their diplomatic posts, too greatly.

I hold in my hand a letter from Mr. William F. Hughes, Director of the Office of Foreign Operations, Department of State, in which he gives to me, in response to an inquiry, a list of 18 embassy construction projects overseas in some 15 countries at a total of \$17,105,081—that is, presently under construction.

In addition Mr. Hughes has provided me with information on the call for bids on the construction of three other buildings overseas at a cost of \$2,375,000, and 18 additional projects on which planning is now under way for building construction in the Foreign Office, housing, quarters, and luxury facilities for the Foreign Service overseas in amount of \$15,985,000.

Then we are told that this is only a part, that there is a \$200 million program to cover a period of 10 years construction planned and, for the information of my colleagues, I am putting in the RECORD today a list of the projects under way, planned, and under construction and the cost. The \$200 million program is for 550 houses for our services overseas.

I know some of the Members are having a little difficulty securing administrative approval for a post office or Federal building in their own districts. I am supplying my colleagues this information in order that it might be of helpfulness.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EVINS. I yield.

Mr. BOW. The \$200 million program the gentleman mentioned is not an authorized program and has not come be-

come the committee for authorization. We are talking about funds that have been authorized. The 10-year program has not been authorized.

Mr. EVINS. The State Department embassy construction program now under way and under construction is \$40 million. The 10-year program is a \$200 million program.

Mr. BOW. Actually the program here is \$18 million. That is the program authorized at this time and funds are being appropriated for it.

Mr. EVINS. I said to the committee earlier that I was not rising in opposition to the authorized program before the committee, I was merely explaining to the House and giving them information about the overseas construction program for the Department of State.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SCRIVNER: On page 6, line 14, strike out the period, insert a semi-colon and the following: "Provided, That no part hereof shall be applied to the construction of the Air Force Academy chapel."

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] is not in order since it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, this is a limitation on the expenditure of funds, therefore the amendment I have offered is in order.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. KILDAY). The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON] makes the point of order that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill. The proviso offered by the gentleman from Kansas is a limitation upon the purpose for which the funds appropriated may be used, therefore is not legislation. The point of order is overruled.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, unless someone feels that I am personally opposed to chapels or cathedrals for the military, let me make it perfectly clear that I am not opposed to chapels or cathedrals for the military, but I am opposed to this one particular chapel as it is now designed by the architects and engineers. Perhaps it might be well to state that had my father lived 6 months more he would have completed 50 years as a minister of the gospel. Religious worship is a necessity—adequate appropriate edifices are necessary.

I am offering this amendment for 1 reason and 1 reason only. I offer it so that as Members of the House of Representatives when you go out to Colorado Springs 2 or 3 years from now and look up against the grandeur of the Rockies and see this 19-spire polished aluminum monstrosity you will know whether you have voted for or against making such an incompatible structure possible. Personally I will not.

I have stated pretty much all I wish to say earlier today and I am not going to take too much more time but I feel that the architects and engineers bring in a design of a chapel or cathedral—this is a cathedral, a \$3 million cathedral, that is what it is—that will be more in keeping with solemnity of worship and the natural grandeur of the Rockies. While a spire is a proper symbol showing the reaching of man on earth toward God in Heaven, certainly you do not need 19 of them, especially when they are polished aluminum that will look like a row of polished tepees upon the side of the mountains.

One spire—a very tall one—would be preferable.

Mr. COAD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. COAD. If this is stricken, should not the amount be amended downward?

Mr. SCRIVNER. It is not necessary to amend the amount. We have provided about 12 percent in overprogramming in projects, so that as far as the amount is concerned, it need not be amended. They can use the \$3 million for something else they need. All this does is to defer construction for this fiscal year.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. Chairman, this is not to be a debate on the epistemological probability of teleological agnosticism or anything of that sort. This concerns a very serious matter. I have nothing but regard and affection for the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] and have had for many years. I do not question his integrity or the seriousness of his effort. But I submit, Mr. Chairman, the solemnity of the selection of this tribute should not be done this casually in a 5-minute debate.

The selection of this chapel for the United States Air Force Academy was done with the approval of three of our great established religions. It was done with the approval and the unanimous action of a board of America's greatest architects, not only in public buildings but in buildings dedicated to the Almighty. So while we respect every man's opinion and his judgment on a matter as sacred and delicate as this is, I submit to you, Mr. Chairman, that when we had before us, as the full committee did, and upon which the full committee voted, this subject matter, only my friend from Kansas dissented.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a correction?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield.

Mr. SCRIVNER. It was the military subcommittee that met.

Mr. FLOOD. I beg your pardon. The full subcommittee.

Mr. SCRIVNER. And there was one other who concurred, and had others been notified, they would have also agreed with me.

Mr. FLOOD. As my friend knows, this went to the full Committee on Appropriations this morning.



Mr. SCRIVNER. And I offered no amendment this morning.

Mr. FLOOD. My friend from Kansas said precisely to the full committee what he just said to the committee now, and the full Committee on Appropriations supported the Subcommittee on Defense in approving these plans and in approving this model.

Now, I can assure you that when the 19 spires that were spoken of so lightly rise to the heavens of the Rockies, as they do in these plans, and when you see the teeth of the white-capped Rockies match the spires of this beautiful chapel at the airbase, then every requirement of your esthetic senses will be met to the fullest, and I believe these lines of pure Gothic majesty—not cubism—will meet the requirements not only of my friend from Kansas, but you would have as the motto of your country "In God we trust." And, I am sure that the Air Force is as concerned about all of these delicacies as is any Member of this body.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Do we know how many religions there are in the world? I know in the Hawaiian Islands there are 19, and if we must symbolize the 19 spires, perhaps everyone who serves the colors will find in that chapel his pathway to heaven. As for aluminum, the boys fight and die in aluminum planes. They live in quonset quarters of aluminum. They can worship in aluminum if they can die in it. Can they not?

Mr. FLOOD. The only thing that is wrong with that statement is that I did not say it myself. It was a beautiful tribute to what we have in mind.

#### AIR FORCE ACADEMY CHAPEL

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rarely differ with my able friend and colleague from Kansas on military matters, and I would be willing to some postponement in this chapel had we not already given this matter a great many months of study, and the best architects in America have worked on this chapel design. I realize it is a bit futuristic and modernistic and that the gentleman from Kansas and some of the rest of us are somewhat conservative in our views on such matters. However, the buildings of the Air Force Academy generally will not be spectacular in design and the unconventional configuration of the chapel might very well brighten up the place and add a needed tone. It will stand out. I think when our friends go to see it, some will like it and some will not like it, but they will always remember it. It is something that is most striking to the eye.

When our friends come to Washington, they may look at the House, they may look at the Senate, they may look at the statuary, but if they ride on the little subway car from the Capitol to the Senate Office Building, they will always remember that. They may forget a lot of other things. People will remember this chapel, and I think they will grow accustomed to these 19 spires as they

point heavenward. I have the feeling that we will all come to like this chapel as we become better acquainted with it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Are there going to be spires on this \$75,000 mansion for the superintendent?

Mr. MAHON. No, no spires; but he will entertain student groups and he will need a large place, and I think the amount provided for the home is not too great.

But, let me say something about spires. Some of you will remember that an Irish girl named Winifred Letts was once riding on the train through Oxford, England, and when she saw the spires of Oxford, she wrote:

I saw the spires of Oxford as I was passing by,  
The gray spires of Oxford against the pearl-gray sky.  
My heart was with the Oxford men who went abroad to die.

And I may assume that if another war comes and American airpower does its job, as I believe it will, some American girl at some future time may write while passing through Colorado Springs something like this:

I saw the spires of the Air Academy as I was passing by,  
The nineteen spires of the Air Academy against the pearl-gray sky.  
My heart was with the Air Force men who went abroad to die.

So I think, taking the opinion of the chaplains and the architects and the Secretary of the Air Force and all of these consultants and people who have finally agreed that this is what they want for a chapel, we should not now, after 3 years of debate and deliberation stop the chapel. It would put us in a very unhappy position at this time. Perhaps we ought to build the chapel first and leave some of the rest of the construction to some future time. Let us not subtract so essential a symbol.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I am curious about the number 19. Why should there be 19 spires instead of 20 or 15 or 14?

Mr. MAHON. I am no engineer or architect, but I do not question the 19. It is a goodly number. I am reminded of those lines, "One shade the more, one ray the less, had-half impaired the nameless grace" of a beautiful maiden. Perhaps the number of spires selected for the chapel is just the right number, and we should not add to or subtract.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Does the gentleman have anything against the No. 20 or against the No. 18?

Mr. MAHON. It would be all right as long as the spires point heavenward, and are symbolic of this great country and our progress upward and ever onward.

So Mr. Chairman, I will go along with this chapel and I urge the Members of the House to vote down the amendment and let the Air Force have the chapel

which after 3 years of study it has concluded it wants to have.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it is extremely difficult to follow my distinguished and amiable chairman; but it is significant here that pictures of this highly controversial building, which were available to the committee, have not been made available to you here. This is a serious matter to me, and I think it should be serious to the Congress. Several years ago the Air Force brought to the Subcommittee on Appropriations the plan for the Air Force Academy. Included in the plans was a different-looking building which was identified as the chapel. But it was so different as to look peculiar.

At that time the Air Force officials told us, when we found fault with the general appearance of it, that the picture did not represent any real plans for the chapel; but they were just lines that had been drawn there to identify the location. So help me, the picture of this chapel, as one member of our subcommittee described it, looked like a series of tepees. And that is a fair description. To me, it looks like a rectangular accordion that is stretched out on the floor. And I am not exaggerating in the least. They are using aluminum, which doubtless will add little to the general tone. I do not know, I am no architect or anything of that sort, but I guess we all agree that it does not take any building in which to worship your God. If it takes a building, I am sure it does not have to be a particular kind of building. But I do think there should be some degree of conformity to general views of what is appropriate. It appears the Air Force, wants everything different and new and unusual. I sincerely believe that if you were to see the picture of this chapel, you may not put it into words—and I regret here to say it, it would be revolting to the average Member who, if you are like me, has to rely on a general feeling of beauty and appropriateness. As one member of our subcommittee said, it almost comes to the point of looking like it might be sacrilegious. It is not different, it is peculiar. It does not fit any plan I have ever seen, and I have been around the world, and in almost all the sections of the world. It does not fit anything you have ever seen.

A little delay while a little thought is given to the American people who want to be proud of the Academy will not hurt. If you delay this so a little sense of propriety may be injected into this planning, I think you are going to be proud of it in the years to come.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. Does not the gentleman think we ought to ship this to Disneyland, and instead build something solemn and fitting for this purpose?

Mr. WHITTEN. I certainly do. I hope with all the sincerity with which I am capable that this amendment is adopted. This planned chapel is a monstrosity that would look in place in a Disneyland picture. If you delay it here



and have them bring this model up here and let you see it, I am sure you would turn it down. There are perhaps a few architects who would approve it. You know an architect always wants to do something that is unusual, so his name will go down in history. But I am satisfied the architects would not be able to make any money out of this kind of plan for the common run of American people. I say the Air Force should be yanked back in this instance. All of us are not like these outstanding, modernistic architects. The American people are even as you and I. Now is the time to give a little thought to the propriety of this chapel and think of the average American, who wants to be proud of the chapel of his Air Force. I would not say how to build it, but in this Nation of ours there are a thousand types of church edifices, each different from the other. But may I tell you that you will not find one that is like this monstrosity that the Air Force would build in Colorado Springs. I say that in all sincerity, and I hope the amendment is adopted.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. The chairman says that his subcommittee had in its possession a picture of this projected chapel. Is that available to the committee?

Mr. WHITTEN. Certainly. If you bring it here, it will prove every word I have said. I wonder if we could have it sent for, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MAHON. If the gentleman will yield, it is true that a model of this chapel was brought down and shown, but I do not think we have in the Capitol a picture of it or a model. This chapel is in rectangular form. The roof runs all one way. The spires come all the way through the full length of the ridge or crown of the roof. One floor is for the Protestants and seats about 1,000. There is another floor that seats the Catholics and another area for the Jewish faith.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I do not yield to my chairman to describe the interior. I do not know that anyone has found any objection to the interior. But may I say again, the exterior looks like an extended accordion with ribs across it. They have been referred to as spires, but in the United States you will not find any church edifice of any denomination that looks anything like this. If you look at it now, neither will you attach any significance to it in connection with the worship of God above, and that is sufficient reason for me to urge this Committee to adopt this amendment and let us delay this matter until some further attention is given to it.

Mr. MAHON. If the gentleman will yield further, is it not true that about 3 years ago we complained about the original configuration of the chapel and asked for a delay and asked for study and asked for further counsel, and is it not true that officials told us, "If you build this out of stone and have one of these massive chapels it will cost many, many times the \$3 million"?

They said this was the most reasonably priced chapel under the circumstances,

that they could construct that would measure up to the requirements.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is true as far as it goes. The other side of the matter is that the whole plan was extremely modernistic. The committee insisted that they modify it and they have done so to a degree, but I would like to point this out. The Air Force had plans drawn of a building that looked very similar to this. When pressed about its unusual appearance, they said it was not intended as a presentation of the building that they wished, but was merely a mockup to show where the chapel would be. Yet, 3 years later they have come up with substantially the same appearing building that they had in the first instance. So someone is misleading someone else. I hope the amendment will be approved.

(By unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. SCRIVNER) the amendment was again reported.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MAHON) there were—ayes 102, noes 53.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### CHAPTER III

#### Department of Defense—Civil functions

#### Department of the Army

#### Administration, Ryukyu Islands

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government of the Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, tuition, travel expenses, and fees incident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed 10 in number; translation rights, photographic work, educational exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview and review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger-motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of 4 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$2,410,000, of which not to exceed \$1,340,000 shall be available for administrative and information and education expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year for the military functions of the Department of the Army shall apply to expenditures made from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside continental United States when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil service or classification laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures may be made hereunder for the purposes of economic rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands in such manner as to be consistent with the general objectives of titles II and III of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and in the manner authorized by sections 505 (a) and 522 (e) thereof:

*Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army to pay ocean transportation charges from United States ports, including Territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered with and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such areas: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regulations to be prescribed, the Secretary of the Army shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food or other general classification of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may transfer to any other department or agency any function or functions provided for under this appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any such department or agency without reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation from which procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any function or functions so transferred.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to bring to the attention of the House and the committee that is handling this bill and the appropriations made thereby that there is coming up the need for school construction in connection with the Air Force Academy.

As chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, through which authorizing legislation comes, I have heard rumors that it will be necessary to extend Public Laws 815 and 874. If so then it is necessary that the committee know something about the Air Force plans and when they will need the school. The matter has been brought to my attention that 815 and 874 should now be extended another year, when these laws do not expire until June 30, 1958, in order to give them time to make some plans. Now they have had plenty of time. I am not in possession of any information except as it comes roundabout, that the law should be extended a year. Frankly, if it is absolutely necessary, then I have no hesitancy in bringing it to the floor, but at this late date it seems rather peculiar to me that all of these plans should be kept to themselves, and they cannot tell anything definite when as a matter of fact last year we amended the act and provided that the Defense Department should estimate the number of children and give that estimate to the department handling 815 and 874 so they could go ahead and construct the facilities. As we are now proceeding, unless there is some plan the children will show up in September of 1958 or 1959 and then they will look around and say, "Where are your school buildings?" Frankly, I think it is pretty haphazard, and I am not going to worry about it very much. If they are not interested enough to come and let us know what they need and make some provision for making these



facilities available, I am not going to worry.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. I shall take the liberty of clipping the gentleman's remarks out of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and presenting them to the Air Force and I shall urge them to give to our committee and the gentleman's committee the necessary information. As to the acreage, I think that is about 17,500.

Mr. BARDEN. Well, all I know about it is what I hear; what I pick up in a roundabout way. That is my trouble with this matter. I called the Air Force today. The men I was calling for were out. But what I am saying to you is that the chairman of the committee that is called upon and has the responsibility of providing these things should have more than 30 minutes' notice before the necessity for the passing of a law to make them available arrives. It does not make sense to me.

Mr. MAHON. I understand the plan is that the Air Force people will begin moving into the new Academy in the fall of 1958. That is when officials hope to begin operations. They will move from Lowry Air Force Base at that time. It seems to me the Air Force would have very little difficulty in giving a fairly accurate estimate as to when and as to the number of dependents. I can understand the position of the gentleman and I shall be glad, as far as I can, to help solve this problem. It is a real problem.

Mr. BARDEN. Well, I am not totally out of patience with them about it, but I do feel that they should let the Committee on Education and Labor, that has to provide these things, know about their needs. I talked to the Health, Education, and Welfare. I understand some of the members of my committee have been discussing the matter. If it is absolutely necessary I think the committee will respond; but so far, I say to the gentleman, they have not said one word to me, written me a letter, or let me know anything about it. I know it is popular around here to call legislation emergency legislation and pass it quick. But I do not think much of departments who create emergencies by just plain inaction.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the attention of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read and now open for amendment. I would like to dispose of the bill tonight and I think we can.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, frankly, I do not see how we can possibly get through with the bill tonight unless we stay here until half past 7 or 8 o'clock. I do not believe the legislative program is ominous enough so that we are justified in continuing that long. I would think we might better go ahead and read, consider amendments when offered and dispose of them; I think we will make better time by doing that.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, will the gen-

tleman from Missouri tell us approximately when he thinks we will be through of we continue to read the rest of the bill?

Mr. CANNON. I do not know. There are no amendments at the desk that I know of except the gentleman's amendment, and I do not believe it would take very long to dispose of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### CHAPTER VI

#### Public works

#### Tennessee Valley Authority

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, and purchase (not to exceed 200 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$13,317,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 16, line 20, strike out "\$13,317,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,553,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, every bill except this one, and this particular item, which relates to the appropriation for a gratuity to the TVA, has been reduced an average of something in the neighborhood of 7 percent.

I have been over what there was in this bill quite carefully. The cuts are very small, something in the neighborhood of 3 or 4 percent, maybe not that much. It is almost impossible to tell from the tables that have been submitted to us what it was on the proposal here, and we had to figure the thing out in a different form than it was presented to us in order to find out what it was.

This amendment would cut the item of \$15,556,000 relating to navigation and the acquisition of property by \$8 million and get it down to a total of something in the neighborhood of \$7,556,000. It would cut out \$1,784,000 on account of steam powerplants. Frankly, the overall expenditures of the TVA are sent in to run something in the neighborhood of \$300 million. If we cut 7 percent that would be \$21 million. I have only reduced it by my amendment by \$9,784,000. It seems to me that is a very modest cut and that the people living in the TVA area and those who are benefited by it should feel they had been treated exceedingly liberally.

It seems to me it is unfair to cut down the Army appropriations, the Navy appropriations and every other appropriation almost so that we have an average cut of 7 percent and not take a substantial cut here. The actual amount would be less than 1 percent. It would be something in the neighborhood of one-fourth of 1 percent.

I feel that the House ought to treat this outfit with the same distinction that we have those other outfits that have been reduced.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. BUDGE. As the gentleman from New York has stated, all of the other appropriation bills going through the House have been cut in the neighborhood and on an average of 7 to 8 percent. Does the gentleman know of any reason why TVA should be in any special category and should not receive the same reduction that the other departments received?

Mr. TABER. I do not and I am not in favor of extending special privileges to any particular group.

We ought to face the music and they should all face it alike. They should take this cut with a smile because they are really being treated very liberally here. Instead of being a 7-percent cut it is only about a 2-percent cut. Overall we should not feel very bad when any outfit we are interested in is cut by only 2 percent.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. What does the record show the income of TVA from the sale of power to be?

Mr. TABER. I have not that figure exactly in front of me. It will run in the neighborhood of \$275 million.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 25 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, certainly the committee is entitled to all the knowledge and all the facts and all the information on this TVA budget. My colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] indicated that there had not been a cut in the TVA budget. I want to say that last year the TVA budget was \$40 million. This year the overall budget is \$27.5 million and only \$13 million of new appropriated funds. In other words, this budget is 33 percent under last year's. He wants to know why we have not made a deeper cut. The reason is that the TVA budget was cut last year 76 percent. We all know that the major construction program of TVA is over and past, and we are concerned here with general operating funds. There are no substantial funds in this appropriation for power. This budget is for navigation, flood control, and other operating programs, for the paying of the salaries of the employees. We know that the new fiscal year has been entered into, and if the funds are cut out, the employees cannot be paid. Our friend from New York offered a meat-ax-cut amendment in committee to cut \$10 million from the bill, and the committee rejected it. So that he could not carry his \$10 million cut in committee. But he is still insisting on having his blood, and he is offering an amendment now to cut the same \$10 million. I repeat the appropriation for TVA for next year is less than last year in the overall.



Last year the budget was \$40 million and this year \$27.5 million.

Now, we know that we have not had any assistance from the executive branch—I am speaking of the Committee on Appropriations, and the Congress—with respect to making reductions in the budget, but we certainly have had assistance with respect to cutting the TVA budgets. This has been the one exception, and they have cut the TVA budget drastically for 4 consecutive years.

I want to say that the item to which our friend refers deals with navigation in Alabama on the Tennessee River. It is just like the Corps of Engineers program in your district in which construction is underway. Now the Government has committed itself to pay for construction of a lock to replace one that is over 25 years old. The completion of this will aid navigation on the Tennessee River by removing the biggest bottleneck on it.

Mr. Chairman, there have been some cuts made by the committee this year in addition to those in previous years which we have already indicated. There is a cut of more than \$1 million in direct appropriations. In addition, there is a cut of \$115,000 in the mapping service. There is an additional cut of \$204,000 for the munitions and fertilizer program, which, incidentally, I might say goes for national defense for our country. There is a cut in the watershed protection program of \$127,000 and \$19,000 in general operating expenses. So, I wonder how far our friend from New York wants to go. There was a 76 percent cut last year in the overall TVA budget and we now have a 33 percent cut this year. I submit that more than sufficient cuts and reductions have been made. TVA is a great national asset. Its power program is paying out. Savings are being made in flood control, and commerce aided by navigation. We should promote TVA and not cripple it. Mr. Chairman, I hope sincerely that this amendment will be defeated and voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. I do so because of the fact that TVA has corporate funds available or will have in 1958 amounting to approximately \$100 million for steam plant construction, that is, new units to steam plants and for transmission facilities. The gentleman's amendment simply provides for the \$1,784,000 which TVA wants us to appropriate out of all the taxpayers' pockets for the benefit of a comparative few folks in the Tennessee Valley. Also he has asked in his amendment that the \$15 million plus for the Wilson Dam locks be reduced to the amount which they had to expend for that purpose in fiscal 1957, which would simply slow up the building of the locks at Wilson Dam. And anyone who is anxious to get fast transportation does not use water transportation to get goods delivered. So there is no great big rush to complete this lock. A usable lock is now in operation.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COOPER. I appreciate the gentleman's kindness in yielding. I understood the gentleman to say that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], meant a reduction of only \$1 million and some odd thousand.

Mr. JENSEN. One million seven hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars, in addition to \$8 million-plus for the locks.

Mr. COOPER. As I understood it, the gentleman's amendment reduces the figure \$13,317,000 to \$3,503,000.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman is right, he simply verifies my statement. When we talk about the justification of all these expenditures, let us look at the picture. The American people now have invested in TVA approximately \$2 billion. TVA pays not one dime into the Treasury of the United States for the money which the American taxpayer has loaned to them.

The claim has been made that TVA is paying its way and in fact is ahead of schedule in its repayment of the cost allocated to power. Let us look at the record.

The TVA Act provided that the power was to be marketed "so far as practicable, to assist in liquidating the cost or aid in the maintenance of the projects of the Authority" and "at reasonable rates."

In the early years, Lilienthal and other TVA officials, in justifying the appropriation of Federal funds, told the Congress that the TVA rates would provide for all operating costs, interest on the power investment at 3½ percent, would provide for local, State and Federal taxes equivalent to the rate paid by private utilities, would provide for depreciation and would amortize the entire TVA project cost in 50 years after completion.

Of course we all know that TVA has failed miserably in meeting these commitments of its official spokesmen. No interest has been repaid on funds appropriated; no Federal taxes have been paid by TVA or its distributors; payment by TVA of an in-lieu-of local or State tax is considerably below the rate paid by private utilities.

In 1947, after 14 years of operation, TVA had only repaid some \$15,060,000 on the funds appropriated for TVA and \$8,572,000 on bond redemption. In view of this niggardly repayment of the investment as compared to the early TVA claims, Congress in the 1948 Government Corporation Appropriation Act called upon TVA to make certain minimum repayments each year thereafter. It is these minimum repayment schedules that TVA has now exceeded. Such payments are without interest on the power investment, without Federal taxes, and without interest or amortization on the navigation and flood control investment.

Simple interest at 2½ percent on the TVA investment allocated to power, totals \$210 million through 1955. To reflect the actual cost to the taxpayer it must be compounded which would increase it to \$240 million.

At 3½ percent interest as Lilienthal said TVA rates would provide, the interest cost would be \$350 million with simple interest and \$420 million with compound interest.

Federal, State, and local taxes on the TVA power investment equivalent to the rate paid over the years by contiguous private utilities it would amount to at least \$490 million, less the in-lieu-of-tax payments of \$41,342,000, or an additional tax obligation of at least \$450 million.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] has expired. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I suppose that this issue between private power and TVA will never be resolved. But I do believe that as long as we have TVA all Members of Congress should want it operated properly.

TVA serves a great area. It is the only utility in that geographical area. It is to the Government's interest, since it owns TVA, that it be operated on an economical basis. In addition to the power operation—and any big utility has to run its operations properly or else it costs more money—it is highly important that we go along with funds to operate TVA properly. As was pointed out, this is the lowest budgetary figure, with one exception, in its history. The TVA has to operate navigation on the Tennessee River. It has been doing that since Republican days in the 1920's. This Wilson lock was built in the late 1920's. It is completely outmoded and is a bottleneck on the operations of the Tennessee River. Since it is a bottleneck, it is having a serious effect upon the monetary returns involved in using these locks along the Tennessee River. To cut out the funds which the amendment would cut out would delay the time when the new lock would be put in; and in the meantime, to keep navigation going, we incur an expense each and every month. So I say to you, Mr. Chairman, to adopt this amendment and retard the progress of the completion of the lock would be to add to the cost to the Government to take care of navigation on the Tennessee River.

Some day, perhaps we will resolve this issue, which my friends on the left feel so strongly about, and about which my friends on the right feel so strongly the other way. Pending that day when this issue may be finally resolved, I plead with you, do not be shortsighted and add to the expense of running this Government-owned activity. Do not be shortsighted and restrict the completion of this lock. It would only add to the expense and delay the proper use of this river.

As you all know, if you have barge transportation on the Tennessee River, which you have, the maximum size barge that can be used in the transportation is limited by the size of the smallest lock. Here you have the proposition put to you as to whether you are going ahead and let them do, what they are doing already, on the regular schedule, so that we can open this river



up and make the other locks along the river more usable.

I urge you to defeat this amendment and let this issue go until it is met head on. Do not, this afternoon, jeopardize the operations of the TVA for it is the only utility in the area which it serves at the present time.

I hope the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE].

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman I see no need to engage in any philosophic discussion here as to the merits or demerits of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The proposition here simply is that the Tennessee Valley Authority has an operating budget of some \$300 million. This bill as it is presented to the Congress reduces that budget by about one-third of 1 percent. I know of no reason why the Tennessee Valley Authority should be in any privileged category over any of the other agencies which have been created or are now being operated by the Government of the United States. If we are going to curtail the activities of the Department of Defense, the Department of State, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, or the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, why should the Tennessee Valley Authority not take a small reduction in its expenses for this year?

The gentleman from Mississippi was talking about navigation on the Tennessee River. My recollection of the testimony before the committee given by Tennessee Valley Authority witnesses was that last year the barge operators on the river saved over \$16 million in expenses. If we are giving that kind of saving in the area, certainly we can reduce this appropriation about 2½ percent, when we have reduced other governmental expenses across the board between 7 and 8 percent. I know of no particular glory that the Tennessee Valley Authority can claim that it should be treated any differently than any other governmental agency.

The net result of this amendment offered by the gentleman from New York would be this: It reduces the navigation funds available to the Tennessee Valley Authority to a figure which is \$400,000 more than it spent in fiscal 1957, and it eliminates \$1,750,000, which is the Federal Treasury's contribution to a steam-plant building operation of almost \$70 million. Actually the reductions in the Tennessee Valley Authority operation are very, very small, and certainly much smaller than have been taken by other agencies of the Government.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that the amendment prevails.

Mr. Chairman, in the supplemental appropriation bill now being considered by the House there is an item to purchase counterpart funds for the State Department in the total sum of \$3,516,667. I am just wondering what the reaction would be if any such expenditures as are being planned with this amount in Israel were to be proposed for expenditure for similar purposes in the

United States of America. Some of the items in this program are listed in the hearings as follows:

Chairs in Israel universities, \$222,222.

To finance the establishment of chairs in American studies at Hebrew University, Weizmann Institute, the Israel Institute of Technology (Haifa Technion), Bar-Ilan University, and the University of Tel Aviv.

It is proposed that chairs be established on a grant basis for a period of from 3 to 5 years. Chairs in American civilization, history, literature, Government, and/or industrial management would be set up to present the American way of life on the university level, thus acquainting future leaders of Israel with the culture and accomplishments of the United States.

Translation and publication program, \$222,222.

These funds would be used to provide grants to finance the translation of American and world classics into Hebrew; at least 50 percent of these translations would be of American books, including translations of American textbooks and technical manuals which would be used by workers and foremen in industry.

The translation of technical books would be helpful in encouraging private initiative in industry, and in spreading American technical knowledge to the worker level in Israel.

University and teacher-training scholarships, \$55,556.

To provide grant financing to Israeli institutions for scholarships to be awarded to Israeli to attend Israel University over a period of 3 to 5 years. The institutions that would participate are the Hebrew University, the Weizmann Institute, the Israel Institute of Technology (Haifa Technion), Bar-Ilan University and the University of Tel Aviv. Scholarships would be made available for courses of study which would contribute to closer United States-Israel understanding.

American-Israel Friendship League, Beersheba, \$13,889.

To provide club premises for the league at Beersheba.

The league is the counterpart of the America-Israel Society in the United States. Its aim is to further friendship and understanding between Israel and the United States. By providing quarters for the activities of the league in Beersheba, where there are increasing numbers of new immigrants, the league would reach an important element of the Israel population in a newly developing area.

Artists village (B'nai Zion Foundation), Ein Hod, \$5,556.

To construct a ceramics kiln and/or build and equip a studio building.

This project gives support and encouragement to painters, sculptors, and other artists working in ceramics, metal, weaving, etc. American artists frequently visit and work in the village, where a house has been set aside for their use to facilitate cultural exchange between the two nations.

Association of the deaf and mute in Israel, \$27,778.

To complete the construction of the Helen Keller Home, which will serve as the center of the activities of the association, and where professional training will be given to those who are physically handicapped.

This project would assist in training persons requiring deep sympathy, care, and skilled help before they can progress toward a useful life in the community. The training of the deaf and mute has long received wide support in the United States, where techniques have been developed which are used throughout the world.

Bar-Ilan University, \$69,444.

To build an American science wing to house laboratories for the physical sciences.

Bar-Ilan University is a relatively new institution which is introducing the American

college system into Israel. It plans to facilitate the exchange of students between Israel and the United States and to make a special effort to create a cultural bridge between the two countries.

Beth Emmanuel Museum, Ramat Gen, \$41,667.

To add another floor, which will be used as an art gallery, to the museum building now being constructed.

The museum plans to dedicate a large room to American art. This will be useful for exhibitions of American artists' work and is expected to be an important means of showing to Israel the art and culture of the United States.

Beth Esther, \$3,333.

To purchase a building where orphaned girls will be housed.

This home takes care of, educates, and trains in useful occupations, homeless girls, mainly from Oriental countries. The proposed allocation would allow the institution to buy another building, where 40 or 50 additional orphaned girls may find a home.

Beth Ha'am, Jerusalem, \$27,778.

To help complete the cultural center in Jerusalem.

This is a nonpartisan center which will serve as a meeting place for people in Jerusalem coming from a wide variety of cultural backgrounds. Educational and cultural lectures, courses and seminars are to be held in the center.

Beth Hanoar Haivri (YMHA; YWHA), Jerusalem, \$5,556.

To assist in teaching the English language.

Most youth organizations in Israel have local political connections, but Beth Hanoar, Haivri, which has 600 members in Jerusalem and is affiliated with the world Federation of YMHA's is entirely nonpolitical. It is proposed that a grant be made to permit this organization to add the teaching of English, both through its classes and its dramatic group, to its other activities.

B'nai B'rith (Yehouda Halevy Lodge), Tel Aviv, \$27,778.

To assist in financing a revolving scholarship-loan fund.

The applicants benefiting from this fund would be those who would otherwise be unable to continue their studies. The fund, as a revolving fund, would make its impact felt in Israel for many years.

Boys' Town, Jerusalem, \$27,778.

To purchase equipment for training boys in carpentry and associated trades.

Boys' Town in Jerusalem cares for homeless boys and trains them for useful lives. It is modeled on Father Flanagan's Boys' Town in Nebraska. Through the purchase of equipment which will be used to teach them a trade, additional underprivileged boys would have an opportunity to become productive, useful citizens.

Chinuch Atzmai (elementary school system), \$216,667.

To establish courses in American history, and to support the teaching of subjects contributing to an understanding of American ideals.

Chinuch Atzmai is an independent school system in Israel. It proposes to introduce courses in American history, and American ideals are to be disseminated to Israel youth who at present have little or no instruction in subjects dealing with American life.

Community centers, Nazareth, Kiryat Shmone, \$138,889.

To construct and provide basic equipment for community centers in Nazareth and Kiryat Shmone. The buildings would contain an auditorium for lectures, dramatic performances, and meetings; a library; a reading room and necessary service rooms.

The Government of Israel has undertaken to provide the land and unskilled labor for these centers.



The center at Nazareth would serve a large Arab population where there are few community amenities and facilities. It is anticipated that the center would help counteract the influence of the Communists among the population of Nazareth, and contribute toward the reduction of local tensions.

The center at Kiryat Shmone in the northern Galilee would serve a large population of recent immigrants and would be a center from which western culture and ideas could be disseminated, especially among Jews who have emigrated from the east.

Council of the Sephardi community, Jerusalem, \$13,889.

To construct a wing to the postgraduate college, Beit Harashai, to be devoted to the study of English, American jurisprudence, and constitutional government.

The Sephardic community in Israel is influential and well respected. Through the expanded study of English and American law and government, this important source of community leadership will be given an appreciation of American life and thought.

HIAS, united service, Beersheba, \$25,000.

To complete the construction of the HIAS (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society) hostel in Beersheba and to finance the purchase of equipment which can be procured locally.

HIAS is expanding its activities to the rapidly developing Negev, where there are many new immigrants. A hostel in Beersheba would provide American-connected services to people who would not otherwise be reached.

Hadassah Medical Organization, \$105,556.

To assist in the construction of an American wing to the mother and child center of Hadassah.

The Hadassah Medical Organization, an American organization which has for many years been active in the medical and social welfare fields of Israel, is planning a mother and child hospital in connection with its medical center in Jerusalem. This assistance would make an important contribution toward the completion of this American-sponsored institution.

Haifa municipality, \$138,889.

To construct a cultural center which would include a library, auditorium, gymnasium, and so forth.

This project, which is sponsored by the Haifa municipality, would have an impact on the growing city of Haifa and the surrounding area. The Haifa authorities plan to encourage the use of the facilities of the new center by the fairly large Arab population in that region. Through the center's use by both Arabs and Jews, the center is expected to serve in bringing the two groups closer together.

Hazamir, \$8,333.

To support a choir assembly sponsored by Hazamir.

Hazamir is an educational, public, non-profit body which sponsors the World Assembly of Jewish Choirs. Both American and European choirs participated in two preceding festivals, and, with the proposed assistance, a festival can be held which will attract a large foreign attendance. United States interest in cultural activities would thus receive unusually widespread attention.

Hebrew University, \$111,111.

To construct and equip a teachers training high school.

This school will be 1 of 3 schools affiliated with the School of Education for Hebrew University. It is to be used for training teachers and setting standards for education in Israel. The building would be named for a great American educator such as John Dewey or William Kilpatrick.

Home for blind Jewish girls, \$27,778.

To furnish equipment for and to support the work of the Women's League for Israel among the blind.

This work is centered at the Batel Haluzot in Natanya, where blind girls are housed

and given vocational training in order to prepare them for an existence of dignity and self-support. At present they are taught weaving, bookbinding, and music, and they are given courses in braille and primary subjects. The proposed allocation would help to expand the home's facilities.

Israel-American Archeological Foundation, \$333,333.

To restore the historical sites of Megiddo (Armageddon) and Montfort (Crusader) and to finance a limited restoration of Subeita (Nabatean); to support joint Israel-American archeological expeditions and excavations in Israel, especially in the Negev.

Those restorations are expected to call widespread attention to these historical sites, and would be important tourist attractions.

With respect to the fieldwork, preliminary surveys indicate that there is a tremendous amount of archeological exploration to be carried out in the Negev, as well as in other parts of Israel, from which information may be gained which would contribute to a deeper understanding of our Judeo-Christian heritage.

Israel-American Museum Foundation, \$833,333.

To construct a museum which would house the antiquities of Israel and its art treasures, and make it possible for them to be studied and enjoyed by all visitors to the museum. It would also provide facilities for scholars and laymen interested in studying archeological problems.

This project would serve as a center for historical studies and would be an important tourist attraction. It would fill a long-felt need in Israel, where priceless treasures and archeological findings are unusable for lack of display and study facilities, and provide a permanent monument to American interest in art and antiquities.

Israel Bar Association, \$27,778.

To erect a library wing to house an American law library.

In this period of transition, when Israel is modifying its legal system and practice from that established by mandate, an American law library would be most helpful to the attorneys and jurists of Israel and would promote the understanding of the American legal system. The association has proposed naming the wing after the late Justice Louis Brandeis.

Israel Boy Scouts Association, \$5,556.

To develop the Central National Camp for Israel Boy Scouts. The principles of scouting are representative of the highest ideals of western culture and civilization; this project would help instill these ideals into the youth of Israel.

Israel Conservatoire and Academy of Music, Tel Aviv, \$16,667.

To construct a classroom building for the conservatoire on land allotted by the Tel Aviv municipality.

The conservatoire serves as a training school for musicians, many of whom are preparing for positions with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. The love of the love of the Israelis for music makes this a particularly appealing project for American support.

Israel Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, \$7,778.

To purchase a bus of local manufacture.

The means to transport those crippled by infantile paralysis to and from rehabilitation centers and educational institutions is needed by the foundation. The bus would also be used to transport books and other equipment to the crippled who live at a distance from the foundation. American assistance would thus serve both humanitarian and educational purposes.

Israel Institute of Technology (Haifa Technion), \$166,667.

To erect a hall of humanities and social sciences, which would include the department of pedagogy for training instructors for vocational high schools.

For some 30 years the Technion has been devoted to the professional training of engineers. It is now transferring its activities to a new location on Mount Carmel, where it is endeavoring to broaden both the scientific background and the general education of its students. An American-type curriculum would be added which would develop a sense of the economic, human, and non-scientific aspects of the managerial and engineering functions.

Jerusalem School of Archeology, \$27,778.

To finance archeological expeditions in Israel.

The Jerusalem School of Archeology is a branch now being organized by Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, which for many years has participated in archeological expeditions in Israel. It is particularly noted for its work in the field of biblical archeology. Its work should be closely coordinated with the work of the Israel-American Archeological Foundation.

Kfar Silver Agricultural Training Institute, \$47,222.

To construct an agro-mechanics building, workshop, and carpentry shed, a medical clinic, and physics, chemistry, and biology laboratories building.

This agricultural training institute is named in honor of the prominent American Jewish leader, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver. It encourages private enterprise in agriculture and trains students for agricultural employment.

Kinnereth Esco Music Center (Ein Gev), \$27,778.

To complete the concert hall at Ein Gev where music festivals and concerts are held.

The various festivals held at Ein Gev, patterned on Tanglewood, are outstanding in the cultural and musical life of Israel. They attract a large audience from Israel and abroad. Aside from its national and international appeal, the center serves as a point from which western culture is disseminated among the residents of the area.

Pardess Katz Maabarrah, \$30,556.

To construct and equip a nursery.

The operation of nurseries for underprivileged children and orphans is carried on by the Agudath Israel Organization. The construction of a nursery would not only be a worthwhile humanitarian activity but would appeal strongly to an influential group in Israel.

Peylim, \$22,222.

To set up a permanent summer camp for underprivileged children.

Peylim is an organization of American student volunteers in Israel which is working toward the integration of the new immigrant children in Israel, while advancing American ideals of openmindedness, fair play and democracy. A permanent summer camp where its activities could be expanded and coordinated would do much to carry out this useful work.

Science Laboratory, Herzlia High School—Tel Aviv, \$27,778.

To construct and equip a laboratory which is intended to serve as a pilot project and which would help to guide Israel educators in planning the curricula of Israel high schools.

It is proposed to name the laboratory after the American statesman and scientist, Benjamin Franklin. A laboratory of this type would be a demonstration project in planning for future scientific education in the high schools of Israel.

Tel Aviv Cultural Center, \$166,667.

To assist in the completion of the Tel Aviv Cultural Center, which will serve as a gathering point for civic and cultural groups in Israel and will house the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.

The large foyer will be made available to the United States Embassy in Tel Aviv for meetings, receptions, etc. This project is sponsored by the municipality of Tel Aviv, and will serve as a major center identified



with the United States, for culture and education in Israel as a whole.

Torah Shelemah Institute, \$11,111.

To purchase locally a valuable library of 4,000 volumes to add to the research facilities of the institute.

The institute is sponsored by the American Biblical Encyclopedia Society for the purpose of fostering biblical research. The membership of the organization includes well-known scholars and community leaders. The purchase of this library would assist the institute in translating and publishing biblical literature of interest to both the Jewish and Christian community.

Water desalting research, \$111,111.

To finance a program of scientific research and development in the demineralization of brackish and sea water.

This project is to be carried out through a grant administered by the Weizmann Institute and would be related to the desalination research of the United States Department of the Interior. The results of this study should be of value to both the United States and Israel.

World History of the Jewish People, \$41,667.

To finance historical research on the Jewish people.

The overall objective of this special organization, operating under the name "World History of the Jewish People," is to publish a comprehensive new history of the Jewish people, of which (1) a part is to be devoted to the establishment of the State of Israel, and (2) the part the United States and American Jewry played in it. It is proposed that assistance be provided toward the latter work.

Young Men's Christian Association—Nazareth, \$27,778.

To provide a building for the Nazareth YMCA.

The Young Men's Christian Association in Nazareth is under the administration of the American and Canadian national board. While the organization is already carrying on useful work in Nazareth among the Arab population, it is believed its influence would be materially increased if it had more suitable quarters at its disposition. This would help it combat the influence of the Communist elements which are active in that area.

Zebulon Israel Seafaring Society, \$5,556.

To repair engines which the society can then use to expand its practical training activities.

The society was founded to train young men in seamanship. It has maintained ties with similarly interested groups in the United States. The proposed grant, while small, would enable it to operate with greater effect.

Zionist Organization of America—Tel Aviv, \$41,662.

To establish a bureau of information on America, to establish classes in English and American literature, to finance seminars on American topics, and to reconstruct the library, theater, and concert hall of the ZOA House, Tel Aviv.

The ZOA House in Tel Aviv is sponsored by the American Zionist Organization. The proposed grant will make it possible for this organization to interest many additional people in the United States and in the English language.

Total projects on grant basis, \$3,516,667.

#### ADMINISTRATION

Inasmuch as this program is largely to be operated on a grant basis, it can be supervised through the American Embassy staff in Tel Aviv. A small staff of 3 local employees will be required, however, to assist in preparing the detailed terms of the grants and assuring the proper use of the funds, total administration, \$8,333.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JONES].

(Mr. JONES of Alabama asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I regret that the gentleman from New York has seen fit to offer an amendment which would strike out more than \$10 million for continuing work to be done principally at Muscle Shoals in the replacement of an antiquated and dangerous lock that is expected to accommodate some 12 million tons of shipping in the next year.

The budget contains an amount of \$15,344 for a new navigation lock at Wilson Dam.

Wilson lock has become a real bottleneck to the river traffic. It was originally built in 1925. Today it is not only obsolete but has been used so much by shippers that it has deteriorated considerably besides being outmoded as to size and efficiency of operation. Some of the walls are cracked rather badly. In many instances tows are delayed from 36 to 48 hours waiting for other barges to get through. There are, in fact, some barges now regularly used on inland rivers that cannot get through the lock. The chambers are too small to accommodate them.

The total cost of the lock is estimated at \$35 million. Construction was started last year and about \$8 million has been spent on it today. If construction is not interrupted, the new lock is scheduled to be in service in August 1959 and is to be completed by December 1960, together with all related channel improvement and cleanup work. The completion of the lock will eliminate the bottleneck.

If construction were to be interrupted, it would prove very costly. The total cost of the project would go up considerably if construction is stopped now and resumed later.

In addition, the shippers who use the lock will suffer great loss and inconvenience. To keep the shipping moving during construction has been a most complicated job with involved detours. It would be foolhardy to interrupt it now.

While the TVA Act of 1933 assigns to TVA the primary Federal responsibility for improvement of the Tennessee River for navigation, the operation of the navigation channel is a cooperative enterprise of TVA, Corps of Engineers, and the United States Coast Guard. The 9-foot navigation channel is now complete and the Tennessee Valley is linked with the vast industrial and trade areas served by the inland-waterway system.

The improved Tennessee River is not an isolated communication artery of regional significance only. It is a part of a national investment in an inland-waterway system connecting 19 States and their trade areas. It should be emphasized that the barging facilities are worked by private enterprise. During the past year, 78 percent of the barge lines and other companies whose towboats operate on the Tennessee were nonvalley firms. Sixty-eight of every 100 tons of freight moving in 1955 originated outside of the valley or was destined for points outside the valley. Traffic on the Tennessee in 1955, the most recent year for which official figures are available, was the highest on

record, 9,975,007 tons and 1,631,288,049 ton-miles. Shippers realized an estimated \$16.7 million in transportation savings, and more than \$15 million was realized on freight originated outside of the valley or moving from the valley to outside points. The total savings exceeded the operation cost by some \$12.8 million, which represents a rate of 9 percent on the net investment in navigation facilities. The total savings to shippers since the inception of TVA exceeds \$100 million.

Some of the commodities carried are automobiles and trucks, grain, logs and lumber, coal and coke, oil and gasoline, clay, sulfur, stone, sand and gravel, iron and steel, and chemicals.

I hope that the committee will not accept the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York, which would prevent the orderly prosecution of the navigation work at Muscle Shoals, Ala.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is recognized.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, you know for several years back, the TVA has been paying back quite a lot of money out of the advancements that have been made to it. It was \$30 million in 1957. This year they only propose to pay back \$10 million. I wonder. Are they being treated very bad if we cut down the appropriation by \$9,784,000? Are they being treated very badly if we give them for the work on the Wilson Dam \$315,000 more than they had last year? I wonder. Do you think we are treating them bad or discriminating against them?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. I think I am correct about the figure, because I had quite an interest in some of these controversies about TVA in recent years, but am I correct that the Government has advanced some \$1,400,000,000 to the TVA up to this time?

Mr. TABER. There is no question about that.

Mr. HALLECK. And there was no interest payment on that \$1,400,000,000?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. HALLECK. The taxpayers are paying the interest on that money that undoubtedly figures in the national debt that we have today.

Mr. TABER. That is right.

Mr. HALLECK. Do I understand the gentleman that the proposal for repayment in the next year is to be \$10 million on the \$1,400,000,000?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Very well, I yield.

Mr. EVINS. The gentleman knows that \$240 million have been repaid to the Treasury and that \$56 million was paid last year, and that they are far ahead of their 40-year schedule on the repayments.

Mr. TABER. That is just a schedule that was set up because they would not agree to pay what they ought to pay on what they had borrowed and what they had advanced to them. That is not the fair thing to go by at all. They have not paid back anywhere near what has been



advanced to them. They have not acted like people in other parts of the country, when they wanted to pay back their part of the things that had been advanced to them. Even in the reclamation States they pay back in 40 years. Of course it is without interest, but they pay it back. Now, these people have not paid back.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. And they are asking us for enough money to pay that \$10 million; asking us to appropriate 12 or 13 million dollars from the people's pockets, and they are going to pay back only \$10 million?

Mr. TABER. That is right. That is it exactly. That is one of the reasons, amongst others, why we should reduce this appropriation down to somewhere near what the other folks have been reduced to. Let us treat everybody on the square and not try to have special privileges.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. BUDGE. So that there can be no confusion as to the amount being repaid by the TVA, their own figures, according to page 380 of the hearings, show that in 1957 they repaid \$30 million, and their proposal in 1958 is to repay \$10 million.

Mr. TABER. That is in the hearings, as they proved themselves. Let us adopt the amendment and save a little for the people.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] is recognized to close debate on the amendment.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I do not think it will take the full time. It is only necessary to call attention to three points in the consideration of this amendment. In the first place, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] says TVA has not paid back its loans in compliance with the statutory requirements, that it has not made the amortization payments when due. Nothing could be further from the facts.

The law was enacted in the gentleman's own Congress; when he was himself chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Under that law TVA is required to pay back \$87,059,810 by the end of fiscal year 1958. As a matter of fact it will have paid back by that time \$226,500,000, far in excess of what the law requires, and that is the gentleman's own law.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] says he wants to cut this item 10 percent. We have already cut it 10 percent. The amount in the estimate was \$14,782,000. In this bill we have cut it \$1,465,000, almost exactly 10 percent.

Now what does this amendment do? This amendment merely slows down the construction of the Wilson lock. The amendment delays completion and use of the lock and increases its cost. No amendment could be more obnoxious. Or in greater contravention to the public welfare.

The amendment involves two propositions here: One is the Wilson lock already under construction. It must be

completed; it will be completed. This amendment merely slows it up and makes it impossible for the contractors to carry out the schedule for the year.

And the longer these programs are delayed the more they cost. Cost of material and labor is steadily increasing and we are losing the earlier use of a great public work. You increase the cost of this lock if you agree to this amendment.

The other proposition relates to the generators. They were authorized to be constructed out of appropriated funds. We have already put \$600 million into them and this \$1,784,000 will complete them this year. What is to be gained by delay? The only result of the adoption of the amendment is increased cost and later utilization. What justification is there for such an absurd amendment? We must spend the money eventually and the longer we wait the more we spend. Why not complete the generators now, and get them into production?

There is no reason in the world why this amendment should be agreed to; there is every reason in the world why it should be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired, all time on this amendment has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 91, noes 108.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. RABAUT and Mr. TABER.

The Committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 99, noes 115.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### CHAPTER VII

##### Department of State

##### International Organizations and Conferences Eleventh World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization

For necessary expenses incident to Organizing and holding the 11th World Health Assembly in the United States, as authorized by the act of July 30, 1956 (Public Law 832), \$290,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask someone on the committee what this \$290,000 appropriation to the World Health Assembly is all about.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. That, Mr. Chairman, is for the expenses to be paid by the United States in regard to holding the 11th World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization. The committee saw fit to cut the amount from \$375,000 to \$290,000. Now, if there are any particular details the gentleman has in mind, I will be glad to answer them.

Mr. GROSS. One other question. How much do the other nations contrib-

ute? What does this represent percentagewise?

Mr. ROONEY. This is not an American share as such to a fund in which the other nations will join. We are the host Nation. This committee has nothing to do with the invitations. I think the distinguished gentleman sitting over on the other side had something to do with it, but this committee was confronted with a bill to pay the expenses of this World Health Assembly that is being held in the United States next year, and invitations having been sent, we just have to pay the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Now the gentleman refreshes my memory. If I recall correctly, in previous hearings coming from this committee the invitation was apparently issued, before this committee was ever consulted. Is that not correct, or something very close to it?

Mr. ROONEY. That is substantially correct.

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. This invitation was issued, as the gentleman knows, because a bill was passed unanimously by the House of Representatives and the Senate a year ago authorizing the Department of State to extend the invitation. The gentleman from Iowa was here on the floor when it was passed by the House, asked questions about it, and did not object. One objection would have prevented its going through. So, what would the State Department properly be expected to do except extend the invitation that had been authorized by unanimous vote of both Houses and signed by the President?

Mr. GROSS. This was passed by unanimous consent?

Mr. JUDD. Yes. I can show you the debate in the RECORD. You asked me questions about it, and I answered them, and you let it go.

Mr. GROSS. I hope the gentleman does not slip up on another one like it. The Clerk read as follows:

##### CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of Public Law 689, 84th Congress, an additional contribution of \$5,696 to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference is authorized out of funds previously appropriated for "Contributions to International Organizations."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. I make the point of order against the language contained in line 11 on page 17 "Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of Public Law 689."

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman withhold it for a minute and let me explain to him what this is?

Mr. GROSS. Well, I think I know what it is.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Will the gentleman reserve his point of order?



Mr. GROSS. Yes, I will reserve the point of order.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this item is to bring the American contribution to the NATO parliamentary conference up to date. May I say to the gentleman I hope he will withdraw his point of order because we are paying into this organization a very modest sum of money. As a matter of fact, what happened was that there was no authorization until too late for the first year's meeting, and the money, when it was authorized for the second year's meeting, actually went to cover our deficit for the first year and so on, and this will bring us up to date, current. In this organization the United States contributes 24 percent of the total cost, which is a very modest amount. So that this figure actually represents our share of the amount to run an operation like this, which is less than \$25,000 a year for the entire activity. We can get an authorization through the House and through the other body, I am sure, to cover this; we did originally. But this seemed to be the best way to handle it and to get it up to date.

I respectfully ask the gentleman to withdraw his point of order, because I think this is an important matter and I would like to see the United States contribution current. The authorization for this amount is just to get the amount in balance and in order. I repeat, I hope the gentleman will withdraw his point of order.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, if there is anything I can do to put the brake on some of these junketing organizations and deals of that kind, I am going to do it. Mr. Chairman, I insist upon my point of order.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I am constrained to agree that the point of order is well taken.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York concedes the point of order. The point of order is sustained. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

For expenses to carry out the provisions of section 1011 (d) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1442 (d)), \$3,525,000: *Provided*, That this amount shall be used for purchase of foreign currencies from the special account for the informational media guaranty program, at rates of exchange determined by the Treasury Department, and the amounts of any such purchases shall be covered into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. KILDAY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

COUNTY COMMITTEES UNDER SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

Mrs. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 8508) to provide that there shall be two county committees elected under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act for certain counties.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, two county committees shall be elected annually under such subsection for the counties of Ottertail, Polk, and St. Louis, in the State of Minnesota, and for the county of Pottawattamie, in the State of Iowa.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "Ottertail, Polk," and insert in lieu thereof "Otter Tail, Polk."

Page 1, line 8, at the end of the bill strike out the period, insert a comma, add the following, "and that the actions heretofore or hereafter taken by each of such committees shall be given the same effect in the area served by it as is given to the actions of the county committee in a county served by a single county committee."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE PROBLEM OF HUNGARY

Mrs. KELLY of New York submitted the following conference report and statement on the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 204) expressing the sense of Congress on the problem of Hungary:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1023)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 204) expressing the sense of the Congress on the problem of Hungary, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the resolution and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That it is the sense of the Congress that the President through the United States representatives to the United Nations at the forthcoming special reconvening of the General Assembly of the United Nations, should take every appropriate action toward the immediate consideration and adoption of the report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary and toward the immediate consideration of other available information on the brutal action of the Soviet Union in Hungary. It is further the sense of the Congress that the President, through such United States representatives, should at such reconvened session join actively in seeking the most effective way of

dealing with the report of the United Nations Special Committee in order to advance the objectives of the United Nations regarding the situation in Hungary, to prevent further repressive action by the Soviet Union, and to seek all practical redress of the wrong which has been committed in violation of the principles of the United Nations and the elemental requirements of humanity.

"Sec. 2. It is the sense of the Congress that the United States should implement policies, through the United Nations or in cooperation with the peoples of the free world, that will work toward the freedom and independence of the captive nations, and will effectively utilize the position of the United States through all proper means, to the end that the Hungarian tragedy shall not be repeated anywhere."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the preamble of the resolution and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"Whereas the Hungarian freedom revolution which broke out October 23, 1956, was catastrophic in nature, and subsequent events shocked the conscience of the free peoples of the world; and

"Whereas the barbaric action of the Soviet Union in Hungary demonstrates that the Soviet Union is determined to go to any and all lengths to maintain its empire of enslaved peoples by the most brutal forms of armed subjugation and repression; and

"Whereas the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary, created by the General Assembly of the United Nations under its resolution 1132 (XI) adopted at its six hundred and thirty-sixth plenary meeting on January 10, 1957, has established that what took place in Hungary in the latter part of 1956 was a spontaneous national uprising caused by long-standing grievances engendered by the oppressive way of life under Communist rule and by the state of captivity of Hungary under control of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and

"Whereas the crisis and foment created by developments in the satellite nations require a continued reevaluation by the United States and the United Nations of strategic policy to meet changing conditions: Now, therefore, be it."

And the Senate agree to the same.

EDNA F. KELLY,  
WAYNE L. HAYS,  
ARMISTEAD I. SELDEN, Jr.,  
JAMES G. FULTON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,  
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,  
*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 204) expressing the sense of the Congress on the problem of Hungary, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate struck out the text and preamble of the House resolution and inserted a substitute amendment in each case. The committee of conference has agreed to a substitute text and preamble in place of both the House resolution and the Senate amendments. The significant differences between the House resolution and the conference substitute are noted below.

The text of the House resolution declared it to be the sense of the Congress that the United States should implement a policy toward all the satellites so as to utilize fully



and effectively the United States position of leadership through all proper means, and also that the President (through the United States representatives to the United Nations) should request the immediate reconvening of the General Assembly of the United Nations to consider the report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary and other available information on the brutal action of the Soviet Union in Hungary.

The Senate amendment to the text of the resolution eliminated the provision relating to satellite nations other than Hungary, simply declaring that the United States Government should instruct its United Nations delegation to take urgent steps to recommend the reconvening of the General Assembly to consider the problem of Hungary in the light of the Special Committee's report.

The text of the conference substitute, in general following the structure of the House resolution, contains both an expanded declaration with respect to the Soviet action in Hungary and a broader provision dealing with other captive nations in Eastern Europe. With respect to the problem of Hungary, the conference substitute declares that the President, through the United States representatives to the United Nations, should seek immediate consideration and adoption of the Special Committee's report on Hungary. In order to advance the objectives of the United Nations, the representatives should join actively in seeking the most effective way of dealing with the Soviet Union to prevent further acts of aggression and to seek practical redress of the wrongs committed in violation of the principles of the United Nations. In dealing with the broader question of other captive nations, the conference substitute declares the United States should implement policies in cooperation with the United Nations and the peoples of the free world that will guarantee the freedom and independence of the captive nations so that the Hungarian tragedy shall not be repeated elsewhere in the world.

The preamble of the conference substitute sets forth the findings of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary, not contained in the preamble of the House resolution, to the effect that the national uprising in Hungary was spontaneous and was caused by the oppressive way of life under Communist rule and the state of capitivty of Hungary under the Soviet control.

EDNA F. KELLY,  
WAYNE L. HAYS,  
ARMISTEAD I. SELDEN, Jr.,  
JAMES G. FULTON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

#### EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE PROBLEM OF HUNGARY

Mrs. KELLY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 204) expressing the sense of the Congress on the problem of Hungary, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### JOHN J. FARRELLY

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5341) for the relief of John J. Farrelly, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Line 4, after "Missouri," insert "or his assignees."

Line 8, strike out "057169."

Line 11, after "act" insert "but no extension shall be granted by this act with respect to any lease on which rental payments due on the date of approval of this act are not paid within 90 days thereafter."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MRS. EISENHOWER

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House have expressed great concern that this morning Mamie Eisenhower, the beloved wife of the President, underwent an operation. Those who knew about it were very anxious until they learned recently, when I called up the White House, that she is doing extremely well.

I know all Members of the House join me in expressing to her our appreciation for her great courage all through the war and her courage in facing the joys and sorrows she has faced during the last years in the White House. This operation makes us realize that in spite of all the lovely, gracious, kindly acts she has performed for her family and her country. She probably was in distress and pain. She is the President's most gallant and most beloved soldier. I rejoice with him in the successful operation. The country will pray for her speedy recovery. She is widely loved and appreciated.

#### STEEL'S FIRST BIG CENTURY

(Mr. HUDDLESTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, America's entire economy was transformed just 100 years ago by the invention of a simple method to make steel in large quantities. With the cheap Bessemer process of turning iron into steel came the necessary tools of expansion, like barbed wire, plows, rails, and factories.

Steel became the byword of the great industrial revolution.

It was in this period of almost phenomenal expansion that Birmingham was born. The sky-rocketing demand for iron and steel assured the young city's rapid growth. Birmingham ma-

tured in the age of steel—the era and the city each complementing the other.

The steel industry is now celebrating its centennial anniversary. This is a significant occasion for the Birmingham district, since it has developed into one of the outstanding steel-producing areas of the world. This year also marks the 50th anniversary of the entry of United States Steel, then as now the area's largest employer, on the Birmingham industrial scene.

Steel has made Birmingham the Pittsburgh of the South and, indeed, the youngest of the world's great cities.

Its growth has been based very largely on the increase in the production of and demand for iron and steel. The very names of the major communities of Jefferson County reflect the rise of mass production of steel. Birmingham itself was, of course, named after England's leading steel center. Bessemer was named after Sir Henry Bessemer, whose discovery is now being celebrated. Ensley was founded by Enoch T. Ensley, a founder of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Co. Irondale's etymology is obvious.

It was some 15 years before Birmingham was founded that Sir Bessemer discovered the revolutionary pneumatic steel-making process which made steel production economically feasible. He simply forced air through molten iron to burn out the impurities, producing steel. Almost simultaneously, William Kelly, of Eddyville, Ky., made the same discovery.

It was this process to convert iron into steel which really put the industrial revolution on a mass-production basis.

The natural resources of the Birmingham area made it almost inevitable that in this place a vital steel-producing center should arise. This is, in fact, the only known area of the world where the three key ingredients for steel manufacture—iron ore, coal, and limestone—are found together in commercially significant quantities.

Certain of the natural mineral resources of the Birmingham area were recognized well before the city itself was founded. In 1860, Baylis E. Grace began to use Red Mountain iron ore for commercial purposes. Three years later small furnaces and ironworks were built at Elyton, Oxmoor, and Irondale to supplement the output of the Selma munitions plants, and the Irondale plant produced rifles and cannonballs.

These plants were, however, all destroyed by Union forces in 1865.

The potential of the area was too evident to remain long neglected. Two railroads were attracted to the area, the South and North, now the Louisville & Nashville, and the Alabama and Chattanooga, now the Alabama Great Southern, part of the Southern Railway System. Their intersection at a point 2 miles east of Elyton determined the site of the village that was to become Birmingham.

Actually there were four basic events about this time that assured the growth of Birmingham as the center of the iron industry of the South.









# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 8, 1957  
For actions of August 7, 1957  
85th-1st, No. 141

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported nomination of Don Paarlberg to be Asst. Secretary and CCC Board member. Sen. Carlson urged greater understanding for farm income problems. House rejected resolution to consider self-help meat promotion bill. House Rules Committee cleared classified employee pay raise bill. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed bill to establish sanitation standards for fluid milk in interstate commerce. Rep. Cooley proposed and discussed measure urging Secretary to lift restraints on barter transactions.

### HOUSE

1. MEAT PROMOTION. Rejected, 175 to 216, a resolution to provide for consideration of H.R. 7244, to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act so as to permit deductions for a self-help meat promotion program. pp. 12676-86

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 330 to 75, H.R. 9131, making supplemental appropriations for 1958 to various agencies, including the Departments of Defense, Commerce, and State, and the TVA. pp. 12655-75

Rep. Cannon made the following statement as to the intent of the Appropriations Committee in regard to Sec. 1201 of the bill, which revises Sec. 3679 of the Revised Statutes relating to making apportionments of appropriations:

"The substance of the proposed revision is to make applicable to the head of the agency requesting or recommending an apportionment those provisions of the law precluding apportionment or reapportionment on a basis indicating necessity for a deficiency or supplemental appropriation unless within exceptions expressly set out in the law. Presently, only the officer approving the apportionment--the Director of the Budget--is subject to such prohibition. But he is not directly in charge of administration of the funds; he does not personally justify the budget program before the committees; he is not directly accountable to the committees for stewardship of funds allocated to his administration. These responsibilities devolve upon the agency head.

(over)

"Experience indicates need for this amendment so as to place directly on the agency administering the funds the force of the prohibition against operating on a deficiency apportionment basis, in addition to having responsibility on the Director of the Budget. We feel that responsibility should lie on both heads." pp. 12674-75

3. POULTRY. Conferees were appointed on S. 1747, to provide for the compulsory inspection by this Department of poultry and poultry products. (p. 12687) Senate conferees were appointed Aug. 2.
4. TRANSPORTATION. House and Senate conferees were appointed on S. 939, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to provide that reduced rate agreements for the movement of government freight or passengers shall apply only in time of war or national emergency, and to finalize contracts made between the government and common carriers. pp. 12687, 12590-91  
The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of S. 1383, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to require freight forwarders to obtain certificates of public convenience and necessity. p. 12695
5. PERSONNEL; FIBERS. The Rules Committee reported resolutions for consideration of H.R. 2462, to increase the basic rates of compensation for Federal classified employees, and H.R. 469, to protect producers and consumers against misbranding and false advertising of the fiber content of textile fiber products. p. 12695
6. HOUSING. The Ways and Means Committee ordered reported H.R. 9057, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for amortization deductions with respect to housing facilities for farm workers. p. D749
7. BUDGETING. Rep. Laird inserted testimony and a letter by Budget Bureau Director Brundage directing Federal agencies to keep the rates of commitments, obligations, and expenditures for fiscal year 1958 at or below the level for the fiscal year 1957, to the extent feasible. p. 12689
8. WEATHER. Both Houses received from Commerce the interim report on the causes and characteristics of thunderstorms and other atmospheric disturbances. pp. 12560, 12695
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the classified employee pay bill will probably be taken up on Fri., Aug. 9. p. 12676

#### SENATE

10. NOMINATIONS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the nomination of Don Paarlberg to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and a member of the CCC Board. p. 12561
11. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 1031, to authorize construction of certain units of the Greater Wenatchee division, Chief Joseph project, Wash. (S. Rept. 835). p. 12561
12. WATER RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 2431, granting Congressional consent to the Oregon-California compact on the Klamath River Basin (S. Rept. 834). p. 12561



sure but that we are going too far in making it so universal, because my guess is that the city now is probably losing a million and a half dollars in taxes a year from the various organizations which have been relieved from paying taxes. I think it is time to get sort of an invoice or inventory of the number of exemptions we have given to various organizations, because the door is opened a little wider every year for individuals or groups to come in and ask that the taxes for those organizations not be levied. I am not so sure but that some of these organizations—and I am not speaking of this particular organization—dive in political propaganda and do things that are not in accordance with the rules and regulations which were laid down originally for institutions that should be tax exempt under the District law.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. McMILLAN. I will say to the gentleman from Nebraska that the committee is looking into this matter and will make a report of each organization, and if we find that they do not come within the purview of the organizations that should be exempt, we will certainly repeal it as far as they are concerned.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I am glad that the chairman has taken that step to get a review of the organizations that do come under the tax-exemption provision, because I think there will be a rather increasing number, and the taxes that we forgive must be made up some way by the District to meet their obligations.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I wonder why this bill was not reached on the calendar yesterday.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I am not able to answer that.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RESIDENCE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES OF CERTAIN COMPANIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia I call up the bill (H. R. 7467) to amend the act of March 3, 1901, with respect to the citizenship and residence qualifications of the directors or trustees of certain companies in the District of Columbia, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 736 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901 (D. C. Code, sec. 26-324), is amended by inserting "and citizens of the United States," immediately after "be stockholders," and by striking out "one-half residents and citizens of the District of Columbia," and inserting in lieu thereof "two-thirds of whom shall reside in the District of Columbia or within 100 miles of the location of the principal office of the company."

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, under existing law one-half of the directors of the four trust companies doing business in the District of Columbia must reside in the District of Columbia and two-thirds of these must reside within 50 miles of the location of the principal office of the company.

The purpose in this legislation is to amend the present law so as to make the law applicable to trust companies in the District of Columbia conform to that of the residence requirement of the directors of national banks as provided in the revision of the National Bank Act of April 27, 1956, title 12, section 72, United States Code Annotated. This provides that two-thirds of the members of the board of directors must reside within 100 miles of the banking institution which they serve.

A hearing was held by the Fiscal Affairs Subcommittee of the House District Committee on July 30, 1957, at which time a representative of the 4 trust companies appeared and filed a written statement that the 4 trust companies doing business in the District of Columbia approve of this change in law.

The bill also has the approval of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 174]

Anfuso	Kearney	Reed
Beamer	Kilburn	Rivers
Bentley	McConnell	Rogers, Mass.
Buckley	Mason	Scott, Pa.
Dague	Miller, Calif.	Van Pelt
Dawson, Ill.	Miller, N. Y.	Vinson
Engle	Powell	Vursell
Hillings	Preston	Wharton
Holtzman	Prouty	Wilson, Calif.
Jenkins	Reece, Tenn.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 400 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H. R. 9131, with Mr. KILDAY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the committee rose on yesterday, the Clerk had read down to and including line 10 on page 18 of the bill.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language contained in lines 1 through 10, page 18, the point of order being that it is legislation upon an appropriation bill giving affirmative direction and, further, that it imposes new duties on the Treasury Department. I think the language obviously imposes a new duty on the Treasury Department and also there is obviously a proviso which is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] desire to be heard?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, Mr. Chairman; but before referring to the basic law I should like to point out that the language presently contained at page 18 of the bill was submitted to the committee by the Department of State, through Deputy Assistant Secretary Wilkinson and Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary Bernard Katzen. The department drafted it.

Section 1442, subdivision (d), of title 22 of the United States Code is entitled "Sale of Foreign Currencies—Special Account—Availability." This provides that—

Foreign currencies available after June 30, 1955, from conversions made pursuant to the obligation of informational media guarantees may be sold, in accordance with Treasury Department regulations, for dollars which shall be deposited in the special account and shall be available for payments under new guarantees. Such currencies shall be available as may be provided for the Congress in appropriation acts, for use for educational, scientific, and cultural purposes which are in the national interest of the United States, and for such other purposes of mutual interest as may be agreed to by the governments of the United States and the country from which the currencies derive.



Now, the proviso beginning on line 5 of page 18 of the pending bill states:

*Provided*, That this amount shall be used for purchase of foreign currencies from the special account for the informational media guaranty program, at rates of exchange determined by the Treasury Department, and the amounts of any such purchases shall be covered into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

The purpose of this language is to provide that the appropriation of \$3,525,000 referred to in lines 1 to 5 on that page of the bill shall be used to purchase from the United States Treasury Israeli pounds in that amount and with which this appropriation is connected so that they will be covered into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. May the Chair inquire of the gentleman from New York if the section of the code from which he read refers to purchases as well as sales?

Mr. ROONEY. I assume from the language contained in that section of the code that it refers to both purchases and sales. This proviso makes it clear and certain that the money appropriated would not come from the general fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, the gentleman from New York states it as a fact that the section of the code from which he read uses only the word "sale" or "sold" rather than "purchase"?

Mr. ROONEY. I must concede that only the "sold" is contained in the section, Mr. Chairman.

However, I should like to add that when this section of the code refers to a sale it is certainly implied that it also means a purchase. There cannot be a sale without a purchase.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, the gentleman from New York has not addressed himself to the language "at rates of exchange determined by the Treasury Department," which language obviously gives the Treasury Department additional duties which are not in the original act.

Mr. ROONEY. In regard to that contention, Mr. Chairman, I submit that this is all in accordance with Treasury regulations. There are no extra duties imposed upon the Treasury Department in connection therewith. The proviso says: "at rates of exchange determined by the Treasury Department"—not "at rates of exchange to be determined by the Treasury Department." If that is the point which the gentleman from Idaho seeks to make by his point of order, then I submit the point of order should be overruled.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

Mr. CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I trust that the chairman will ignore the statement made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] with reference to the fact that the State Department prepared this language. The State Department is not qualified to pass upon the rules of the House or the parliamentary procedure of the House.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, if the distinguished gentleman from Iowa will yield, I submit, that of course the language in this bill was prepared by the

State Department. It will be found in the printed hearings on the bill. This very language now before the Committee of the Whole was furnished by the State Department at the very start of their justifications. It will be found at page 216 of the hearings.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. KILDAY). The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE] has made a point of order against that portion of the bill appearing on lines 1 through 10 on page 18 on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has cited the language contained in title 22, United States Code, section 1442 (d), and that the reference to that section indicates that authority and duty in connection with the sale of foreign currencies is imposed, whereas the language in the bill imposes the duty in connection with purchases of foreign currencies.

The Chair is of the opinion that the language constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill and sustains the point of order.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: On page 18, line 1, insert:

"EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL  
ACTIVITIES"

"For expenses to carry out the provisions of section 1011 (d) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1442 (d)), \$3,525,000."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment provides for the appropriation of \$3,525,000 worth of Israeli pounds without the proviso which was stricken on the point of order raised by the gentleman from Idaho. In the United States Treasury at the present time there is the amount of \$4,800,000 in Israeli pounds which have been generated as the result of the program referred to as the informational media guaranty program. These Israeli currencies resulted from the subsidy of certain American booksellers and magazine publishers who sold their material to importers in Israel. This is by far the largest amount of acquired foreign currencies held by the United States Treasury in connection with the program; that is, the amount of such currency generated in the State of Israel is the largest amount in the entire program.

Under the agreement as the result of which the funds were generated, the agreement between the State of Israel and the Government of the United States, there is a requirement that the fund generated shall be used for educational, scientific, and cultural purposes and for such other purposes as may be determined by agreement between the two governments.

In connection with these educational, scientific, and cultural purposes, the Secretary of State sent Mr. Bernard Katzen over to Israel last year. At that time there was developed the following program which is set forth in the printed hearings at pages 217 and 218, and which I shall now read.

The program proposals listed below represent agreement between the Governments of

the United States and Israel as the best use of the funds for educational, scientific, and cultural activities in Israel, in accordance with the provisions of the IMG agreement.

*Summary of projects through grants*

Chairs in Israel universities.....	\$222, 222
Translation and publication program.....	222, 222
University and teacher-training scholarships.....	55, 556
American-Israel Friendship League—Beersheba.....	13, 889
Artists Village (B'nai Zion Foundation)—Ein Hod.....	5, 556
Association of the Deaf and Mute in Israel.....	27, 778
Bar-Ilan University (construction of American science wing).....	69, 444
Beth Emmanuel Museum, Ramat Gen.....	41, 667
Beth Esther (purchase of orphanage).....	3, 333
Beth Ha'am, Jerusalem (cultural center).....	27, 778
Beth Hanoar (Haivri (YMHA; YWHA), Jerusalem (English-language teaching).....	5, 556
B'nai Brith (Yehouda Halevy Lodge), Tel Aviv (scholarship fund).....	27, 778
Boys' Town, Jerusalem.....	27, 778
Chinuch Atzmai (elementary-school system).....	216, 667
Community centers, Nazareth, Kiryat Shmone.....	138, 889
Council of the Shephardi Community Jerusalem, (study of American jurisprudence).....	13, 889
HIAS, United Service, Beersheba (assistance to immigrants).....	25, 000
Hadassah Medical Organization (construction of American wing).....	105, 556
Haifa municipality (cultural center).....	138, 889
Hazimir (support of choir assembly).....	8, 333
Hebrew University (construction of teachers' training school).....	111, 111
Home for Blind Jewish Girls.....	27, 778
Israel-American Archeological Foundation.....	333, 333
Israel-American Museum Foundation (construction of a museum).....	833, 333
Israel Bar Association (erection of an American law library).....	27, 778
Israel Boy Scouts Association.....	5, 556
Israel Conservatoire and Academy of Music, Tel Aviv.....	16, 667
Israel Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.....	7, 778
Israel Institute of Technology (Haifa Technion) (construction of vocational training building).....	166, 667
Jerusalem School of Archeology (archeological studies).....	27, 778
Kfar Silver Agricultural Training Institute.....	47, 222
Kinneroth Escro Music Center (Ein Gev).....	27, 778
Pardess Katz Maabarrah (construction of children's nursery).....	30, 556
P'eylim (camp for underprivileged, children).....	22, 222
Science laboratory, Herzlia High School, Tel Aviv.....	27, 778
Tel Aviv Cultural Center.....	166, 667
Torah Shelemah Institute (construction of library).....	11, 111
Water desalting research.....	111, 111
World history of the Jewish People.....	41, 667
Young Men's Christian Association, Nazareth.....	27, 778
Zebulon, Israel Seafaring Society.....	5, 556
Zionist Organization of America, Tel Aviv.....	41, 662

Total projects on grant basis..... 3, 516, 667



The amendment now before the House providing that \$3,525,000 be appropriated for this program is merely a bookkeeping transaction. Their money will be used to purchase that amount of the Israeli pounds already held by the United States Treasury. We have these funds in the United States Treasury. The State Department and the Government of the United States are committed to use these very funds for educational, scientific, and cultural purposes in Israel. Under the present agreement these funds cannot be used for purposes such as the payment of embassy expenses, salaries of local employees, et cetera, in Israel.

This is a good program. This is a program that will make the firmest of friends for us. I readily admit that the people of the State of Israel are right now our best friends, but we should take this opportunity to further cement that friendship in these chaotic times by using funds which cannot be used for any other purpose. The adoption of the pending amendment would not cost the American taxpayer a further dollar.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, as the ranking member of the subcommittee, I should like to associate myself with the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] in the remarks he has made. I think it is very unfortunate that this language was subject to a point of order. All the item seeks to do is to carry out an international obligation of the United States beginning with an agreement in 1952, to which the gentleman from New York has referred, and concluding in the agreement of which this fund and this request for an appropriation are the result.

This is a good program. It is supported by the Department, the interest of better relations in the delicate Middle East area. I hope the amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] will carry. It is a good program and the amendment should carry.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I should like to add this: it is a matter of commonsense and good sound business judgment to use these Israeli pounds for these educational, scientific, and cultural purposes at the present time. This is the time to use them at their present value and for the purposes for which agreement was made between the two sovereignties. I submit that it is plain, ordinary, common horsesense and good business to distribute these Israeli pounds at this time and for these meritorious grants. There is no American dollar involved in this except as a matter of bookkeeping.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. BUDGE. Under the present parliamentary situation, if the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York prevails, is it not a fact that these expenditures would come from the general fund of the Treasury and would not

be limited to the Israeli pounds to which the gentleman refers?

Mr. ROONEY. Let us be practical about this. The gentleman is a capable member of the House Committee on Appropriations and full well knows that this will be straightened out in the conference on the bill, it having been approved by the other body last year. No one in his right mind would use American dollars when we have the Israeli pounds already in the United States Treasury.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think the first thing we should do is review the parliamentary situation. The language of this bill as it reached the floor would have done what the gentleman from New York was just discussing, it would have resulted in the expenditure of Israeli pounds. The situation now is that the language providing for the expenditure of Israeli pounds has been stricken, and the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York would now cause an appropriation of a little over \$3,500,000 to be taken from the Treasury of the United States for expenditure in Israel for these purposes. I want to review for you very briefly a few of the purposes which are set forth in the hearings and for which this \$3,500,000 is to be spent out of the Treasury of the United States:

To provide financing to Israeli institutions for scholarships.

To provide club premises for the American-Israel friendship league.

To construct a ceramics kiln and/or build and equip a studio building.

To add another floor, which will be used as an art gallery, to a museum building now being constructed.

To help complete the cultural center in Jerusalem.

To assist in financing a revolving scholarship loan fund.

To construct a wing to a postgraduate college.

To complete the construction of a hostel.

To support a choir assembly.

To construct a museum.

To erect a library wing to house a law library.

To develop the Central National Camp for Israel boy scouts.

To construct a class room building for a music conservatory.

To finance archeological expeditions.

To complete a concert hall where music festivals and concerts are held.

To construct and equip a nursery.

To set up a permanent summer camp for underprivileged children.

To assist in the completion of a cultural center to house a philharmonic orchestra.

To purchase locally a library of 4,000 volumes.

To finance a program of research in the demineralization of sea water.

To construct a building for a YMCA.

To repair engines for a seafaring society.

To purchase equipment for Boys Town, Jerusalem.

These are all probably laudable purposes, but certainly we are not appro-

priating out of the Treasury of the United States for these purposes in our own country. Why in the world should we be providing them in Israel or anywhere else in the world? I see absolutely no justification for the expenditure of these funds. I do not feel that even though the funds were to be expended in the Israeli pounds belonging to the United States Government they should be expended in Israel for these purposes. We could use the Israeli pounds for other purposes in Israel if that were involved. We could pay the expenses of our United States Information Services activities. We could pay the expenses of our diplomatic mission, and many other things, if it were in pounds. But it is not in pounds now. You are taking this money out of the Treasury of the United States to finance these activities in Israel. Certainly if we do not do it for our own country, we should not go half way across the world and start a camp for the Boy Scouts in Israel.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield.

Mr. COUDERT. Is it not a fact that that program of financing cultural, scientific, and educational objectives is the result of and authorized by an agreement between the United States and Israel in 1952, which limits the use of these funds to scientific, cultural, and educational purposes or such purposes as the two countries may agree on?

Mr. BUDGE. I would say to the gentleman from New York that that is not correct. It said it may be used for those purposes. Then it says: "Or for any other purposes upon which the two Governments may agree." So it can be used for any purpose including the purposes that I previously mentioned. But that is not the important thing now because we are not talking about Israeli pounds, we are talking about dollars to be appropriated out of the Treasury of the United States, the general fund of the Treasury of the United States and not about Israeli pounds.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the last speaker, our distinguished colleague, struck out certain phrases on a point of order which was sustained and now he complains that what has been done is still distasteful to him. His complaint is the result of his own improvident handiwork. As I see and view this situation, there is no additional cost whatsoever to the taxpayers of the Nation. There is no additional outlay. The money is there. Only because of difficulties in currency matters is this amendment, as originally drafted, offered. I am quite sure when the bill would go to conference, the situation, which was developed by the gentleman who addressed us, would be straightened out.

Mr. Chairman, I have been to Israel a number of times. I can tell you gentlemen that if you had the privilege of being there, you would not hesitate one moment to vote for this three-million-



odd dollars for cultural and spiritual and scientific and educational development in the little State of Israel, which is really our only—our only bastion of defense in the Middle East. I defy anyone to tell me of any other country in that area that will rise to the defense of the United States.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman mentioned \$3,500,000. I want to accentuate the fact that they are not dollars. They are 3,500,000 of Israeli pounds already to the credit of the United States Treasury.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, there is no commercial use to be made of this money. There is no military use to be made of this money. The only purpose to which it is to be put is education, scientific, and cultural. I was in a settlement in Israel. I noticed large potatoes being grown there. Potatoes as large as Idaho potatoes, potatoes as firm and as sound as Long Island or Maine potatoes. I reached over and picked up a potato, and I said to the farmer, "With what do you mix your soil that you get such fine potatoes?" And his answer was, "Brains."

That is the secret of whatever success Israel may have—the use of brains in its industrial and agricultural development, brains in its educational, scientific, and cultural development. There are more books to the square inch in Israel than there are to thousands of miles in the other areas of the Middle East. Israelis are avid of learning. They desire more knowledge on all levels. They are desirous of cultural advancement and spiritual advancement. How could you have the temerity, if I may use that term, to deny this three-million-odd dollars or pounds for that purpose when it does not cost us an additional sou or a marquis.

Yes, I was over there and I can assure you I never saw a people—I never saw people with greater courage than these people. Their soldiers in the recent Sinai war went through the Egyptian armies like a hot knife through butter.

In 100 hours they went from Tel Aviv to within 10 miles of the canal, and they would have captured, beyond peradventure of doubt, that megalomaniac Nasser if they had not been called off by the United Nations at the instigation of the United States.

I never saw a people with greater faith, faith in themselves, faith in their flag, faith in their nation, faith in their land. There is a faith, in the language of Browning, that can move mountains.

There you see a people with the determination as firm as a rock you hold in your hands, as firm as those rocks that were hewn out of the Judean hills with which they built the now famous Burma Road over which sped the trucks and the lorries manned by sturdy and devoted members of the Haganah, the road over which food and water were brought to the beleaguered, starving, and thirsty Jews in the city of Jerusalem. Had it not been for the courage of those

members of the Haganah 30,000 would have perished.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

(By unanimous consent Mr. CELLER was allowed to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. CELLER. Yes, there in Israel you find an exaltation amongst those people as fierce as a streak of lightning; with that exaltation, that determination, that courage, and that faith they want to go forward, and this is the best way by which we can help them go forward, not only to help themselves, not only to be our stronger defense in that area—and, incidentally, Israel is the only country in that area that has embraced the Eisenhower doctrine wholeheartedly—but also to enable Israel to advance the standards of living of all the peoples of the Middle East. If you go into the section outside Israel and into Jordan or in Syria and then step back into Israel it is like going from the 11th century into the 20th century. In Israel there is the spirit and joy of living. In Arab lands there is sloth and despondency. In Israel there is hustle and action that flows from democracy. In the neighbor states there is the apathy and serfdom and inertia that feudalism fosters. I cannot for the life of me conceive how anyone would deign to reject this proposal to give Israel a modicum of funds, three million, a modicum of funds to advance that cause that I have spoken of so that Israel can go indeed from strength to strength.

Let me read some of the projects for which this money would be spent, for example, to set up chairs in the universities of Israel: In the Technion at Haifa, which rivals our own Massachusetts Institute of Technology; in the Hebrew University, one of the outstanding centers of learning of the world, in the Rehoboth Institute, founded by the first President of the infant state, Chaim Weizmann; for the university and teacher-training scholarships; for the Israel-American archeological foundation; Bar-Ilan University, construction of American science wing; for Hadassah Medical Association, American pavilion; for the Hebrew University, construction and training school; for the home for blind Jewish girls; the Israel Foundation for Infantile Paralysis; and so forth.

Every one of those projects is well worth while; everyone of those projects is a project for which we would be willing to plug for in this country; and there is no reason on God's earth why there should be a refusal to grant those sums for the purposes indicated in Israel.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield.

Mr. CANFIELD. Is it not true that one of the items in this bill is for a little Y. M. C. A. in Nazareth?

Mr. CELLER. Yes.

Mr. CANFIELD. Serving under a board of American and Canadian officials.

Mr. CELLER. That is very interesting, because Nazareth is a Christian-Arab area, and it is well to set up a

Young Men's Christian Association in that particular section which Israel has endeavored to have become a strong community to work with Israel.

I am very happy to see the interest in this matter expressed by my dear and esteemed friend, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD]. He has been a loyal friend of the cause of Israel. Never have I asked him for anything in the interest of that little state that he has not nobly and uninhibitedly responded. He is no Johnny-come-lately in matters pertaining to Israel. He has been in the House for many years where he has rendered distinguished service, and before Israel had achieved its goal of independence, he made speeches for and on behalf of Israel and its desire for a place in the family of nations. He was very effective in those statements and did much to crystallize public opinion in this country in favor of a national homeland for the Jews. I am, therefore, happy to note his interest in this amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] who, likewise, has given unstinted devotion and support to Israel.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOFFMAN to the amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: Strike out the period and insert a colon and add "Provided, further, That no part of the funds provided in this paragraph shall be used to provide grants to finance the translation of American and world classics into Hebrew."

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, of course, the objectives stated in the hearings are well worthwhile, but the question arises as in the words so often used by our former colleague, Bob Rich, "Where are you going to get the money?" We all admit that the funds available are limited. It naturally follows that we have to make a choice as for what we are to spend available funds. The gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and the gentleman from New York on the Republican side [Mr. COWDERT], especially Mr. CELLER, made very touching appeals for a group in their cities and in their State of New York.

We heard the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] very eloquently praise his people. We can all agree with what he said, we can all go along with that, but sometime I wish the people who live in New York, and especially in New York City, would take the time and the trouble to travel a little in the Midwest. We have a great section in the Midwest, including Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin.

Mr. GROSS. And Iowa.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman takes pretty good care of Iowa.

Mr. Chairman, our people are getting along fairly well but they do not have in ample supply many of the things that this bill would give to people across the sea. Only a few days ago the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] was cry-



ing—and that is his stock in trade, although he uses words instead of tears on the floor of the House—about civil rights. Why not use some of this money that is available to do something for the Puerto Ricans in New York City. There are plenty of them there that are getting less than a subsistence wage. Shed a few tears for them. While shedding tears give them material relief. Then if you have any left that are not crocodile tears, come out into the Midwest and take a look at some of the older people, people past 60, 70, 80 years, who through no fault of their own are not able to earn a livelihood. Where they are getting \$50, \$60, sometimes \$80, from the Federal-State governments. On that they try to buy fuel, they try to get light, they try to get bread without the butter. They pass up the meat, but they buy potatoes. They eat cornmeal. Come out and take a look at some of those people walking around suffering from arthritis or rheumatism. Take a look at some of the veterans and some of the children and wives of the veterans who do not have enough to eat or wear or a decent place in which to live before you travel 3,000 miles across the sea to do something for a people who are amply able to care for themselves and who have people in this country who belong to the same racial group, who are immensely wealthy and who, if they wish, can amply take care of the situation.

Oh, yes, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] is very, very generous. He wants to give away, not his money—and he may, for all I know, give away half or two-thirds of his income—but the money of the taxpayers. He is here voting to give away the tax dollars for desirable but unnecessary activities, the expenditure of which, abroad, would deprive many of our people in the Midwest of the ability to live decently.

This amendment would strike \$222,000, the first item, which is to be spent for an educational purpose. The other day we could not get enough money to build schools. Here we provide funds for art—unwarranted—while denying our people things that are necessary for Federal aid to education. They could not rally enough support for the school bill. Some Members are always wanting to spend someone else's money. Why not take the \$3 million, or whatever it is, and add it to a few other savings to take care of the schools of this country? There are many things in the hearings for which this appropriation would be used that are all right. There are some of them that are good but not necessary. This is to strike one single item. On the road to disastrous bankruptcy let us pause and make an honest effort to avoid disaster.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. Chairman, it should be noted that during the course of the entire 5-minute discussion of his amendment by the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] the distinguished gentleman did not once refer to the language

or real purpose of his amendment. His amendment would provide that no part of the \$3,525,000 in Israeli pounds could be used for grants for the translation of American and world classics into the Hebrew language. Instead, the distinguished gentleman from Michigan used his 5 minutes for the purpose of talking about things utterly alien to the provisions of his amendment. The distinguished gentleman should know that the Israeli pounds can only be used for the purposes stated in the agreement between the State of Israel and the Government of the United States of America, and that they could not be used for the purpose of education in the United States of America. He knows these things. He is far too intelligent and too capable not to know them. He talks of education in the United States yet only the week before last he voted to kill the school construction bill.

I repeat again, the distinguished gentleman never once mentioned the real purpose of his amendment, which would bar grants for the translation of American and world classics into the Hebrew language.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HOFFMAN moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am against the bill, and so far as I can recall, I have never offered a motion of this type unless I wanted to follow through with my vote. That has not always been the practice. It has been offered sometimes, and then the gentleman offering it voted the other way. But, that is not a matter of my concern. I just offered this one not only to put the matter before the House and give the House a chance to strike the enacting clause, but to correct the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]. If he does not know any more about this bill—and of course he does—than he does about what I said, he better get a course of instructions.

I have four amendments at the desk and each one of them specifies or calls for the proviso that the money should not be used for the purpose stated in each one of the statements in the hearings, and about the first thing said and the last thing said when in the well was to state why support was for the amendment. Do you get it? That is all it does.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman did not mention translations or classics on Hebrew. I hope he does not revise his remarks overnight on this. I do not think the gentleman from Michigan knows the first thing about the matter of translation of American and world classics into the Hebrew language.

Mr. HOFFMAN. You are absolutely right. I do not. And I have no desire to know. What I am trying to do is to save the American taxpayers their dollars instead of spending them abroad on programs that may be desirable but not essential. The gentleman is trying to spend dollars overseas where they do not need them, when we need them desperately right here.

Mr. ROONEY. I raise a point of order, Mr. Chairman. The gentleman from Michigan under the rules of the House must not address a Member of the House in the second person. The gentleman said: "You are trying to spend them." That is exactly what everyone heard him say.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the preferential motion.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the preferential motion because, if it should be carried, it will have the effect of striking out the money for the TVA. Yesterday during the debate on the bill, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TAHER] offered an amendment which would have struck out around \$10 million for the operation of the TVA. Well, I regret that such an amendment should have come before the House.

However, the committee in its good judgment voted not to accept such a cut in the TVA budget. Since the original request had already been cut by some 10 percent they felt that the money in the bill should be approved.

Mr. Chairman, I learned this morning that there is already a motion prepared to recommit this bill with instructions to strike out the money that would have been taken out if that amendment had prevailed. Last year during the campaign, the Vice President of the United States, Mr. RICHARD NIXON, came to Tennessee. I have always assumed that Mr. Nixon was an honorable man. He was introduced by an outstanding citizen of Tennessee to be an honorable man, a man of integrity, a man whom we could believe. In his speech before the people of Tennessee, which was televised from Nashville—which I watched—Mr. Nixon promised the people of Tennessee and the Tennessee Valley that should the present administration be returned to Washington they could be assured of ample funds for the proper and efficient operation of the TVA. Therefore, this morning, I directed a telegram to the Vice President of the United States requesting him to call on the leadership of his party in the House of Representatives to carry out the promise that he made on behalf of his party during that campaign.

AUGUST 7, 1957.

HON. RICHARD NIXON,  
Vice President of the United States,  
Senate Office Building, Washington,  
D. C.

During the campaign of 1956, I recall you promised the people of Tennessee in a televised speech in Nashville that if the Republican administration of President Eisenhower should be returned to power that the TVA could be assured of ample funds to operate that great agency. It is now apparent that the leaders of your party are attempting to deny appropriations for the Tennessee Valley Authority in the House of Representa-



tives. I, therefore, urgently request that you contact leaders of your party in the House of Representatives urging them to fulfill your promise and support funds for the TVA in the supplemental appropriation bill of 1958 now before the House.

ROSS BASS,  
Representative, Sixth District, Tennessee.

I noticed during the debate yesterday that the leader when the Republicans had control of the House of Representatives, the gentleman from Indiana, supported such an amendment, even though their high spokesman for his party during the campaign had promised the people of that great valley that the funds would be ample to carry out the proper operation of the TVA.

Now, there is also pending before the other body at the present time the nomination of Mr. Arnold Jones to be a Director of the TVA. Mr. Arnold Jones is now Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and I understand a prominent Republican from the State of Kansas. I feel quite sure that Mr. Jones, if he becomes a Director of the TVA, would want the operation of that great agency to continue to be efficient and proper. I therefore directed a telegram to Mr. Arnold Jones this morning requesting him to contact his friends on the Republican side of the House of Representatives, and specifically the members of his State delegation of Kansas, and insist that they support the TVA and vote against any motion to recommit this bill which would have the effect of taking those funds away from that great agency.

AUGUST 7, 1957.

MR. ARNOLD R. JONES,  
Deputy Director, Bureau of the Budget,  
Executive Office Building, Washington, D. C.

I have just been informed that Republican leaders of the House of Representatives will attempt to have appropriations for the Tennessee Valley Authority restricted from the Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1958 now under consideration in the House. Realizing that you have been nominated by the President to be a Director of the TVA, I know you will be vitally interested in seeing that the TVA has sufficient funds for its continued efficient operation. I, therefore, sincerely request that you immediately contact your friends in the House of Representatives, particularly those from your home State delegation of Kansas, and urge them to support the funds requested in this bill for the TVA.

Sincerely yours,

ROSS BASS,  
Representative, Sixth District, Tennessee.

This meager amount of money is necessary to rebuild a lock that is obsolete, one that is not doing the job today, one that is not capable of making possible the proper navigation of the Tennessee River, and is therefore restricting or preventing the proper commercial use of the river to transport goods over it for the people of that great area of America.

I certainly hope that the members of the Republican administration and the friends of the Vice President of the United States, the people who support the policies of this administration, and the friends of Mr. Arnold Jones, who will become a Director of the TVA if con-

firmed by the Senate, will not support any such motion to strike out funds for the TVA when it comes before the House.

#### NATIONAL BENEFITS OF TVA

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday some of our friends on the Republican side indicated that there had been little or no repayments by TVA into the Treasury and in general painted a very sorry picture with respect to TVA's operations. It was another smear job and a meat-ax operation, in an endeavor to cut funds, not for power operation, but for a navigation development.

We have often heard the cry and the statements made that "we are not against TVA, we are just against its power operations." Appropriations on yesterday which the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] endeavored to cut from the bill were funds to continue construction of a navigation lock on the Tennessee River in Alabama. The development of our waterways is a traditional responsibility of the Congress and work in this area is not dissimilar or any different from development of our great waterways throughout the Nation.

This effort, which is conceived in enmity against a great agency of the Government, has twice been defeated. It was defeated in the committee and it was defeated again yesterday on the floor. I certainly hope that the motion to recommit will not prevail and that this effort will again be decisively defeated.

Mr. Chairman, let us put the record straight because there were those who attempted to confuse and to becloud the issue. I have again this morning checked with TVA officials and have been advised that the total amount paid into the Treasury by the TVA through fiscal year 1956 is \$216½ millions—7 times more than required under the 40-year repayment act. Almost one-quarter of a billion dollars. In addition the TVA has paid off all its bonded indebtedness—the bonds that were issued in the early days of its operation—some \$23 million. The TVA payout period by statute is 40 years whereas in most of our great public works projects the statute provides for a 50-year period. The act calls for full repayment of the power investment in 40 years and TVA is far in advance of its scheduled period of the statutory requirements for repayment.

I just wanted the record straight on this, Mr. Chairman, and as indicated I have not only checked with TVA officials to get this matter straight but have also had this fact confirmed by officials of the Treasury Department—that these funds have been paid into the Treasury and that the facts I have have been confirmed as accurate and correct.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in addition to the power program paying its way—paying out—there are many other benefits to the Nation from TVA that any fair-minded person should acknowledge and recognize. For navigation alone last year the savings from flood damage in the Chattanooga area was estimated to be \$66 million and the total dollar savings by the system of flood-control dams in the TVA area has been conservatively

estimated in the amount of \$135 million. In less than 10 years since the system has been completed, benefits from flood control have already amounted to 75 percent of the cost in dollars and cents alone, not counting the savings of lives.

Concerning some of the navigation benefits at the hearings of our subcommittee it was testified that total savings to shippers on this navigable stream through the calendar year 1956 are estimated to be \$116 million. The total investment in all of the navigation facilities is some \$158 million, thus the savings to date on the navigation investment is 73 percent of the cost.

Our colleague, the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE], on yesterday scurrilously referred to the savings to shippers as subsidizing shipping. We are all interested in promoting navigation and commerce and business and if freight from the Midwest, automobiles from the North, and products in other areas of the country can be shipped by barge and freight at lower costs to the manufacturer, savings accorded to the shippers and are passed on to the consumers, and this should not be condemned.

Mr. Chairman, in addition to the facts that the power operations of TVA are profitable and paying out and in addition to the benefits from flood control—and we can only wish that other sections of our great country might follow the pattern of preventing disastrous floods as we have been able to control the waters in the Tennessee Valley area—and in addition to the benefits of the navigation feature of TVA's operations, there are many other benefits—benefits in savings to the Federal Government in power costs—as the Federal Government takes and uses 56 percent of TVA's entire power output. The savings to the Government in power purchases alone are enormous.

TVA's munitions and fertilizer program has aided American agriculture and brought down the cost of fertilizer to the farmers of this Nation. The TVA chemical and munitions plants have supplied phosphorous for weapons in time of war. During World War II, the munitions plant supplied 66 percent of the phosphorous required for the chemical warfare service and during the Korean war TVA supplied the total phosphorous requirements for our Armed Forces.

In addition to the power savings to the Government and the power program paying its way and making repayments into the Treasury the benefits from navigation and flood control, agriculture and munitions for defense, there are many intangible benefits—benefits which cannot be measured in dollars and cents. These include the progress and prosperity and well-being of the citizens of a great section of our country, a better standard of living and the happiness of our people. I should add that our citizens would be immensely happy if these tirades of misrepresentation were ceased, against a great agency of the Government serving the public interest.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the preferential motion offered by the



gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

The motion was rejected.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, may I inquire from the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from New York, or someone on the committee if this does not require a direct appropriation from the Treasury of the United States of \$3,525,000. Does it not require an appropriation, or does this come out of the Israeli funds that are held in trust?

Mr. ROONEY. This does without question require a direct appropriation in order that these Israeli pounds may be withdrawn from the United States Treasury. However, there is nothing unusual about this. This is done in many instances by the Government, for one instance, in connection with the acquisition of American diplomatic buildings abroad by the use of foreign currencies.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I am a little disturbed because of the amount of money we spend in our International Cooperation Administration program, I believe \$65 billion in the last 10 years for projects in a good many countries. I presume the projects as listed in the hearings on pages 239 to 246, are the type of projects that apply all over the world.

I notice one project for water desalting research. I thought this was for a cultural program of some kind.

Mr. ROONEY. No, this is a scientific program as well. This is all authorized by law.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I know that in this country requests for appropriations for the desalting program were cut in half. It seems much easier to get money to spend in foreign countries than to spend on such projects in this country.

On May 7 of this year I placed in the RECORD the amount of money that had been spent on flood control, irrigation, and drainage projects in other countries since 1948. We have spent \$335 million in 46 countries on 197 different projects. Looking at the authorization bill for ICA this year, there is authorization for continued appropriations for that work of millions and millions of dollars. It is not easy to get an irrigation or flood-control project in this country. They come easy in 46 other countries.

In this country when we want to get a reclamation project, it has to have legislative approval; it has to be scrutinized by the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of the Interior, and we have a good deal of difficulty in getting projects approved in Congress. But it is not so in connection with some of these foreign projects. They have no one to pass upon them. From the ICA records I placed in the RECORD on May 7, you may learn we have spent \$335 million on 197 projects in 46 countries, and there is more money in the authorization bill this year to carry on and develop those projects and start some new ones.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS] placed in the RECORD yesterday, on page A6371, the amount of money we are spending on embassies all over the

world. There are 550 buildings costing \$200 million. I presume the Foreign Service needs them, but this country needs post offices in every State. The Democrat committee refused to report out for consideration the lease-purchase bill that would permit communities to build post offices. It is hard to explain the ease that money is spent in foreign countries and then neglect for home projects.

I read yesterday the Congress will not have a chance to vote on an omnibus flood-control bill this year. I ask why? The foreign aid bill carries millions of dollars for flood-control projects. This country is to suffer. Is it for political reasons or just a desire to save money?

I am convinced that the taxpayers of the United States are getting a little tired of putting out their dollars, 65 billion of them, in the last 10 years, for foreign aid of this type.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. BUDGE. Is it not correct that this \$3,500,000 appropriation which is now before the House is in addition to all of the other programs to which the gentleman has referred?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. That is my understanding; it is in addition to what we are already doing. I think it is time for this House to begin to cut the corners and certainly not spend money on projects similar to those for which we fail to appropriate money here at home. Some of the people who support reclamation and flood control all over the world vote against similar projects right here at home.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Nebraska yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Does not the gentleman from Nebraska realize that the appropriation which is presently pending for the consideration of the Committee of the Whole has the approval of President Eisenhower, his Bureau of the Budget, his State Department, and the distinguished officials in his administration?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The original bill did not call for direct appropriations. I say again it is time to relieve the taxpayer of this uncalled-for expenditure.

Mr. ROONEY. The request or President Eisenhower was most certainly for a direct appropriation. If the gentleman will turn to page 18 of the printed bill, he will, I am sure, readily note this fact.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think we ought to look at this question from a common-sense point of view. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has certainly made out a strong case. The gentleman from Idaho made a point of order, which it was his perfect right to do under the rules of the House, and the gentleman from New York made the motion to restore the \$3,575,000, without the proviso. My friend, the gentleman from Michigan, notice I say my friend

and I mean it [Mr. HOFFMAN], during his remarks referred to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], about "crying during the civil-rights fight. Well, I do not know what purpose the gentleman had in making such a remark, but I do not know of any Member who was fairer in the committee while the civil-rights bill was before the Committee on the Judiciary than the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]. He treated everyone very fairly. He was most considerate. I do not know of anyone who has been fairer while a bill was being considered in the House and being debated than the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]. Good friends of mine from the southland came and said to me that while they were in disagreement with him on his position, they appreciated very much the fairness shown by the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am glad to yield to my colleague.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I want to join in the remarks of the distinguished majority leader about the fairness of the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. He gave even more time to the opponents of the legislation than he was fighting for than to those who favored it. I think throughout the debate the gentleman showed every element of fairness.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, as I was saying, I do not know what purpose the gentleman from Michigan had in injecting that remark in the debate here, but it seemed to me to be rather extraneous to the issue at hand. But, certainly, it was injected for the purpose of emotionalizing. It seems to me the conduct of the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] throughout the entire debate was so exemplary, so fair, and so considerate, that such an argument would rebound against anyone who made that kind of argument.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. Having referred to the gentleman, I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I was not talking about the fairness of the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]. What I was talking about was the fact that he was crying in behalf of those who are asking our taxpayers to foot the bill for programs which we do not have because of our inability to finance them.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understand the gentleman's attitude.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman wait a moment, if he yielded to me, and if he did not yield, why then that is all right too.

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] to do a little crying for the people in the Midwest.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understand that and I understand the gentleman. I appreciate my friend's state of mind and I can interpret it very, very easily.

Now, Mr. Chairman, coming to the amendment. In the Middle East there



are only two countries that we can depend on. We can depend absolutely on Israel. If it was Ireland there—they are friendly to the United States—I would take the same position. But the other country in the Middle East that we can rely upon with some degree of assurance and reliability is Lebanon. Now with reference to the other countries over there in what we call the Middle East—Egypt and Syria—we know what the history is of the current events there and matters that are currently happening there.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am glad to yield to my colleague.

Mr. JUDD. Just for the purpose of avoiding any misinterpretation, the gentleman is not including such countries as Greece, Turkey, and Iran when he speaks of the Middle East?

Mr. McCORMACK. No.

Mr. JUDD. They are sometimes included in the term "Middle East" and I want to make sure that nobody misunderstands that.

Mr. McCORMACK. No; I am talking about the Middle East and confining myself to the Middle East, as we understand it in connection with the events of the past year. It seems to me it is in the national interest of our own country that this amount be appropriated. It is appropriated for purposes which are beneficial to us. At the same time those purposes are beneficial to the people of Israel. One thing is certain: The people of Israel will fight for their liberty. One thing is certain: The people of Israel are dedicated to liberty and to a government of laws and not of men.

One thing is certain, if the chips were down Israel is the one country we could look to and depend upon for real friendship in any crisis that might develop. It seems to me that it is a matter of wisdom on our part and consistent with the national interest of our own country to put into this bill this appropriation.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask the chairman of the subcommittee a few questions, because I think the background of this matter needs to be clarified.

This program of informational media guaranties originated in the original Marshall Plan Act in 1948 under the Republican 80th Congress, did it not?

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. JUDD. It was then refined in certain respects and included in the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, which is the legislative basis of the Voice of America, our various Student Exchange programs. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. ROONEY. That is also correct.

Mr. JUDD. And the basis reasoning that was behind the establishment of this guaranty program by the Committee on Foreign Affairs and its adoption by the Congress was this: The proposal before the committee was to have an official information agency through which

all of America's informational and educational activities abroad would be conducted. I remember the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] was one who very strongly opposed some of the collection of so-called art that this government agency proposed to send overseas as an exhibition of American artistic tastes and talents—and I think he quite properly opposed them. So the argument was this: On good way to sell America is to let people abroad read what we read, the Readers' Digest, Time, the Saturday Evening Post, U. S. News and World Report, and whatever other magazines or books we read. The fact that they are published proves that our people buy them, and, therefore, reveals the interests we have. Then people abroad will find out what we truly are like instead of having to depend on some portrayal by Government bureaucrats.

That was the reason for this program in the first place. We said to the book publishing houses and magazine publishers that if they had the initiative to go out and sell a thousand dollars worth of their magazines or books and they got inconvertible Israeli pounds or Greek drachmas, or Italian lira, or Japanese yen, whatever it was, the Government would guarantee to convert those foreign currencies into United States dollars. Is that correct?

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to answer the gentleman this way, and I assure him that I am not being inconsistent with my present position and the pending amendment. This informational media guaranty program has already been carried on to the extent of \$51.5 millions. I feel that every item in this program should be scanned by the Congress of the United States, and that is not the situation. But the horse has already left the barn; we have these Israeli pounds in our hands; they can only be used for the purposes agreed upon between the United States and Israel, and it is just good commonsense at this time that we use them for the purposes agreed upon.

Mr. JUDD. Let me proceed further along this line. The question before us now is not whether we should have established the informational guaranty program in 1948. The fact is that the program was set up by the Congress, signed by the President, and put into operation wherever arrangements could be worked out. The reason the amount of Israeli currency is larger than any other is because the publishers have sold many more of their magazines and books in Israel than in any other country with inconvertible currency. Those large sales were perhaps due to the fact that more of Israel's people could read English, were hungrier for knowledge, more of them were oriented toward the West, and they had fewer books or libraries available. Anyway they bought more of our publications and paid the publishers for them with their pounds, which the Treasury converted into dollars as authorized by law. Let me ask this question: These Israeli pounds are in the Treasury because we already bought them once with American dollars in order to give the dollars to the publishers; so what we are proposing to

do now is to buy them again, but this time we do not buy them from the publishers; this time we buy them from the United States Treasury; this time we buy them from ourselves.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is substantially correct.

Mr. JUDD. All we are doing is buying them from one agency of the Government, the Treasury, and turning them over to another agency of the Government, the State Department, to spend for educational, scientific, and cultural purposes agreed upon by our Government and the Government of Israel.

Mr. ROONEY. The pending appropriation would be merely a bookkeeping transaction.

Mr. JUDD. Yes. We bought these pounds from the publishers in the first instance and they are now lying idle in the Treasury. By agreement, they can be used for no other purpose than the effectuation of this program. So when we take dollars from one Government pocket, buy these pounds from another pocket, and put the dollars in the other pocket, it is not costing us a dime. The Government still has the dollars and we can then use the pounds to give needed assistance to an important and valued friend. Is not that correct?

Mr. ROONEY. I could not have expressed the situation better myself and thank the gentleman for his valuable contribution.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to add a few words to the excellent statement made by the gentleman from Minnesota in describing the origin and history of the item that is now before us. I should like to add simply that the Israeli program is not unique. It is one of 15 or 20 international agreements. It is not even unique in the fact that the use of the funds is limited to cultural, scientific, and educational purposes. There are 3 or 4 other countries, including Pakistan, Indonesia, and Burma, with whom we have similar agreements, which are generating local currency that can only be used for scientific, cultural, and educational purposes, or such other purposes as both governments agree upon. I have no doubt there will be requests to use local funds in the same way later in those other countries.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from New York yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not a fact, I ask the gentleman from New York, that if the Committee of the Whole in its judgment should turn down the pending amendment to this supplemental appropriation bill today, it would be a slap in the eye, so to speak, to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the Government and the people of Israel?

Mr. COUDERT. At least, it would be a disregard of an international agreement which the United States has become party to, because we have made two agreements and it is out of these



agreements that this request for an appropriation comes.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. BUDGE. I will ask the gentleman from New York if it is not correct that under the present parliamentary situation the appropriation of the \$3½ million would be made from the general fund of the Treasury of the United States, then if the State Department decided to use counterpart funds it could, but there would be no requirement that the dollars not be used, is that correct?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman from New York yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. In answer to the gentleman from Idaho I should like to repeat once again that while the language of my amendment is for a direct appropriation, under no circumstances would the administration—I have to give them credit for some commonsense—take the \$3.5 millions and spend the dollars abroad when we have \$4.8 millions in Israeli funds right now. That is just commonsense.

Mr. COUDERT. The fact of the matter is that the only way this treaty agreement program can be carried out is by the use of Israeli pounds. So this appropriation must necessarily buy Israeli pounds. What the gentleman from New York, chairman of the subcommittee, is saying is that Israeli pounds presently available and otherwise useless to the United States Treasury would be used. It is absurd to suggest that the Government would go out and buy new Israeli pounds. I think the House has a right to assume that the administration will use the pounds now in its possession to carry out this appropriation.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I have 3 other amendments to the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I supported the Eisenhower doctrine when that issue was before the House some weeks ago, and I dislike to contemplate the reaction of an adverse vote by the House today on the Eisenhower doctrine in the Middle East. We helped to create the State of Israel, and Secretary of State Dulles has repeatedly emphasized

the preservation of Israel as part of the foreign policy of the United States.

Now, what are the criteria for the items in this bill we are now considering?

First. Each project is calculated to create closer ties between the United States and Israel.

Second. Each project is planned to permit it to be financed entirely in local currency.

Third. Each project provides some specific new service or facility, not merely budgetary support. This was believed necessary both to maximize the impact of the proposed expenditures and to avoid future claims for assistance to maintain operations.

Fourth. The program as a whole is designed to reduce administrative problems and expenses to the absolute minimum. Through use of United States grants, the total administrative cost has been kept well below 1 percent.

Fifth. The program as a whole is designed to appeal to all major social groupings within Israel.

Sixth. The geographic distribution of the projects was taken into consideration to reach as many people as possible.

The programed proposals listed represent an agreement between our country and the State of Israel, which has demonstrated its courage and love of freedom so forcefully.

Now, let me tell you about some of the projects in the bill. One is for the construction of a little YMCA in Nazareth. Somehow or other that word "Nazareth" registers with me. The cost of the structure is estimated to be \$27,000. It is to provide a new building for the YMCA in Nazareth under American and Canadian auspices. While the organization is already carrying on useful work in Nazareth among the Arab population, it is believed its influence would be materially increased if it had more suitable quarters at its disposition. This would help it to combat the influence of the Communist elements which are active in that area.

Now, here is another item for \$7,000. It is for the Israel Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The means to transport those crippled by infantile paralysis to and from rehabilitation centers and educational institutions is needed by the foundation. The bus would also be used to transport books and other equipment to the crippled who live at a distance from the foundation. American assistance would thus serve both humanitarian and educational purposes.

Mr. Chairman, if the limitation on debate were not so restrictive, I could describe other projects which cannot but help us meet the Communist challenge in the Middle East and prove to the little Republic of Israel our friendship is well founded, and we are not repudiating our agreements.

(Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT].

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, an attempt has been made today to insinuate that to vote these funds would mean

that there would be less money for worthy projects within the United States. We all know, of course, that that is not so. This money has been collected pursuant to an agreement, a valid, binding agreement between our Government and the Government of Israel. The money cannot be used for anything else. Therefore, to distort the facts or to try to make people vote against the amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] on the ground that we ought to spend the money at home for worthy projects simply begs the question.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to associate myself with the distinguished majority leader [Mr. McCORMACK], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], and others who have made clear that Israel is one of our best friends if not our very best friend in the Middle East. But I think it is important to keep the record absolutely straight. We cannot do anything else with this money? Why not put it to the good uses which have been described? And after a reading of the various projects, how can any of us have any question that these are worthy projects which will sustain our friendship with this great country in the Middle East?

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. LAIRD. I understood the gentleman to say that this money could not be used for any other purpose. I do not think that is correct. According to the agreement the money can be used for other purposes providing the Government of the United States and the Government of Israel agree.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. That is quite true. But I think the gentleman will agree that the Government of Israel is not going to agree to spend this money for a dam in his district or a dam in my district or any project not connected with the joint welfare of Israel and the United States.

Mr. LAIRD. No, but there are other worthy expenses which the United States Government is presently incurring in Israel for which these funds could be used and to which Israel should readily agree.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Under this agreement between the two governments this money is to be put to the best uses, which would be arrived at between the Government of Israel and the Government of the United States. Mr. ROONEY's amendment is of great importance and I urge its adoption without crippling additions.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah [Mr. DAWSON].

(Mr. DAWSON of Utah asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I am not a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or the Committee on Appropriations. But I am very much disturbed by what I read in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this morning as to how these funds are to be spent. And I am one who has supported the foreign aid program. But I am here to tell you



now that if we go along with this type of expenditure, we are going to be in difficulty for surely if we are to remain friendly with other foreign nations they too are going to demand the same hand-outs.

Let us just consider a few of these items, so that we will all go into this matter with our eyes open and know what we are spending the money for. The gentleman from Nebraska, Dr. MILLER, mentioned the desalting program. Our Committee on the Interior has undertaken a program to investigate the desalting of seawater and had our request for an appropriation substantially cut. And yet here we come along with \$111,000 to give to Israel to carry on a program that duplicates what we are undertaking here in this country.

Let us turn to a few of these items for which we are spending the money. Here is one for \$30,556 to be given to Pardess Katz Maabarah. That is to construct and equip a nursery. The justification for this request is as follows:

The operation of nurseries for underprivileged children and orphans is carried on by the Agudath Israel Organization. The construction of a nursery would not only be a worthwhile humanitarian activity but would appeal strongly to an influential group in Israel.

I do not know who the influential group is. And, mind you, I have the utmost respect and admiration for Israel. I want to see them get along. But I would suggest that if we are going to give money to foreign nations for nurseries, Boy Scouts, school construction, infantile paralysis, club houses, artist villages, law libraries, summer camps, concert halls, YMCA buildings, and almost every other welfare project under the sun abroad, we had better be prepared to do the same for our own people here at home. It is hard to argue against such charitable projects but just remember the American taxpayer is furnishing the cash. Many people would like help on all of these. I have never read a list of projects which was so comprehensive and included so much of everything as I read in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this morning and I would urge every Member once again to get hold of the RECORD of yesterday and read the statement inserted therein by the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE], as to how this money is to be spent.

Then if you can conscientiously go home to your people and tell them that you voted for projects of this kind, and defend your position, you are welcome to do it. I for one cannot do it. Notwithstanding the fact that I have been for foreign aid, I cannot go for this type of thing. I have supported foreign aid where it was desirable for the protection of America's interests, particularly military aid, but when it comes to a matter of spending our American taxpayers' dollars for a worldwide welfare program of the type contemplated in this measure, I must draw the line. We simply do not have the resources, nor should we do so if we did have, to attempt to undertake a social betterment program of this type in countries abroad. I have, as I stated, the utmost admiration for

Israel and desire to keep their friendship, but I would oppose such a program as this in any country for which it is proposed. It is wrong in principle and if continued would not only result in increasing the inflationary pressures in this country but result in bankruptcy. Now is the time to take a stand, not only on this measure, but whenever similar measures for welfare assistance to other countries come before us.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. JONES].

(Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I have supported foreign aid on many occasions. Each year I have voted for reductions in this program with the hope the need may be eliminated. My confidence in the foreign-aid program becomes weaker every year. It is things such as this that are going to cause everyone to lose not only their confidence in the program, but their respect for anyone connected with originating and approving programs such as this.

If you read this list, it seems to me we are making an appropriation for the Israeli Community Chest, and we are letting them decide how they are going to spend the money. We are appropriating money here for Boy Scouts, the YMCA, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Young Women's Hebrew Association, and a camp for underprivileged children, among many other worthwhile activities that should be carried on, but not through public funds.

Frankly, I cannot support any bill that is going to include things like this. If you are going to include, and if we knew that every bit of our foreign-aid money was going for, items such as are included in this bill, I could not vote for any more of it at all. I know there are places where we need foreign aid, and I want to do everything we can to strengthen our position in the world, but these are things that destroy our confidence in the people that are administering this program.

I have many friends who are Jews. I have contributed to their organizations at various times and expect to continue to do so. But I know we have members of the Jewish race and others who are glad to contribute to the Boy Scout movement in Israel, the YMCA in Israel, and the underprivileged children in Israel. Those are things that should be carried on by personal donation, not even by appropriation by the State of Israel, and certainly not by the United States Government to be used in any foreign country.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE].

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, first I should like to make it clear that when I made the point of order against this section I made it to the entire section. It was not just limited to the use of Israeli pounds. Israeli pounds can be used for other things, such as the expenses of the United States Government in Israel. I would be against it even though it were an expenditure of

Israeli pounds. By the same token, I am more opposed to it in its present form because it is a direct appropriation from the general fund of the Treasury of the United States.

This is not the first time this identical program has been before the Congress. Last year when an appropriation bill passed the House and then reached the other body, that body in its wisdom attached a program almost identical with this one. The bill went to conference, and I am assuming the House conferees were not in agreement with such a program at that time because when the bill came out of conference these items were eliminated.

I have no animosity toward the State of Israel at all. I would oppose the appropriation of funds for the Boy Scouts, for YMCA's, for youth hostels, for clubrooms, for the building of ceramic kilns, and all the rest of the things that are in this bill, if they were to be done in the United States of America. I do not feel that it is a proper expenditure of the Federal Government. Apparently the majority of the people of the United States agree, because none of the things that are called for in this appropriation have ever been appropriated for in the United States. We do not appropriate for the Boy Scouts of America, we do not appropriate for youth hostels, we do not appropriate for choir organizations. When we do not do it in our own country, I see no reason for doing it in Israel or any other place on the globe.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. The statement was made by the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT] that this was not going to cost the taxpayers of this country any money. Is that a correct statement?

Mr. BUDGE. In my judgment, the language of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] speaks for itself; this is a direct appropriation out of the general fund of the Treasury, with no limitation as to its use.

I hope the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York will be defeated, because it is a direct appropriation out of the Treasury. It is not limited to the use of Israeli pounds. The money can be used, the dollars can be spent, which is exactly the language of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York. It is a direct appropriation out of the general fund of the Treasury of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Rooney amendment. I am opposed to the amendments to the Rooney amendment which have been offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

If the United States has one good friend in the Middle East, it is Israel, and that nation, fashioned after our own, deserves our help and good will. The items contained in this appropriation will help build that nation and contribute markedly to its scientific, cultural, and educational progress. While



I do not believe that I would have selected all of the items that are listed on page 239 and the following pages of the hearings, the fact remains that they have been negotiated between representatives of the Governments of Israel and of the United States in accordance with an agreement between the nations. They must be approved or the entire agreement will have to be renegotiated.

It should be made clear, too, that Israel is only one of many nations which are participating in the IMG program. This is a program which was developed many years ago under ECA and perhaps the time has come to reexamine its worth. Striking the item under consideration will not serve as a reexamination of that program. Rather, it will be a repudiation of an understanding reached between our Government and the Government of Israel. It will not eliminate or alter the IMG program in any respect.

Mr. Chairman, it is the better part of wisdom the these funds be used for the beneficent purposes to which this appropriation is directed. I believe the Rooney amendment should be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, as the gentleman from Utah has indicated, it does not make any difference how thick or how thin you slice it, this \$3,500,000 will come out of the United States Treasury and the pockets of American taxpayers. And if you pass this amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], what are you going to say to the other nations of the Middle East when they come in and want their share of this kind of boondoggling? That is what you are going to be up against. Every country in the Middle East will have the same right to come in and say, "Give us the same thing." And you will not be able to deny it.

Now how did this boondoggle get started? It is based upon what is called the Information Media Guarantee Program. The guarantee is to the people who supply the publications, newspapers, books and magazines and so on and so forth. And the list constitutes a blue book of the publishers of the United States who have to date been subsidized to the tune of approximately \$51 million. In other words, publishers who have sold their books, magazines, etc., to Israel and other foreign countries are guaranteed they will get American dollars and the foreign currencies become counterpart funds. How did this thing get started? In the hearings, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON] tried to find out. I quote from page 226 of the hearings:

Mr. PRESTON. Who gave birth to this idea originally; do you know?

Mr. BEERS—

I do not know whether Mr. Beers is from the State Department, the ICA, or USIA, or some other international outfit whose first concern seems to be the welfare of foreigners.

But the answer is:

Mr. BEERS. I presume it was proposed in connection with the guaranty provision being discussed on the Hill perhaps by private interests. We have never been able to really pin it down in the legislative history. It appeared during the course of committee hearings.

Now who did give birth to this idea? You can read the hearings on this subject to the end and you will not find out. Let me add this one thought in the short time that I have: Congress is again being called on to finance agreements made by the State Department without consultation with Members of the House and Senate who are supposed to control the purse strings.

Mr. Chairman, the taxpayers of this country have sufficient burdens without loading upon them the costs of supporting symphony orchestras, bar associations, cultural centers, artists villages, and a host of similar projects in Israel or any other foreign area.

I am opposed to the amendment by the gentleman from New York and I am opposed to other provisions of this bill which involves the spending of some \$1½ billion. The people of the District in Iowa which I have the privilege to represent cannot forever stand the pressure of the waste and boondoggling that is a part of altogether too many of these appropriation bills.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN].

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Chairman, I never have felt that any Member of Congress has any justification for appropriating our taxpayers' money for welfare work in any foreign country. But this is not such an appropriation. This is an appropriation, in fact, of Israeli pounds which our Treasury holds for these specific purposes under an agreement with Israel. So I support this amendment. I have been in contact on several occasions in the past year with Mr. Bernard Katzen, representing the State Department on this matter. I know of the very conscientious and careful studies he has made of how to use these funds in ways which would be for the best interests of the people of Israel and of the United States. These Israeli pounds can only be used for this type of purpose under the agreement with Israel. The agreement should be carried out and the amendment should be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, we may have no difficulty in conceding that Israel is our best friend among other nations of the Mideast, but that has nothing to do with this appropriation bill.

The logic of some of the supporters of the Rooney amendment seems to be a little faulty. For example, the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT], said that the money involved cannot be used for anything else. If that be true, why this legislation? There is no ques-

tion but that we are unable to make appropriations and pay for enterprises of this, that, and the other kind all over the world, but if you looked at the advertisement of the Latex Corp. in the local paper this morning you certainly would know that we are approaching the day when ruinous inflation will be with us and we will all be sorry that we appropriated so much money on things we could do without. No one would oppose many of the projects if we had the money. But we just do not have it and our own people are in need. They asked for schools here in America. We heard that day after day, how our own people were suffering from lack of education; and what do we do? We appropriate for chairs in five universities abroad.

That is not all; they have an item here for \$65,000 for a cultural bridge. I suggest to the gentleman who are interested in a bridge here in the District of Columbia, the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from Maryland, that they build themselves a bridge across the Potomac before they prevail on Congress to build a cultural bridge over there with money we do not have.

Talk about civil rights. What about the right to work? In one industry in Detroit at the moment there are 119,000 good, decent, honest Americans out of jobs; yet instead of spending this money here in America giving employment we are spending more than \$3 million abroad. What should come first? How are we to explain those things to your folks back home? I cannot explain them to my people. Not to their satisfaction.

That is the situation all the time. In this bill there are items for another gallery for artists over there. I know a lot of farmers would like to paint their barns with a good wide brush. Why spend the money over there? Why not help our own people? Why not projects here in America which will tend to lessen unemployment?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] is recognized for 2½ minutes to close the debate.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, apparently my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Michigan, has been expertly misinformed with regard to this subject for the reason that the language as originally proposed by the Department of State and as printed in the bill carried a direct appropriation. I am confident that almost every member of this Committee of the Whole is satisfied that if this appropriation of \$3,525,000 is made in dollars, this administration has sense enough to use the \$3½ million worth of Israeli pounds it has in the United States Treasury, and will use these pounds for the purposes agreed upon between the State of Israel and the United States.

My friend the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] said that every country in the Middle East will want the same thing. Does not the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] know that our distinguished former colleague, Special Ambassador James P. Richards, went to this region of the world in the early part of this year in behalf of this



administration and committed \$121 million? And does he not know that the State of Israel did not get and has not gotten a dime of that \$121 million doled out in connection with the Eisenhower Middle or Near East doctrine?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? The gentleman mentioned my name.

Mr. ROONEY. I cannot yield; I have only 2½ minutes at this point.

Does not the gentleman know as shown at page 228 of the printed hearings on this bill that there are 12 countries of the world, 11 others, if you please, who are concerned with this informational media guaranty program? These are the countries and the details:

*Dollar value of IMG acquired foreign currency held by U. S. Treasury as of May 31, 1957, and restrictions on the use thereof*

Country	Restrictions on use of IMG acquired currencies	Dollar value
Austria.....	None (except for expenses of United States occupation forces).	\$3,643
Chile.....	None	278,473
Indonesia.....	Will be used for educational, scientific, and cultural activities for mutual benefit of Indonesia and United States.	129,734
Israel.....	May be used for scientific, educational, and cultural activities and such other purposes agreed upon by 2 governments.	4,818,152
Norway.....	None	780
Pakistan.....	Will be used for scientific, educational, and cultural activities in consultation with Government of Pakistan and other purposes as agreed upon by the 2 governments.	506,476
Philippines.....	Free use of \$2,800,000,000 equivalent pesos annually. Excess of this amount for educational, cultural, informational activities proposed by 2 governments.	50,266
Spain.....	None	9,904
Taiwan.....	do	10,237
Turkey.....	do	44,566
Vietnam.....	do	10,582
Yugoslavia.....	do	305,206
Total.....		6,168,009

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I now yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MORANO. Is it not true that if the gentleman's amendment fails, that is, the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], we will in effect be repudiating agreements which have already been entered into?

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman from Connecticut is absolutely right.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the Committee of the Whole to first vote down the pending amendment to the so-called Rooney amendment which has been offered by the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] and then adopt the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations which is pending and offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]. The gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] concurs in this suggested procedure. I am confident of the committee's usual good judgment in an important international matter such as this.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Inasmuch as time was limited and I have 3 other amendments to offer to the amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] may they be considered, all 3 of them, and voted on en bloc?

The CHAIRMAN. That can only be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my amendments may be considered en bloc.

Mr. ROONEY. I will agree to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I propounded a unanimous consent request which was agreed to. There were four amendments. Of course, the second, third and fourth would not be in order until the first, second, and third are defeated.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask for the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The agreement was that they were to be considered en bloc.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that these amendments may be reported to the committee before they are voted upon because I think that is the only fair way to proceed.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, that cannot be done under the rules.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I demand the regular order.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, the second amendment which is at the desk is not in order until the first amendment I have offered is either defeated or adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. At the request of the gentleman from Michigan, the Committee of the Whole granted unanimous consent that all his amendments be considered en bloc. That being so, they are now in order and the Clerk will report the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. HOFFMAN to the amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: Page 18, line 10, strike out the period and insert a colon and add "Provided, further, That no part of the funds provided in this paragraph shall be used to provide grants to finance the translation of American and world classics into Hebrew."

Page 18, line 10, strike out the period and insert a colon and add "Provided, further, That no part of the funds provided in this paragraph shall be used to finance the establishment of chairs in American studies at Hebrew University, Weizmann Institute, the Israel Institute of Technology (Haifa

Technion), Bar-Ilan University, and the University of Tel Aviv."

Page 18, line 10, strike out the period and insert a colon and add "Provided, further, That no part of the funds provided in this paragraph shall be used to add another floor, which will be used as an art gallery, to the museum building now being constructed."

Page 18, line 10, strike out the period and insert a colon and add "Provided, further, That no part of the funds provided in this paragraph shall be used to establish a bureau of information on America, to establish classes in English and American literature, to finance seminars on American topics, and to reconstruct the library, theater, and concert hall of the ZOA House, Tel Aviv."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The amendments to the amendment were rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk report the Rooney amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

The Clerk reread the Rooney amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 111, noes 82.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### THE JUDICIARY

*Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial services*

#### Expenses of Referees

For an additional amount of "Expenses of referees," \$75,000, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in the House report on the supplemental appropriation bill, 1958, page 38, there is this extremely interesting and significant statement:

Expenses of referees: The committee recommends \$75,000 additional, to be derived from the referees' expense fund, for the salaries and expenses of 20 additional temporary clerks to take care of the unprecedented situation which has developed in many districts due to the rising volume of bankruptcy work. The committee was advised that under present estimates approximately 82,000 bankruptcy cases will be filed in the fiscal year 1958, which is 8,000 cases more than were estimated only a few years ago.

It looks to me, and I am not a prophet, and not proficient with a crystal ball, that perhaps the moderate recession which the administration and Federal Reserve authorities have been hoping for has already begun to take shape.

Sylvia Porter, the able financial reporter, said last week that in off-the-record conversations with policymakers



in Washington she has been told that "What we need to end the wage-price spiral in this country is a little recession, and the quicker it comes the better."

If this defeatist attitude is the best this administration has to offer the people of our great country the best thing it can do—both for itself, and for the country—is to pack up and go home.

The Journal of Commerce said this editorially only the other day:

The evidence now points strongly to the conclusion that both the administration and the Federal Reserve authorities believe that a moderate recession now would be a small price to pay for the avoidance of another boom-and-bust later on. \* \* \*

Such a policy leads compellingly to the all-important psychological (or public relations) problem of whether the administration should take the public into its confidence by trying to explain its goals and methods—or whether it is better just to follow the course it deems necessary without attempting to make it palatable to the public by official explanations. \* \* \*

Involved is not merely the problem of whether or not the public should be told, but \* \* \* whether such a crusade \* \* \* actually would increase the danger of inflation by directing attention to it. \* \* \*

This shows how tough a decision whether "to tell or not to tell" really is.

#### Comparison of relative economic trends

[Based on annual average]

	Annual average increase		Percentage rate of increase
	1949 through 1953	1956 mid-1957	
	Percent	Percent	
Consumer prices—rising at faster rate.....	2.2	2.6	Up 18 percent.
Wholesale prices—rising at faster rate.....	1.2	3.1	Up 150 percent.
Industrial prices—rising at faster rate.....	2.0	3.8	Up 90 percent.
Private money supply—rising at slower rate.....	3.5	2.8	Down 20 percent.
Gross national product (in 1956 dollars)—rising at slower rate.....	4.8	2.7	Down 43 percent.
Industrial production—expanding at slower rate.....	5.4	2.1	Down 24 percent.
Unemployment (as percent of civilian labor force)—increasing.....	3.5	4.1	

Now here are a number of quotes from Treasury Secretary Humphrey's statement to the Senate Finance Committee and compilation of statements from Fortune magazine and other reliable sources showing the actual situation. This compilation was made by the Joint Economic Committee of the Senate and House whose great chairman is the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN]:

#### GEORGE HUMPHREY VERSUS ECONOMIC FACT INFLATION

Mr. Humphrey said: "The cost of living has risen an average of only six-tenths of 1 percent per year for the past 4 years" (or a total of 2.4 percent in 4 years).

Since January 1953 the cost of living has risen 5 percent.

The consumer price index rose 0.3 percent in May 1957, to a point 3.6 percent higher than May 1956. The price index has risen every month, except August 1956, for the last 15 months.

The list of increases in the cost of living is almost endless.

	Percent
Mortgage interest.....	up 30
Local water rates.....	up 35
Transportation.....	up 20
Auto repairs.....	up 15
Rent.....	up 12

Now, I am not a financial authority like retiring Secretary of the Treasury George Magoffin Humphrey, who, in his opening statement before the Senate Finance Committee in its investigation of the financial condition of the United States on June 17 set forth a comprehensive defense of the economic policies followed by the Eisenhower administration. He declared:

It is a record of a prospering America with new high levels of employment, rising income, and increasing purchasing power. It is a record of more and better jobs, more homes, more cars, more leisure, and more recreation. It is a record of unequaled prosperity with both the blessings and problems of such a period.

What are the actual facts in the situation, and do they support the rosy picture Treasury Secretary Humphrey painted?

Eighty-two thousand bankruptcy cases in the fiscal year 1958 may be only an inconvenient fact, from where Mr. Humphrey sits. But to the small-business man and others who will go through the wringer in fiscal 1958 it is heartbreak and tragedy.

I have a little chart showing a comparison of relative economic trends which is illuminating:

#### SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. Humphrey said: "We have encouraged small business."

Small manufacturing corporations with assets under \$5 million have not, as a group, increased their sales or profits since World War II. \* \* \* Sales of small manufacturing corporations have actually shrunk since 1951. (Fortune magazine, July 1957.)

#### MONOPOLY

Mr. Humphrey said: "We have moved vigorously to prevent monopolies."

Nineteen hundred fifty-six was another "best year ever" for the 500 largest United States industrial corporations. During 1956 the 500 industrialists increased their sales 8 percent, their total assets 14 percent, and their after-tax profits 2.5 percent. The 500 industrialists again accounted for roughly half the Nation's manufacturing and mining output. (Fortune magazine, July 1957.)

The largest 300 recipients received 94 percent of the value of all contracts awarded by the Department of Defense under their defense research and development programs. Of these 300 recipients, 239 were identified as large, private profitmaking organizations, who received \$4.05 billion worth of contracts (House Select Committee on Small Business Final Report, 84th Cong.).

#### EXPANDING ECONOMY

Mr. Humphrey said: "The record of the past 4 years has been one of unequaled investment. The Nation has devoted a vast

amount of its resources to improving and enlarging its productive capacity."

Production growth rate of the United States economy falling:

1947-53: Production up 4.7 percent a year.

1953-56: Production up 2.6 percent a year.

First quarter 1956—first quarter 1957: Production up less than 2 percent a year.

United States rate of growth slower than that of Soviet Union:

"In the case of the United States, a measure of gross national product in constant prices is available \* \* \* from 1950 to 1955 the corresponding rate is 4 percent. \* \* \* A calculation for the period of 1950-55 (for the Soviet Union) seems to yield a rate of about 7 percent" (Soviet Economic Growth: A Comparison With the United States, Joint Committee on the Economic Report, 1957).

#### SAVINGS

Mr. Humphrey said: "Greater confidence in the future, higher rates of interest, and increasing confidence in the stability of the dollar have all encouraged our people to save more both in dollars and in relation to disposable income."

Rate of personal savings far below 1952, even with interest rates at 25-year peak.

Savings as percent of personal income:

	Percent
1952.....	8.0
1957, 1st quarter.....	6.9

In 1956, over half the United States families had savings less than \$500:

No savings, 28 percent of United States families.

Under \$500, 55 percent of United States families.

Under \$2,000, 78 percent of United States families.

(Federal Reserve Bulletin.)

#### CREDIT AVAILABILITY

Mr. Humphrey said: "The Federal Reserve has not reduced the volume of available credit."

Money, small manufacturers say, takes them too long to get, it costs too much, and sometimes it just can't be had at any price. (Fortune magazine, July 1957.)

#### REDUCTION IN FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Mr. Humphrey said: "We have reduced Federal expenditures."

Truman spent \$76.7 billion less than Eisenhower. Expenditures under Truman's last 5 budgets totaled \$262.9 billion. Expenditures actual and proposed under the 5 Eisenhower budgets total \$339.6 billion.

Nondefense spending in 1958 is estimated at 25 percent higher than 1953 (the last Truman budget):

Fiscal year:	Billions
1953.....	\$23.9
1956.....	25.9
1957 (estimated).....	27.9
1958 (estimated).....	30.3

#### REDUCTION IN PUBLIC DEBT

Mr. Humphrey said: "We have reduced the Government debt."

Public debt:	Billions
Jan. 15, 1953.....	\$266.7
Public debt today.....	274.2
An increase of almost \$8 billion.	

#### DOLLAR PER CAPITA RISE IN COST OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT SINCE 1952

Mr. Humphrey said: "For interest alone, the per capita cost is \$42.40. In 1952 interest on the public debt was \$37.57 per capita. Thus the increase in interest on the public debt during the past 4 years amounts to less than \$5 per person."

With \$850 million (\$5×\$170 million) we could:

Meet three-fifths of the cost of the proposed Federal aid-to-education program (\$1.3 billion);

Pay 95 percent of the cost of an adequate slum clearance and urban renewal program



(estimated at \$900 million by the United States mayors conference); or

Double the amounts budgeted in 1958 for public health and medical research, school lunch programs, and vocational rehabilitation.

#### TAX CUT

Mr. Humphrey said: "In 1954, in order that the people might benefit from the substantial reduction in Government expenditures, we brought about a tax cut that had provided them with annual savings of about \$7½ billion."

The Republicans' 1954 tax relief bill gave 80 percent of the American family taxpayers little or no relief. The great proportion of the tax relief went to large corporations or to individuals who receive a major portion of their income from dividends.

From Mr. Humphrey's \$7½ billion tax savings:

Corporations receive \$5.4 billion.

Families earning more than \$5,000 annually receive \$1.3 billion.

Families earning under \$5,000 annually receive \$0.6 billion.

#### RIISING INTEREST RATES

Mr. Humphrey said: "There are many people who benefit from higher interest just as there are many who find it an additional cost."

#### For the banks

Commercial bank net profits rise 15 percent to peak. Commercial banks, reporting for the half year just ended, show in June 30 figures that net operating earnings after taxes reached another alltime peak with an average improvement of some 15 percent over net for the first half of 1956. (Journal of Commerce, July 2, 1957.)

#### For the Government

In January 1953 average rate on Government interest-bearing issues outstanding was 2.35 percent. In January 1957, the rate was 2.67 percent. By June 1957 Government bonds were selling at 3.90 percent—the highest rate since the 1920's. If the entire debt had to be refinanced at 3.90 percent, the cost to the Government would be \$10.7 billion—\$4.5 billion more than at 1952 rates. (Senate Finance Committee hearings, June 1957.)

Interest charges on the national debt today are approximately 10 percent of the total Federal expenditure.

#### For the consumer

Secretary Humphrey himself gave the following table to the Senate Finance Committee:

Costs of buying a home	Spring, 1953		Spring, 1957	
	1953	1957	1953	1957
Estimated cost	\$17,300	\$19,000		
Interest rate (FHA) (percent)	4¼	5		
Monthly payment (over 20 years)	\$91.06	\$106.58		

A home which cost \$17,300 in 1953 now costs an additional \$1,700, an increase of nearly 10 percent. The increased interest on the house amounts to \$2,114—the total added cost resulting from the tight-money policy is \$3,814—22 percent up.

Mr. Chairman, I include as part of my remarks the widely syndicated article by Sylvia Porter to which I referred at the beginning of my remarks: [From the Washington Evening Star of August 3, 1957]

#### YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

(By Sylvia Porter)

Unless you are the 1 in 4,400 who reads the Journal of Commerce you never saw this in print before:

"The evidence now points strongly to the conclusion that both the administration and the Federal Reserve authorities believe

that a 'moderate recession now' would be a small price to pay for the avoidance of another boom and bust later on. \* \* \*

"Such a policy leads compellingly to the all-important psychological (or public relations) problem of whether the administration should take the public into its confidence by trying to explain its goals and methods—or whether it is better just to follow the course it deems necessary without attempting to make it palatable to the public by official explanations. \* \* \*

"Involved is not merely the problem of whether or not the public should be told, but \* \* \* whether such a crusade \* \* \* actually would increase the danger of inflation by directing attention to it. \* \* \*

"This shows how tough a decision whether 'to tell or not to tell' really is."

#### EDITORIAL QUOTED

As that 1 in 4,400 who subscribes to this highly respected, authoritative financial newspaper, I saw this in a recent editorial.

And I quote it here because I know the editor of the Journal of Commerce has analyzed it accurately. I know this because again and again, in off-the-record conversations with policymakers and influential economists in Washington, this is what, in effect, I have heard:

What we need to end the wage-price spiral in this country is a little recession, and the quicker it comes the better.

Nothing big or severe, of course—oh, no. But enough unemployment spread through the country to push the unions back in line. Enough worry about the state of the economy and public resistance to force businessmen to back down on price increases and to find other ways to cover costs.

This recession is the medicine needed to cure the inflation disease and to put us into sound condition so we can move forward into a period of steady, but not feverish, inflationary growth.

Well, if top men in Washington really think this way and can argue persuasively that a little temporary suffering among a few millions of us now is far preferable to the risk of a lot of prolonged suffering among all of us later, why don't they say it out loud? Because:

First, there is the danger that if leading officials of the administration and the men who rule our Central Bank go all out on their inflation warnings, they can by no means be sure they'll gain the public's support for the restraints they insist are essential.

#### BOOMERANG POSSIBLE

Rather, the warnings could boomerang badly. Instead of getting individual Americans to say, "We'll sacrifice what we want today for the sake of security later," the public might be frightened into fleeing from savings and scrambling for stocks, land, and other so-called inflation hedges. Organized labor might intensify its demands for protections against cost-of-living increases. Forces could be set loose that would bring about the very price explosion so greatly feared.

Second, there is the danger that this GOP administration would be immediately accused of wanting a depression in order to break unions. Former Treasury Secretary Humphrey can tell the Senate, as he did a few weeks ago, that a decline in production is "the happiest thing that can happen to this country" because the letdown will take the sting out of inflation. But Mr. Humphrey's job isn't at stake. The man who is laid off during that decline doesn't feel he is a happy statistic.

And third, there is the danger that a little recession—like a little inflation—won't necessarily remain little. No one yet has discovered the way to predict accurately how people will react.

I shall ask, when we go back into the House, to include certain tables, a copy

of the editorial from the Journal of Commerce, and the column of Sylvia Porter to which I referred.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a few minutes ago the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] questioned whether I knew what was going on in the Middle East, and then refused to yield. He said, "Does not the gentleman from Iowa know that thus and so has been happening in the Middle East?" Yes, the gentleman from Iowa is acquainted with the fact that our former colleague, Dick Richards, Special Ambassador to the President, made a trip through the Middle East and with fine openhandedness, I may say, dispensed \$120 million to various countries. The gentleman from Iowa also understands that there were 2 or 3 countries which said that they wanted no part of any of that \$200 million that the Special Ambassador had available to spread around in the Middle East. The gentleman from Iowa was also able to read the hearings, and to note that the gentleman's subcommittee failed to develop who started this boondoggling program. I hope the gentleman's subcommittee will someday ferret out who here on the Hill, as alleged by the witness, started this unbelievable handout proposition that we have before us today with respect to the \$3,500,000 which the gentleman from New York, with the greatest of ease, would take out of the Treasury of the United States and the pockets of all the taxpayers.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### CHAPTER VIII

#### Treasury Department

#### Coast Guard

Acquisition, construction, and improvements

For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction, and improvements", \$8,100,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that the gentleman from Tennessee made some statements about the budget of the Tennessee Valley Authority a little earlier today, I just thought it would only be honest with the House if I should call attention to the fact that the budget overall, including corporate receipts and otherwise, submitted by the budget as documents of the agency, runs \$300,294,000 as against \$251,250,000 last year, an increase of \$49 million.

I offered an amendment to cut that item by \$9,784,000. That is less than 3 percent of the total amount of the budget, and the cut would be much less than the average cut on other units of the Government. But of course that is an item where they have special privileges out of the United States Treasury, where they pay no interest, where they pay very little in the nature of taxes, and are the beneficiaries of all sorts of things that are provided by the Federal Government. Under those circumstances, I shall offer my amendment as a motion to recommit.



Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. As I understand the gentleman's motion to recommit, the bulk of the cut would come in connection with the new lock at Muscle Shoals?

Mr. TABER. Part of it would.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. If the gentleman's motion to recommit is agreed to, it simply means that this project would be put back on the 1957 level?

Mr. TABER. It would be a little above the 1957 level.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I am personally very much concerned in seeing that lock built, but I do not see that we will do much damage to it if we go at it at a slower pace. I am in full agreement with the gentleman's purpose in trying to hold down the rate of expenditure on that construction and effect some economy in this bill.

Mr. TABER. We all ought to take a cut with the situation as it is.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Certainly we have done that in all appropriation bills this year. We have tried to put all projects back to the 1957 level. I do not think it will do the lock construction job any damage to slow it down to the 1957 level.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. BAKER. What funds would remain in the bill for the TVA if your motion to recommit should prevail?

Mr. TABER. If their estimates are correct, it would leave about \$290 million or a little bit over that.

Mr. BAKER. I mean what funds would be left in the bill?

Mr. TABER. About \$3,533,000.

Mr. BAKER. And is it not true the Budget Bureau requested about \$14½ million?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. BAKER. Your committee reduced that amount by \$1½ million.

Mr. TABER. The committee reduced it just a little bit—just about \$1 million.

Mr. BAKER. The committee report says it was about \$1,400,000 or \$1,300,000.

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. BAKER. Does not the gentleman think that is mighty severe?

Mr. TABER. Well, that is not very severe because it is so much less than the other agencies are being cut. It is a smaller cut than the other agencies are getting.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, TVA intends during the current year to use nearly \$100 million of so-called corporate funds for the construction of steam electric generating facilities and transmission facilities.

I think my colleagues and the general public should know that over 50 percent of the revenues that go to make up the corporate funds of TVA come from the taxpayers in the form of payment for electric power furnished to the AEC installation at Paducah and Oak Ridge.

From time to time we hear TVA officials and TVA proponents expounding about TVA belonging to all the people so that there is no need to pay taxes or interest on the peoples investment. Then again they tell us that TVA is largely for national defense and therefore benefits the whole Nation and justifies whatever amount of taxpayers' funds TVA wants to spend for power expansion.

The basis that the TVA installations are the property of all the taxpayers of the Nation raises a question as to whether TVA charges the various Federal defense agencies including AEC an excessive amount for the electric power used by such agencies. If we, the taxpayers, own the TVA generating plants and transmission lines, we should not have to pay to ourselves any fixed charges on such facilities. The electric power rate, at the most, should be only sufficient to pay for the actual incremental or operating cost of producing such power. Actually in view of the provisions of section 9a of the TVA Act, that TVA "operate (its) facilities for the generation of electric energy at any such dam for the use of the corporation and for the use of the United States or any agency thereof," one might inquire if TVA is not obligated to deliver all the electric power available from TVA hydro plants which can be utilized by AEC or other United States agencies, and at rates no greater than the actual cost of operation.

If we are to be consistent with the position taken by some TVA officials and TVA proponents with respect to the ownership of TVA facilities and payment of interest, Federal taxes, and amortization of the investment, we should direct AEC and other Government agencies in the TVA area to renegotiate all contracts presently in force with TVA for the purchase of electric power. Such negotiation might first explore the question as to whether under section 9a of the TVA Act, all hydroelectric power produced at TVA projects should be delivered to AEC and such other Government agencies as might be able to utilize it, and at rates equal to actual cost of operation, excluding interest, taxes, amortization, or other fixed components. Furthermore, with regard to steam electric power costs, the rates to AEC and other Government agencies should also exclude interest, taxes, amortization and other fixed components.

It appears that there is an obligation inherent in the TVA Act to give preference in the disposal of power to the United States and its agencies. This raises a serious question as to whether TVA has failed to comply with the law and has charged AEC excessive amounts for power delivered by TVA to AEC. Also whether TVA has caused AEC to pay excessive costs for power from other sources which under the requirements of the TVA act should have been supplied by TVA at considerable savings. An analysis of the cost paid by AEC for interim power in fiscal year 1954 and fiscal year 1955 for the Paducah and Oak Ridge establishments indicate this excessive cost may well exceed \$50 million.

This is exclusive of any excessive charge for the firm TVA power delivered to AEC.

With respect to the use of TVA corporate funds—that largely are provided by the taxpayers of the Nation—to construct steam-electric plants for the sale of commercial power, I have long contended that this is not in accord with the Constitution of the United States. Some years ago, TVA, in defending the constitutionality of the sale of power from its hydroplants told the United States Court of Appeals that:

The Authority has constructed and recommended for construction only such dams as are necessary for the improvement of navigation and control of destructive floods on the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers systems.

There are numerous sites upon the Tennessee River systems which are valuable for the development of power, but dams constructed at such sites would not contribute substantially to the improvement of navigation or the control of destructive floods, although their construction would be more feasible for the development of power than any of the dams constructed, under construction, or recommended for construction by the Authority; but the Authority has not constructed or recommended for construction and has no intention and no authority under the Tennessee Valley Authority Act to construct such dams.

It is true that by the terms of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act the steam-electric generating plant located at Sheffield, Ala., near Wilson Dam, was turned over to the defendant Tennessee Valley Authority. But the defendants allege that the said steam-electric generating plant has not been and is not being operated and that there is no plan or intention to operate said plant now or in the future, or to construct or operate any other steam-electric generating plants. The said plant is merely held by the defendant Tennessee Valley Authority as an emergency standby plant for national defense purposes in connection with the munitions plants located near Muscle Shoals, Ala.

The defendant Tennessee Valley Authority has disposed of and will dispose of only such electric energy as is generated from water-power inevitably created by the operation of the said dams for navigation and flood control and which is not needed for governmental purposes and which would otherwise be wasted.

Certainly it is evident to all that TVA has failed to follow the principles it presented to the high United States court in the defense of its constitutionality. Congress was told that the total TVA cost would be less than \$200 million. It has now reached 10 times that amount and over 60 percent of its generation is from steam-electric plants. Interest and taxes on the investment allocated to power, if on the basis of such cost incurred by private utilities, would now amount to at least \$90 million annually.

Norman Thomas—the many-time candidate for the Presidency—of the Socialist Party, termed TVA socialistic in these words:

The TVA is the only genuinely socialistic act (in the New Deal)—a flower in the midst of weeds.

One may wonder if this tenfold expansion of the TVA program over the original concept may have been part of the reason that Khrushchev, the top Communist of the United Soviet Republics said our grandchildren would be living under socialism.



It is time we took stock of how far down the road to socialism we have traveled and whether this trend toward an ideology that means the end of freedom as we know it shall continue.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to no one in my desire to effect economy. But, we do need to pause now and then to determine whether a given amendment or motion to recommit is, in effect, really economy. Here is the testimony before the committee with regards to this lock. The lock is already badly overtaxed. Its practical capacity is 2.4 million tons a year, and we have had that amount of traffic through it the past year. It has been in service since 1925. The concrete walls are cracked. The Government has already let the contract to build the lock to replace the lock at this point in the Wilson Dam. The contract is in effect. You are going to have to pay for it under the contract. During the period that the new lock is being constructed, they have to provide means to get along during the period of construction. Now merely to cut down the money, it means cutting down the rate at which the lock is going to be built—a lock for which you or the TVA are going to pay. It will be cutting it down to where it will take twice as long and can only have the effect of costing a lot more money. I realize in the Congress, having been here a number of years, that the TVA is a controversial subject. I realize that people differ as to the wisdom of this type of operation. But I would like to point out once again that the TVA is the sole supplier of electricity in a big geographical area in the United States. The earnings of the TVA are at the call of the Congress each and every year. Under the law, and I had the privilege of writing the provision, the TVA is required to return from the cash in its till at the end of each year 2½ percent on the average cost of all power units. On the other hand, the TVA has the obligation of running the navigation system on the Tennessee River. It is Government owned, and it will be Government owned until those who wish to, succeed in requiring it to be sold. But I say to you, since the TVA does belong to the Government and since the Congress each year has the right to withdraw from its till, any amount of cash that the Congress should determine, I do think it is economical and sensible for us to allow it to run on a proper basis. If you follow that, you will certainly oppose the motion to recommit. Let me give you a further statement and I know I am being repetitious. But, the TVA as a branch of the Government has already contracted for the new lock at Wilson Dam. The old lock is retarding the economical operation and navigation on the Tennessee River. You are going to pay for the lock under this contract. It is just shortsighted to slow down the effective date of its completion. It is just as unsound as it can be. It is another opportunity to show that you are just against the TVA—period. But, if you set out to do that, be sure that in the same vote you are assuring your area that you are for the wasteful use of the taxpayers'

dollar, in my judgment, because to prolong the contract and postpone the completion date and continue the bottleneck in navigation will result in a greater cost for the lock and will result in greater costs of operation during the period of construction. In the meantime it will lower the returns from the use of this river for navigation.

I trust you will think of these things when you come to voting and realize that this is not a simple motion to recommit that would save the taxpayers any money in the long run; no, if it is adopted it will cost you money.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read and that amendments to the remaining portion of the bill be now in order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. SCRIVNER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, in a few moments the Committee will rise and we will be voting on the supplemental appropriation bill. One of the amendments which will be voted upon is the amendment adopted yesterday to provide that none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used for the construction of the Air Force chapel as it is presently designed. In other words, it would defer construction for a year or until such time as someone could bring in a design that would be in keeping with the grandeur and the beauty of the Rocky Mountains and in keeping with the true solemnity of religious worship.

Somebody has said that this is a question of being for or against religion in military service. I, the author of the amendment, am a minister's son and most certainly I am not opposed to religion. The question is whether religious worship shall take place in a highly polished aluminum, 19-spired, \$3 million, garish monstrosity as now proposed.

I had wanted to have the model and the pictures here yesterday so all Members might see what you were voting for or against, but for some reason or other it seemed to be impossible for it to be brought here yesterday. It is here today out in the Speaker's lobby where it has been on display since noon. This is the model I hold in my hand. Now imagine—here you have a row of 19 aluminum tepees pointing up toward the sky. With the grandeur of the mountains and Pikes Peak in the background this would appear entirely insignificant; and when you look at the beauty of the red granite of the Colorado Mountains and then put into this scene a garish, incompatible monstrosity like this of polished aluminum, it will be incongruous. Furthermore, aluminum, they tell me, is a strategic material, and they could certainly build quite a few bombers, if I am not mistaken, out of the material that would go into this building. To me this design has no beauty. Maybe I was born 40 years too soon; at least it does not appeal to my sense of appropriateness. I can

recall when our chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], and some of us were out on trips, he often would quote poetry as he did yesterday, and we would join together in good old songs and hymns. I can remember one of the songs about the "oldtime religion," which "was good for our mothers, it was good for our fathers, and it is good enough for me." As far as I am concerned, I cannot for the life of me see anything of grace or beauty in this futuristic monstrosity. Perhaps I do not know modernistic design, but I do know what I feel is fitting and proper for religious worship.

As the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] said yesterday, you go out there and this sight will be something that you will never forget. That reminds me of the two young men who were talking about a young lady. One of them asked, "Well, is she a vision?" The other man said, "No; but she is sure a sight."

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. Yesterday, it was stated in debate that the main religious faiths have approved this particular design, is that true?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Some of the representatives of them have.

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DOOLEY. Is it not a fact that the chapel is supposed to represent flight in architecture?

Mr. SCRIVNER. It could be that and it was suggested that perhaps as an emergency measure we might mount some jet engines on each one of these spires, then if trouble comes just take off.

Mr. DOOLEY. The flying buttresses of a cathedral are replaced by the ailerons of the plane wings and the bow of the plane pointing skyward are the spires. I like it.

Mr. SCRIVNER. You are entitled to your views just as I am to mine. The spires are a symbol of religion, that is true. They indicate the aspiration of man for his God in Heaven. One spire is good, but with 19 I feel there are at least 18 too many.

Mr. BYRNE of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BYRNE of Illinois. In the model you have just shown, as I recall it, there are three chapels.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Three sections.

Mr. BYRNE of Illinois. One for the Protestants, one for the Jews, and another for the Catholics, is that right?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Yes. This floor plan will show the arrangement of the Catholic portion on my right, the Catholic chapel. This portion shows the Jewish faith.

Mr. BYRNE of Illinois. It seems to me that the architects have at least made some progress when they got us all under the same roof. Would not the gentleman concede that?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Certainly if men of different faiths, as the gentleman and I, have gone out and fought together, we



should be able to worship and live together. I have fought alongside of Jewish soldiers and Catholic soldiers and we got along very well. Though we may differ in our religious faiths it should be that way in the United States of America.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, we are approaching a very serious decision and I think we ought to make it with an awareness of the problem which confronts us. About 4 years ago action was taken to initiate the building of an Air Force Academy. One of the things that came into the picture was the configuration of the chapel. We did not like the way the chapel design looked, though we are not architects and it was not up to us to select the architecture. However, we are asked to provide the money. It is up to the executives to work out the details of the architecture and the design.

We told officials to go back and work on this design some more, that their original proposal was too modernistic. They did go back and do just that.

This morning I asked Mr. Douglas, Secretary of the Air Force, to write me a letter. I said, "I do not want you to recommend what we should do but please tell me what your position is and what the background is in a letter than I can read to the House, giving your position."

In the letter which I have received he states as follows:

Ever since the master plan for the Academy began to take shape nearly 4 years ago it has been recognized that the location and design of the chapel must be such as to contribute distinction to the whole Air Academy, as well as to provide an appropriate place for religious worship.

Here is the design of the Academy over here on this layout. If there is anything outstanding to the Air Academy, here in the shadow of Pike's Peak and those many mountains, probably this chapel would be that outstanding thing.

He stated further:

There were several early designs that were not satisfactory, but recently Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, the architects, have developed and presented a model and design drawings for the chapel which has won the enthusiastic support of the consulting architects.

The Secretary of the Air Force has four consulting architects and they have enthusiastically endorsed this.

Continuing:

It also has the enthusiastic approval of Deputy Secretary Quarles, who was Secretary of the Air Force when the present plan was submitted, General White, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and myself. The consulting architects are men of outstanding ability, distinguished in their profession and well known throughout the world. They are: Eero Saarinen of Detroit, Welton Becket of Los Angeles, Roy Larson of Philadelphia, and Dr. Belluschi, dean of architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Belluschi is considered to be one of the outstanding ecclesiastical architects in the United States. As I have stated, all four of these architects have given their enthusiastic approval of the design of the chapel.

The proposed chapel will house under one roof in separate chapels members of Protestant faiths, members of the Catholic

Church and members of the Hebrew faith. The concept of bringing together in one structure appropriate separate chapels for each of the three great faiths of the Western World as carried out in the present proposal has been reviewed by leaders of all three faiths, and those consulted have given their unqualified approval.

One of the most interesting things to me about the design is that, while the materials are modern and the proposed structure will fit in well with the modern design of the other buildings of the Academy group, the exterior of the structure and the larger chapel are strongly reminiscent of the Gothic cathedrals that still contribute so much beauty to Western Europe and to so many American universities.

Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill have just recently been awarded the gold medal by the American Institute of Architects for the design.

Of course, it would be ridiculous to have a big Gothic cathedral in this setting of modernistic buildings. The basic structures are about 23 percent complete. They will be 81 percent complete in September next year, when the Academy is opened, and the question is, do you want to open the Academy without some sort of a chapel in existence or under construction. Now, this is what they have come up with after 4 years. While I do not feel it is my responsibility to make this decision, the question is, Shall we provide them with the \$3 million? Three million dollars would not begin to build the gothic type of cathedral that has been suggested as a substitute for this.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. MAHON. So, that is where we sit. For less than one-half of the cost of one big B-52 bomber we are asked to provide funds for the chapel. Our decision now is, Shall we let the executive branch of this Government have \$3 million to build the chapel. We have cautioned Air Force officials in regard to the design for many months. We have delayed construction plans in the hope of getting an acceptable chapel. I think we have to let them make that decision. Let us not allow this symbol to be absent when the Academy opens in 1958.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. I am inclined to agree with the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER], with my limited knowledge of architecture, as to everything he says about that structure. It does seem to me to be a monstrosity, but I am worried about this: What is going to happen if we undertake to decide here on the floor of the House the design for each building that this Government erects?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Kansas, my devoted friend, said he just wants one spire. But, somebody else may want 2 spires and still a third person might want 6 spires. You could not get a model for exhibition that the Members of the Congress would approve. That is not our province, anyway. We have had some of the best men available working

on this through the executive department. They have made their decision, and they have asked us for the money, and in this broad sweep of perspective out there in Colorado I do not know but that we will be happy in future years over the decision we make today to let them have the money to build the chapel.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. I would like to ask whether these same architects were the ones who built the embassies in various parts of the world, like Madrid, and so on.

Mr. MAHON. I cannot comment on that now because of the limited time at my disposal. I agree however that some of our embassies are in extremely bad taste.

Mrs. BOLTON. I would like to suggest that this Congress become a little bit more interested in what the Executive Department O. K.'s by way of structures all over the world.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Why should we build a \$3 million cathedral for the Air Force Academy? Why not a conventional church at a reasonable cost?

Mr. MAHON. This is a chapel, it is not a cathedral. And in the light of the cost of construction of such buildings, this is probably about as inexpensive as anything you could build under the circumstances for the Air Force Academy.

Mr. GROSS. How much has the Academy cost up to this point? If I remember correctly the total cost was originally estimated at about \$125 million.

Mr. MAHON. The total authorization is \$147 million. Costs have gone up 23 percent since it was first authorized. It is an expensive undertaking. I would prefer an armed services academy for all the services. But we have it under construction and the Air Force is marking time to start the chapel. I say let us not deny the money.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I agree that we cannot take the time to supervise design and construction. All we are talking about here today is whether or not the Members of the House of Representatives, the Representatives of the citizens and taxpayers of the United States want to put their stamp of approval on an expenditure of \$3 million for this all-aluminum monstrosity—not as to all the buildings but as to this specific building. That is the question.

Mr. MAHON. A great many important people, architects and engineers, do not think it is a monstrosity. It is true that there is a lot of aluminum in the chapel. Also, the stained glass in this chapel will cost a considerable amount of money. It seems to me we should permit the Air Force to proceed with the chapel.



The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] has expired.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Chairman, this supplemental appropriation bill now before us is the height of irresponsibility. Supplemental appropriation bills are often necessary to take care of emergency situations or rectify miscalculations in the regular money bills. In this bill, however, are numerous appropriations which in no manner can be called emergencies or unexpected. There are undoubtedly some worthwhile proposals in the bill; there are some necessary expenditures. But I must object to tying in with these a raft of new proposals, which do not belong in a supplemental appropriation bill.

In this bill there is new construction, new items of foreign aid, and many other new items. I feel that with this type of hodge-podge before us, we must vote against the bill. A nay vote will, I think, inform the Appropriations Committee that the House desires to see included in a supplemental appropriation bill only those appropriations which are of a truly supplemental (not merely additional) nature.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, I have a personal interest in this matter in view of the fact that the Air Academy is being constructed in my district near the city of Colorado Springs. I am very much concerned over the discussion involving the architecture of the chapel that is to be built at the Academy.

I feel that it is very unfortunate that the controversy over the style and architecture of this chapel has been continued to this date. I recall when the first model of the chapel was exhibited in Colorado Springs over 2 years ago. This model met with instant and violent disapproval. However, the architects stated that it was not intended to represent the final form of the chapel. We were advised that the chapel would look much different when the plans were completed. I have been hoping that it would be possible to construct a chapel that would meet with general approval.

I was invited to look at this model for the first time early this week. Frankly, I was not impressed with its appearance, and it appeared to resemble the first model in certain aspects. However, I could see that the structure as contemplated would have many advantages over the more conventional type of chapel. It was explained how the 3 principal religions would have separate chapels in which to meet, all under 1 roof. I personally thought that the chapel was a little too extreme and modernistic. However, I am not an expert in these matters and I am willing to accept the judgment of those who have worked so long in getting these plans ready.

Mr. Chairman, I am now ready to approve this chapel, and I hope that the House will give its approval to the construction of the chapel at this time. I consider it very important to have this chapel completed at the earliest possible date. The cadets will be moving into the new buildings at Colorado Springs in September 1958. It is my understanding

that the chapel will not be ready for use at that time, but I trust it will be available soon thereafter. If we refuse the appropriation of the funds for the chapel now, it will mean further delay in the completion of the same, which I feel will be most regrettable.

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Chairman, this legislation to my way of thinking is improper in that in providing supplemental appropriations it has included in it many items totaling tens of millions of dollars, which should be proposed in separate legislation in order to give a member the opportunity to express himself and vote against items to which he is opposed.

This is primarily a military construction bill. Therefore, if presented as such, it could be debated, amended, and acted upon as individual item.

I am opposed to several of the provisions in this bill, and I cannot conscientiously vote for it even though part of the appropriations specified in the bill are good. It is my firm conviction that supplemental appropriations should be debated on their individual merits and not jumbled together in one huge bill totaling \$1,500,000,000.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, having been a member of the Board of Visitors to the Air Academy for 2 years, while this Academy is not in my district but is 60 miles to the south, it has been my happy pleasure throughout the time that we have authorized the construction of the Air Force Academy 12 miles north of Colorado Springs, to be in close contact with the progress made at the Air Force Academy.

During this period of time the executive hired the firm of Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill as architects. The Congress authorized originally \$127 million and recently increased that to \$147 million due to the increase of costs.

When the original plans were submitted by this architectural firm to a visiting group from Congress at Colorado Springs, objection was made to the type of chapel that was suggested. Those in charge of the construction were very apprehensive that they were going beyond their rights in the matter. They were asked by the Congress and by the committee back in 1954 to reconsider the design of the chapel. I personally know that those in charge of the construction, those who desire to see that we have a first-class Academy, have given a great deal of time and study to this chapel. In fact, on each of the visits by the Board of Visitors to the Air Force Academy we discussed this matter in detail. They indicated to us then and they will indicate to the Members now that their only object and their only purpose is to have a chapel where those who desire to worship may do so in the usual manner. It was with that in view and with that instruction I am sure that the executive department said to the architects, "Come forward with a structure that will provide us a good chapel." It was with that in mind that they submitted this design.

Should we, each of us at this time, take the position that we shall be the archi-

tect to ascertain whether or not this is the kind of chapel we ought to have, shall each Member of the House of Representatives, each one of the 435 Members, make the decision as to the kind of chapel we are going to have?

Orderly government requires that we delegate some responsibility. We have given that responsibility to this firm through the executive department, particularly the Air Force and those who are interested in educating the men for the Air Force in the future. Let us stick by them and give sufficient funds to build this chapel because, without it, when they open the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs as they hope to do on September 1, 1958, they will have to open it without a chapel, without any place to worship. I am sure that none of you want to say that you contributed to the construction of a school that did not provide a place of worship for those who want to worship.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. HARDY. I think the gentleman will recall that I was with him at the time this whole proposition was first brought to our attention. I think he will remember that the original design was shown to us at Colorado Springs. The monstrosity that was then evident is still evident, and it seems barbaric to me.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. The gentleman may consider it a monstrosity and many other Members of the House may consider it the same. I may not agree with the plan, but how are you going to determine it? Orderly processes of government requires you do put it in the hands of those who have the contract to do it?

Mr. HARDY. I am in complete agreement that there are probably as many different opinions on what type of structure ought to be built as there are Members of the House. I certainly don't profess to be an authority on design, but I do know that this offends my concept of what a house of worship should look like.

In the beginning there was a lot of criticism of the design of this chapel. The Air Force said they would get a new design. This thing before us is essentially the same as that originally proposed. It ought to be redesigned.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, as I stated yesterday, the beginning of the Burke Airport will be the beginning of a program costing the taxpayers from \$75 to a possible \$125 million. I think the beginning of such a program is sufficient to warrant a roll-call on the floor of this House as to whether or not this House as the House of Representatives will go on record as committing the Congress and the taxpayers to the expenditure of a possible \$100 million for the construction of an airport which, with the Friendship Airport just a few miles away from here, is absolutely unnecessary today, if the Civil



Aeronautics Administration will do what it is supposed to do. So it is my intention, Mr. Chairman, and I hope sufficient Members of the House will back me up when we get back into the House, to demand a rollcall on that amendment.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. KILDAY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the so-called Thomas amendment to chapter I of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the so-called Scrivner amendment, to strike out funds for the Air Force Academy Chapel.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment?

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Rooney amendment, appearing on page 18 of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 2, line 1, insert:

"CHAPTER I

"Department of Commerce

"Civil Aeronautics Administration

"Construction and development, additional Washington Airport

"For necessary expenses for the construction and development of a public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by the act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 770), including acquisition of land, \$12,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$250,000 may be advanced to the applicable appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for necessary administrative expenses."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN) there were—yeas 150, noes 59.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the

ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and thirty-two Members are present, a quorum.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 6, line 14, strike out the period and insert: "*Provided*, That no part hereof shall be applied to the construction of the Air Force Academy Chapel."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SCRIVNER) there were—aye 83, noes 147.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 18, line 1, insert:

"EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

"For expenses to carry out the provisions of section 1011 (d) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1442 (d)), \$3,525,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MORANO) there were—aye 146, noes 75.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. TABER. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves to recommit the bill, H. R. 9131, to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment: On page 16, line 20, strike out \$13,317,000 and insert: \$3,533,000.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 158, nays 244, not voting 30, as follows:

[Roll No. 175]

YEAS—158

Adair	Dooley	Moore
Alger	Dorn, N. Y.	Morano
Allen, Calif.	Dwyer	Mumma
Allen, Ill.	Fallon	Neal
Andersen,	Fino	Nicholson
H. Carl	Ford	Nimtz
Andresen,	Frelinghuysen	Norblad
August H.	George	O'Hara, Minn.
Arends	Griffin	Osmers
Auchincloss	Gross	Ostertag
Ayres	Gwinn	Patterson
Baldwin	Hale	Pillion
Bass, N. H.	Halleck	Poff
Bates	Harden	Prouty
Becker	Harrison, Nebr.	Radwan
Belcher	Harvey	Ray
Bennett, Mich.	Hébert	Rees, Kans.
Berry	Henderson	Rhodes, Ariz.
Betts	Heslton	Riehlman
Bolton	Hess	Sadiak
Bosch	Hiestand	St. George
Bow	Hoeven	Saylor
Bray	Hoffman	Schenck
Broomfield	Hosmer	Scherer
Brown, Ohio	Hyde	Schwengel
Brownson	Jackson	Scrivner
Broyhill	Jensen	Scudder
Budge	Johansen	Seely-Brown
Byrne, Ill.	Jonas	Sheehan
Byrnes, Wis.	Judd	Siler
Canfield	Kean	Simpson, Ill.
Cederberg	Keating	Simpson, Pa.
Chamberlain	Keeney	Smith, Calif.
Chiperfield	Knox	Smith, Kans.
Church	Krueger	Smith, Wis.
Clevenger	Laird	Springer
Coie	Latham	Stauffer
Collier	LeCompte	Taber
Coudert	Lipscomb	Talle
Cramer	McCulloch	Teague, Calif.
Cretella	McDonough	Tewes
Cunningham,	McGregor	Thomson, Wyo.
Iowa	McIntire	Utt
Cunningham,	McIntosh	Van Zandt
Nebr.	McVey	Vorsy
Curtin	Mailliard	Vursell
Curtis, Mass.	Martin	Wainwright
Curtis, Mo.	May	Weaver
Dawson, Utah	Meader	Westland
DeHay	Morrow	Wigglesworth
Dennison	Michel	Williams, N. Y.
Derounian	Miller, Md.	Wilson, Ind.
Devereux	Miller, Nebr.	Withrow
Dixon	Minshall	Younger

NAYS—244

Abbutt	Clark	Gordon
Abernethy	Coad	Granahan
Addonizio	Coffin	Grant
Albert	Colmer	Gray
Alexander	Cooley	Green, Oreg.
Anderson,	Cooper	Green, Pa.
Mont.	Corbett	Gregory
Andrews	Davis, Ga.	Griffiths
Ashley	Davis, Tenn.	Gubser
Ashmore	Dawson, Ill.	Hagen
Aspinall	Delancy	Hailey
Avery	Dempsey	Hardy
Bailey	Denton	Harris
Baker	Dies	Harrison, Va.
Baring	Diggs	Hays, Ark.
Barrett	Dingell	Hays, Ohio
Bass, Tenn.	Dollinger	Healey
Baumhart	Donohue	Hemphill
Beckworth	Dorn, S. C.	Herlong
Bennett, Fla.	Dowdy	Hill
Biatnik	Doyle	Hollifield
Blitch	Durham	Holland
Boggs	Eberharter	Holmes
Boland	Edmondson	Holt
Bolling	Elliott	Horan
Bonner	Engle	Huddleston
Boykin	Evins	Hull
Boyle	Farbstein	Ikard
Breeding	Fasell	James
Brooks, La.	Feighan	Jarman
Brooks, Tex.	Fenton	Jennings
Brown, Ga.	Fisher	Johnson
Brown, Mo.	Flood	Jones, Ala.
Burdick	Flynt	Jones, Mo.
Buricson	Fogarty	Karsten
Bush	Forand	Kearns
Byrd	Forrester	Kelley, Pa.
Byrne, Pa.	Fountain	Kelly, N. Y.
Cannon	Frazier	Keogh
Carnahan	Friedel	Kilday
Carrigg	Fulton	Kilgore
Chelf	Garmatz	King
Chenoweth	Gary	Kirwan
Christopher	Gathings	Kitchin
Chudoff	Gavin	Kluczinski



Knutson  
Landrum  
Lane  
Lanham  
Lankford  
Lennon  
Lesinski  
Long  
Loser  
McCarthy  
McCormack  
McFall  
McGovern  
McMillan  
Macdonald  
Machrowicz  
Mack, Ill.  
Mack, Wash.  
Madden  
Magnuson  
Mahon  
Marshall  
Matthews  
Metcalf  
Miller, Calif.  
Mills  
Montoya  
Morgan  
Morris  
Morrison  
Moss  
Moulder  
Multer  
Murray  
Natcher  
Norrell  
O'Brien, Ill.

O'Brien, N. Y.  
O'Hara, Ill.  
O'Konski  
O'Neil  
Passman  
Patman  
Pelly  
Perkins  
Pfof  
Philbin  
Pilcher  
Poage  
Polk  
Porter  
Price  
Rabaut  
Rains  
Reece, Tenn.  
Reuss  
Rhodes, Pa.  
Riley  
Roberts  
Robeson, Va.  
Robison, Ky.  
Rodino  
Rogers, Colo.  
Rogers, Fla.  
Rogers, Tex.  
Rooney  
Roosevelt  
Rutherford  
Santangelo  
Saund  
Scott, N. C.  
Selden  
Shelley  
Sheppard

Shuford  
Sieminski  
Sikes  
Sisk  
Smith, Miss.  
Smith, Va.  
Spence  
Staggers  
Steed  
Sullivan  
Teague, Tex.  
Teller  
Thomas  
Thompson, N. J.  
Thompson, Tex.  
Thornberry  
Tollefson  
Trimble  
Tuck  
Udall  
Ullman  
Vanik  
Walter  
Watts  
Whitener  
Whitten  
Wier  
Williams, Miss.  
Willis  
Winstead  
Wolverton  
Wright  
Yates  
Young  
Zablocki  
Zelenko

## NOT VOTING—30

Anfuso  
Barden  
Beamer  
Bentley  
Buckley  
Celler  
Dague  
Haskell  
Hillings  
Holtzman

Jenkins  
Kearney  
Kee  
Kilburn  
McConnell  
Mason  
Miller, N. Y.  
Powell  
Preston  
Reed

Rivers  
Rogers, Mass.  
Scott, Pa.  
Taylor  
Thompson, La.  
Van Pelt  
Vinson  
Wharton  
Wilson, Calif.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Preston against.  
Mr. Kearney for, with Mr. Holtzman against.

Mr. Hillings for, with Mr. Thompson of Louisiana against.

Mr. Widnall for, with Mr. Celler against.  
Mr. Reed of New York for, with Mr. Buckley against.

Mr. Beamer for, with Mr. Anfuso against.  
Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Vinson against.

Mr. Bentley for, with Mr. Powell against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Barden with Mr. Dague.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken and there were—yeas 330, nays 75, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 176]

## YEAS—330

Abernethy  
Addonizio  
Albert  
Alexander  
Allen, Calif.  
Allen, Ill.  
Anderson, Mont.  
Andresen, August H.  
Andrews  
Arends  
Ashley  
Ashmore

Aspinall  
Auchincloss  
Avery  
Ayres  
Bailey  
Baker  
Baldwin  
Baring  
Barrett  
Bass, N. H.  
Bass, Tenn.  
Bates  
Baumhart  
Beckworth

Belcher  
Bennett, Fla.  
Bennett, Mich.  
Blatnik  
Blitch  
Boggs  
Boland  
Bolling  
Bolton  
Bonner  
Bosch  
Boykin  
Boyle  
Breeding

Brooks, La.  
Brooks, Tex.  
Broomfield  
Brown, Ga.  
Brown, Mo.  
Broyhill  
Burdick  
Burleson  
Bush  
Byrd  
Byrne, Ill.  
Byrne, Pa.  
Canfield  
Cannon  
Carnahan  
Carrigg  
Cederberg  
Chamberlain  
Chelf  
Chenoweth  
Chipherfield  
Christopher  
Chudoff  
Church  
Clark  
Coad  
Coffin  
Cooley  
Cooper  
Corbett  
Coudert  
Cramer  
Cretella  
Cunningham,  
Iowa  
Curtin  
Curtis, Mass.  
Davis, Tenn.  
Dawson, Ill.  
Delaney  
Dellay  
Dempsey  
Dennison  
Denton  
Derounian  
Devereux  
Diggs  
Dingell  
Dollinger  
Donohue  
Dooley  
Dorn, N. Y.  
Dorn, S. C.  
Dowdy  
Doyle  
Durham  
Dwyer  
Eberharter  
Edmondson  
Elliott  
Engle  
Evins  
Fallon  
Farbstein  
Fascell  
Felghan  
Fenton  
Fino  
Fisher  
Flood  
Flynt  
Fogarty  
Forand  
Ford  
Fountain  
Frazier  
Frelinghuysen  
Friedel  
Fulton  
Garmatz  
Gary  
Gathings  
Gavin  
Gordon  
Granahan  
Grant  
Gray  
Green, Oreg.  
Green, Pa.  
Gregory  
Griffin  
Griffiths  
Gubser  
Hagen  
Hale  
Haley  
Halleck

Harden  
Hardy  
Harris  
Haskell  
Hays, Ark.  
Hays, Ohio  
Healey  
Hébert  
Hemphill  
Herlong  
Heseltun  
Hill  
Hollfield  
Holland  
Holmes  
Holt  
Horan  
Hosmer  
Huddleston  
Hull  
Hyde  
Ikard  
Jackson  
James  
Jarman  
Jennings  
Johnson  
Jones, Ala.  
Jones, Mo.  
Judd  
Karsten  
Kearns  
Keating  
Kee  
Kelley, Pa.  
Kelly, N. Y.  
Keogh  
Kilday  
Kilgore  
King  
Kirwan  
Kitchin  
Kluczynski  
Knutson  
Landrum  
Lane  
Lanham  
Lankford  
Latham  
LeCompte  
Lennon  
Lesinski  
Long  
Loser  
McCarthy  
McCormack  
McDonough  
McFall  
McGovern  
McIntire  
McIntosh  
McMillan  
Macdonald  
Machrowicz  
Mack, Ill.  
Madden  
Magnuson  
Mahon  
Mallard  
Marshall  
Martin  
Matthews  
May  
Meador  
Morrow  
Metcalf  
Miller, Calif.  
Miller, Md.  
Mills  
Montoya  
Moore  
Morano  
Morgan  
Morrison  
Moss  
Moulder  
Multer  
Mumma  
Murray  
Natcher  
Nimtz  
Norrell  
O'Brien, Ill.  
O'Brien, N. Y.  
O'Hara, Ill.

O'Hara, Minn.  
O'Konski  
O'Neil  
Osmers  
Passman  
Patman  
Patterson  
Pelly  
Perkins  
Pfof  
Philbin  
Pilcher  
Poage  
Polk  
Porter  
Price  
Prouty  
Rabaut  
Radwan  
Rains  
Reece, Tenn.  
Rees, Kans.  
Reuss  
Rhodes, Pa.  
Riley  
Roberts  
Robeson, Va.  
Robison, Ky.  
Rodino  
Rogers, Colo.  
Rogers, Fla.  
Rogers, Mass.  
Rogers, Tex.  
Rooney  
Roosevelt  
Rutherford  
Sadiak  
Santangelo  
St. George  
Saund  
Saylor  
Scott, N. C.  
Scrivner  
Scudder  
Seely-Brown  
Selden  
Sheehan  
Shelley  
Sheppard  
Shuford  
Sieminski  
Sikes  
Siler  
Sisk  
Smith, Miss.  
Spence  
Springer  
Staggers  
Stauffer  
Steed  
Sullivan  
Teague, Calif.  
Teague, Tex.  
Teller  
Tewes  
Thomas  
Thompson, N. J.  
Thompson, Tex.  
Thornberry  
Tollefson  
Trimble  
Udall  
Ullman  
Vanik  
Van Zandt  
Vorys  
Vursell  
Wainwright  
Walter  
Watts  
Westland  
Whitener  
Whitten  
Widnall  
Wier  
Wigglesworth  
Williams, Miss.  
Willis  
Winstead  
Withrow  
Wolverton  
Wright  
Yates  
Young  
Younger  
Zablocki  
Zelenko

## NAYS—75

Abbitt  
Adair  
Alger  
Andersen, H. Carl  
Barden  
Becker  
Berry  
Betts  
Bow  
Bray  
Brown, Ohio

Brownson  
Budge  
Byrnes, Wis.  
Clevenger  
Cole  
Collier

Colmer  
Cunningham,  
Nebr.  
Curtis, Mo.  
Davis, Ga.  
Dawson, Utah  
Dies  
Dixon  
Forrester  
George  
Gross  
Gwinn  
Harrison, Nebr.  
Harrison, Va.  
Harvey  
Henderson  
Hess  
Hiestand  
Hoeven  
Hoffman

Jenkins  
Jensen  
Johansen  
Jonas  
Keeney  
Knox  
Krueger  
Laird  
Lipscomb  
McCulloch  
McGregor  
McVey  
Mack, Wash.  
Michel  
Miller, Nebr.  
Minshall  
Nicholson  
Norblad  
Pillion  
Poff

Ray  
Rhodes, Ariz.  
Richman  
Schenck  
Scherer  
Schwengel  
Simpson, Ill.  
Smith, Calif.  
Smith, Kans.  
Smith, Va.  
Smith, Wls.  
Taber  
Taile  
Thomson, Wyo.  
Tuck  
Utt  
Weaver  
Williams, N. Y.  
Wilson, Ind.

## NOT VOTING—27

Anfuso  
Beamer  
Bentley  
Buckley  
Celler  
Dague  
Hillings  
Holtzman  
Kearney

Kilburn  
McConnell  
Mason  
Miller, N. Y.  
Neal  
Ostertag  
Powell  
Preston  
Reed

Rivers  
Scott, Pa.  
Simpson, Pa.  
Taylor  
Thompson, La.  
Van Pelt  
Vinson  
Wharton  
Wilson, Calif.

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Holtzman with Mr. Beamer.

Mr. Vinson with Mr. Bentley.

Mr. Preston with Mr. Kearney.

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Celler with Mr. Dague.

Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Mason.

Mr. Rivers with Mr. Miller of New York.

Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Powell with Mr. Van Pelt.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, Mr. SHEEHAN, and Mr. BREEDING changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to make a brief explanation as to the intent of the committee in regard to section 1201 of the bill. This section makes a limited revision of that part of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, which relates to making apportionments of appropriations.

The substance of the proposed revision is to make applicable to the head of the agency requesting or recommending an apportionment those provisions of the law precluding apportionment or reapportionment on a basis indicating necessity for a deficiency or supplemental appropriation unless within exceptions expressly set out in the law. Presently, only the officer approving the apportionment—the Director of the Budget—is subject to such prohibition. But he is not directly in charge of administration of the funds; he does not personally justify the budget program before the committees; he is not directly accountable to the committees for stewardship of funds allocated to his administration. These responsibilities devolve upon the agency head.

Experience indicates need for this amendment so as to place directly on the agency administering the funds the force of the prohibition against oper-



ating on a deficiency apportionment basis, in addition to having responsibility on the Director of the Budget. We feel that responsibility should lie on both heads.

### FRIENDSHIP AIRPORT

(Mr. FALLON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday during the discussion concerning an additional airport being built at Burke, Va., some of the members of the House Appropriations Committee, including Congressman THOMAS, of Texas, acting subcommittee chairman and floor manager of the Burke measure, announced their intentions to contact the CAB and CAA to suggest to these agencies that they immediately start using Friendship Airport. They feel it is vitally important that this be done while a third airport is being built in order to alleviate the hazards that daily prevail at Washington National Airport due to congestion caused by the exceptionally heavy air traffic and overcrowded conditions.

In connection with their statements, and just at a time when those of us are so deeply interested in greater utilization of the facilities at Friendship, I would like to submit some most heartening figures recently released by the Civil Aeronautics Board. In the Washington Post of August 6 there is evidence that Friendship Airport is not nearly as unpopular as the administration would make it appear nor is there an overwhelming preference for Washington National Airport among prospective airline passengers who live equally distant from the two airports. In fact, Mr. Speaker, 50 percent of those polled by the Civil Aeronautics Board who live equally distant from National and Friendship would be equally happy if their flights originated or terminated at Friendship.

I quote, Mr. Speaker, from the story in the Washington Post:

In tabulating the results a zone was established about halfway between the two airports including large suburban areas in Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties. From this zone, 1,035 questionnaires were returned, of which 489 favored Friendship, 379 favored National, 143 were undecided, and 24 failed to answer.

Several weeks ago, Mr. Speaker, an examiner for the Civil Aeronautics Board held weeks of testimony concerning new nonstop service to Mexico City and recommended, without qualification, that Pan American World Airways be certificated to fly the New York-Mexico City nonstop and Washington-Mexico City nonstop. I have been reading CAB examiner's reports for many years, Mr. Speaker, and this was the strongest endorsement of any one carrier's application that has ever come to my attention. Significantly, Pan American is the only applicant for this route which proposed use of Friendship Airport as its Washington terminal. Flights by Pan American to and from Mexico City would stop at Friendship, meaning that Greater Baltimore would be placed on the

trade routes of the world because Pan American's services southbound would continue on from Mexico City to Central and South America and its northbound operations would continue on to Baltimore and New York and to Europe. Understandably, Mr. Speaker, the whole Maryland delegation as well as Baltimore city officials enthusiastically supported the Pan American application.

Recently, Mr. Speaker, there have been implications of skullduggery. I do not know how deeply rooted these implications are but one of the most reliable newsletters circulated throughout the country, Babson's Washington Forecast, published by an old and outstanding business statistics organization, implies quite strongly that the executive branch has interfered in a pending decision by the Civil Aeronautics Board which is, as we all know, an arm of the Congress.

The Babson's newsletter, Mr. Speaker, suggests that the first impulse of the Board was to award the route to Pan American and that word from the White House was passed along suggesting that the decision be reversed in favor of another carrier which would not service Friendship Airport on this route. I include in my remarks this quotation from the Babson's Washington Forecast of July 29, 1957:

#### WHO'S ON FIRST?

A new storm of protest is brewing here against White House interference in and recriminations against quasi-judicial boards and commissions made up of presidential appointees.

There are persistent reports of board members' receiving instructions from the White House as to how they should vote on pending matters \* \* \* and there's a growing list of examples of board members and commissioners being passed up at reappointment time because of their refusal to knuckle under completely to directives from the executive office.

Constitutionally, these men are not the same as high departmental appointees \* \* \* who carry out administration policy.

Many of the boards and commissions in question actually were set up as watchdogs for the legislative, rather than the executive, branch of the Government.

All of them are designed by statute to serve in a semi-independent, quasi-judicial capacity.

Even though the President may constitutionally overrule board and commission decisions, it is widely reported that the White House has exerted considerable pressure to influence board members to vote in conformance with executive opinion.

Example: Two major airlines have applied to the CAB for approval of an air route to Mexico City. The hearing examiner reported that reasons for favoring one of the applicants were crystal clear.

In a preliminary vote, the Board is reported to have concurred, 4 to 1. Yet, after a call from the White House, word is that the Board reversed itself, by a 3-2 decision.

Whether President Eisenhower is being sufficiently briefed is at least open to question.

There is another newsletter, Mr. Speaker, which is widely circulated in Washington and which reaches many Members of this body; it is Independent Editorial Services, Ltd., and I ask unanimous consent to publish with my remarks an editorial contained in this newsletter of July 31, 1957. It points out

the injustice of awarding this route to any airline but Pan American:

#### AN IMPORTANT COMMAND DECISION

President Eisenhower shortly begins study of a crucial international airline route proceeding, the outcome of which he must decide. The President is to be final arbiter in determining whether Pan American World Airways or Eastern Air Lines shall be authorized to fly nonstop between Mexico City and New York.

Eastern has recently inaugurated service between New York and Mexico City via New Orleans. Under a bilateral agreement, a Mexican airline controlled by ex-President Miguel Aleman will be flying the same route as well as nonstop service. In addition, a Mexican airline and an American airline will be flying the lucrative Mexico City-Chicago route. In this instance, the President will choose between American Airlines and Braniff.

The New York-Mexico City decision could immediately end the monopoly which Air France, the World's biggest airline, enjoys. Air France is the only carrier offering through-service to Europe from Mexico City via New York.

Pan American, which has served Mexico for 28 years, having created and maintained the airways between the two countries, is the only company capable now of competing with and excelling the service offered by Air France, even though the latter is backed with the resources of France. By 1959, Pan American will be the first carrier anywhere to fly American-made jet equipment. As an exclusively international carrier, Pan American now copes effectively with rugged foreign competition, including that from airlines which in the past few years have been generously treated by Uncle Sam with rights to serve key United States cities.

As the supreme tribunal in awarding domestic routes and route extensions, the CAB understandably concerns itself only with the public convenience and transport economics. In international route matters, the Chief Executive justifiably has final say. This is part of his province in guiding the Nation's foreign economic, diplomatic, and trade policies and overseeing the Nation's security.

The President must, of necessity, go beyond the criteria of the CAB in reaching a wise and just decision. He must draw on the facts of the State, Defense, and Commerce Departments, and the Central Intelligence Agency, as to what is best for the national interest. On the basis of these facts he must decide which airline is most capable of best serving the United States interests.

The President probably also knows that one American carrier is already insolvent in flying United States-Mexican schedules and unable to fulfill his commitments. Additionally, he has heard from the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Air Transport Association, as well as the Senate Commerce Committee, in protest against the multiplicity of foreign airlines flying United States airways, thanks to the policy in recent years of awarding such routes freely.

Finally, the President is aware of the vast changes that have occurred in the past two decades in the development of air service between our country and its neighbor to the south. For 13 years, Pan American was the sole United States line serving Mexico City. As a war emergency in 1942, to supplement the strategic defense role of Pan American, American Airlines was certificated to operate in Mexico. Now two Mexican companies—Aeronaes and CMA—face the prospect of expanding into big-league international carriers, with routes to New York and beyond, and to Chicago. President Eisenhower deserves adequate time for study of all salient facts in this case. He should be free from the pressures of partisans on both sides, the predilections of well-meaning White House



friends with access to the President's ear, and the preferences of aides.

Mr. Speaker, we in the city of Baltimore are not championing any particular carrier as opposed to another except, in this case, Pan American World Airways predicated a principal part of this case before a CAB examiner on the premise that Pan American would service Friendship Airport as the Washington terminal for flights to and from Mexico City. Conceivably, one of the considerations against Pan American was this very factor: that Pan American would use Friendship. I do not know this to be the case but with the tremendous facilities at Friendship Airport there is little doubt that Pan American could render extraordinary service to those inbound and outbound passengers on the Mexico City run far surpassing anything available to passengers at already overcrowded Washington National Airport.

Rumors have indicated, Mr. Speaker, that we may be too late in this final appeal but we are hopeful that these most recent figures released by the CAB may yet give Friendship the stimulus that Pan American is willing and anxious to provide.

I might add, Mr. Speaker, that airline employees living in Virginia or in the Washington area close to National Airport voted heavily—and perhaps often—in favor of National. This is equally understandable. But when one is contemplating a flight of 8 hours' duration, an extra 15 or 20 minutes consumed in getting to a clean, uncluttered airport seems of minor importance.

Baltimore hopes fervently that all the various rumors are untrue and that the Civil Aeronautics Board and the White House, in their infinite wisdom, will give Pan American an opportunity to utilize the excellent facilities at the Friendship International Airport.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill H. R. 9131.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the bill may have leave to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Ast, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 988. An act to amend the act of March 4, 1933, to extend by 10 years the period prescribed for determining the rates of toll to be charged for use of the bridge across the Missouri River near Rulo, Nebr.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of

the House to the bill (S. 939) entitled "An act to amend section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. LAUSCHE, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. SCHOEPPEL, and Mr. PURTELL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### HOURLY MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### CONFEREES ON MUTUAL SECURITY ACT

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the bill, S. 2130, extending the Mutual Security Act, may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

#### AMENDING PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 362) providing for the consideration of H. R. 7244, a bill amending the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to permit deductions for a self-help meat promotion program, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7244) amending the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to permit deductions for a self-help meat promotion program. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me for the purpose of securing some information about the legislative program for tomorrow?

Mr. THORNBERRY. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN. I would like to ask the majority leader if he can tell us the program for tomorrow and the next day, if possible.

Mr. McCORMACK. I will be very happy to do so. There is a conference report from the Committee on the District of Columbia relating to the auditorium. That will be the first order of business tomorrow. Then there are two bills on which rules have been reported today. They are H. R. 8992, providing participation in International Atomic Agency, and H. R. 8996, authorizing appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission. Of course, the order in which they are mentioned does not mean they will be considered in that order. And, Mr. Speaker, I am going to ask unanimous consent that, when the House adjourns today, it will adjourn to meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. MARTIN. As I understand the situation, then, following the adoption of the rule which is now pending, the bill covered by that rule will go over following other legislative business?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; that will follow other legislative business. If there are other rules out of the Committee on Rules in connection with the pay raise for classified employees and the postal-rate legislation, it is my intention to program them for Friday.

Mr. MARTIN. I have been requested to ask the gentleman by a number of the Members who think, perhaps, they might get a few days off before next January, when we expect to adjourn. Does the gentleman have any ideas that he might express on that?

Mr. McCORMACK. I have no ideas. I will try to make Monday's program very light.

Mr. MARTIN. That will be helpful.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 362 provides for the consideration of H. R. 7244, the meat promotion program bill. The resolution provides for an open rule and 1 hour of general debate on the bill.

The bill adds a new section to the Packers and Stockyards Act which will permit a dealer to deduct from the proceeds of the sale of livestock an amount not to exceed 10 cents per head for cattle or calves and not to exceed 5 cents per head for sheep, lambs or swine, and to pay such money to a dealer organization which supports market research and the promotion of meat consumption.

The handler must list, in accounting to the shipper of livestock, the amount of the deduction and the organization to which it will be paid. The shipper may, within 30 days, request a refund. If no refund is requested within 30 days, the handler will pay over the funds withheld to the organization for which it was being collected.

The Secretary of Agriculture is responsible only for receiving annual reports from the participating organizations showing the amount of the funds received and the use of the money. These reports will be available for public inspection.

Producers of agricultural commodities who now have such programs in effect include milk, tobacco, cotton, potato, and wool producers. Such a plan has been operated on a partial basis in the livestock industry for a number of years through voluntary contributions from



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100-100000000

# H. R. 9131

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ACTS RELATIVE TO THE

REVENUE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

AND TO AMEND THE ACTS RELATIVE TO THE REVENUE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## AN ACT

relating to the revenue of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, January 1, 1905.





85TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 9131

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 8 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply regu-  
5       lar and supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited  
6       as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958") for the  
7       fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes,  
8       namely:

1

## CHAPTER I

2

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

3

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

4

## CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT,

5

## ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

6

For necessary expenses for the construction and development of a public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by the Act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 770), including acquisition of land, \$12,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$250,000 may be advanced to the applicable appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for necessary administrative expenses.

14

## CHAPTER II

15

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

16

## FUNCTIONS

17

## INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

18

## LORAN STATIONS

19

For construction of additional loran stations by the Coast Guard, to remain available until expended, \$5,500,000, which shall be transferred on approval of the Secretary of Defense to the appropriation, "Acquisition, construction, and improvements", Coast Guard.

23



## UNITED STATES SCIENTIFIC SATELLITE

For necessary expenses for the United States Scientific Satellite, \$34,200,000, to be derived by transfer from such annual appropriations available to the Department of Defense as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That within thirty days after the end of each quarter the Secretary of Defense shall render to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a full report of the transfers made pursuant to this authority.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Army as authorized by sections 102 and 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), by section 102 of the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), the Act of August 3, 1956 (Public Law 968), and the additional projects as may be authorized by law during the first session of the Eighty-fifth Congress,

1 without regard to section 4774 (d) of title 10, United States  
2 Code, and section 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, to  
3 remain available until expended, \$305,000,000.

4       MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE FORCES

5       For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation  
6 and conversion of facilities for the training and administra-  
7 tion of the reserve components, including contributions there-  
8 for, as authorized by sections 2231-2238 of title 10, United  
9 States Code, without regard to section 4774 (d) of title 10,  
10 United States Code, and section 3734, Revised Statutes, as  
11 amended, and land and interests therein may be acquired  
12 and construction prosecuted thereon prior to the approval  
13 of title by the Attorney General as required by section 355  
14 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; and hire of passenger  
15 motor vehicles; \$46,000,000, to remain available until  
16 expended.

17                       DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

18                       MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

19       For acquisition, construction, installation, and equip-  
20 ment of temporary or permanent public works, naval in-  
21 stallations, and facilities for the Navy as authorized by  
22 section 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law  
23 155), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the  
24 Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of Sep-  
25 tember 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15,



1 1955 (Public Law 161), the Act of August 3, 1956 (Public Law 968), and the additional projects as may be authorized by law during the first session of the Eighty-fifth Congress, without regard to section 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including personnel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation, to remain available until expended, \$265,000,000.

9 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

10 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

11 For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by sections 2231-2238 of title 10, United States Code, by section 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), by section 302 of the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), the Act of August 3, 1956 (Public Law 968), and the additional projects as may be authorized by law during the first session of the Eighty-fifth Congress, without regard to section 9774 (d) of title 10, United States Code,

1 and section 3734 Revised Statutes as amended, to remain  
2 available until expended, \$900,000,000.

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 201. Funds appropriated to the military depart-  
5 ments for construction in prior years are hereby made avail-  
6 able for construction authorized for each such department  
7 by the authorizations enacted into law during the first session  
8 of the Eighty-fifth Congress.

9 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter  
10 shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee  
11 contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to  
12 be performed within the continental United States without  
13 the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense  
14 setting forth the reasons therefor.

15 SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter  
16 shall be expended for additional costs involved in expedit-  
17 ing construction unless the Secretary of Defense certifies  
18 such costs to be necessary to protect the national interest and  
19 establishes a reasonable completion date for each project,  
20 taking into consideration the urgency of the requirement, the  
21 type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal  
22 conditions affecting the construction and the application of  
23 economical construction practices.

24 SEC. 204. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter



1 shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactiva-  
2 tion of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in the  
3 United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which the  
4 Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his  
5 reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such  
6 facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at  
7 reasonable rates.

8 SEC. 205. Funds appropriated to the military depart-  
9 ments for construction are hereby made available for advance  
10 planning, construction design and architectural services, as  
11 authorized by section 504 of the Act of September 28, 1951,  
12 as amended (69 Stat. 352), and for hire of passenger motor  
13 vehicles.

14 SEC. 206. Appropriations to the military departments  
15 for construction may be charged for the cost of administra-  
16 tion, supervision and inspection of family housing authorized  
17 pursuant to title IV of the Act of August 11, 1955 (Public  
18 Law 345), in an amount not to exceed three and one-half  
19 per centum of the cost of each such project: *Provided,*  
20 That such appropriations shall be reimbursed from the  
21 proceeds of any mortgage executed on each such project.

22 SEC. 207. Any limitations contained in the Department  
23 of Defense Appropriation Act, 1958, on the unit cost of  
24 construction of family quarters shall not be applicable to

1 forty-seven units of family quarters at the United States  
2 Air Force Academy, the individual cost of which shall not  
3 exceed the following limitations: \$75,000 on one unit for  
4 the superintendent; \$50,000 on two units for the deans;  
5 and \$30,000 on forty-four units for department heads.

6 SEC. 208. Funds appropriated to the military depart-  
7 ments for construction may be used for advances to the  
8 Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, for the  
9 purposes of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941  
10 (55 Stat. 765), as amended, and section 12 of the Federal-  
11 Aid Highway Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 785), as amended,  
12 when projects authorized therein are certified as important  
13 to the national defense by the Secretary of Defense.

14 SEC. 209. The family unit costs for family housing  
15 including land authorized to be purchased by section 103  
16 of H. R. 8240, Eighty-fifth Congress, may exceed by not  
17 more than 15 per centum the respective limitations on such  
18 costs contained in the Department of Defense Appropriation  
19 Act for 1958.

20 SEC. 210. Any limitations contained in the Department  
21 of Defense Appropriation Act, 1958, on the unit cost of  
22 the construction of family quarters shall not be applicable  
23 to such units constructed in Canada, Alaska, and the Aleutian  
24 Islands. The average per unit cost of all family quarters con-  
25 structed in Canada, Alaska, and the Aleutian Islands shall



1 not exceed \$32,000, and in no event shall the individual cost  
2 exceed \$40,000.

3 SEC. 211. None of the funds appropriated in this chap-  
4 ter may be used to begin construction on new bases for  
5 which specific appropriations have not been made.

### 6 CHAPTER III

## 7 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

### 8 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

#### 9 ADMINISTRATION, RYUKYU ISLANDS

10 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
11 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States  
12 in connection with the government of the Ryukyu Islands,  
13 including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as  
14 may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, tuition,  
15 travel expenses, and fees incident to instruction in the United  
16 States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to  
17 carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel ex-  
18 penses and transportation; services as authorized by section  
19 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates  
20 not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed  
21 ten in number; translation rights, photographic work, edu-  
22 cational exhibits, and dissemination of information, including  
23 preview and review expenses incident thereto; hire of pas-  
24 senger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of four passenger

1 motor vehicles for replacement only; repair and maintenance  
2 of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such  
3 supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential  
4 to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$2,410,000,  
5 of which not to exceed \$1,340,000 shall be available for ad-  
6 ministrative and information and education expenses: *Pro-*  
7 *vided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation Act  
8 for the current fiscal year for the military functions of the  
9 Department of the Army shall apply to expenditures made  
10 from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures  
11 from this appropriation may be made outside continental  
12 United States when necessary to carry out its purposes, with-  
13 out regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised  
14 Statutes, as amended, civil service or classification laws, or  
15 provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a  
16 citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That expendi-  
17 tures may be made hereunder for the purposes of economic  
18 rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands in such manner as to  
19 be consistent with the general objectives of titles II and III  
20 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and in the manner  
21 authorized by sections 505 (a) and 522 (e) thereof: *Pro-*  
22 *vided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be  
23 used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regu-  
24 lations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army  
25 to pay ocean transportation charges from United States



1 ports, including Territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukus for  
2 the movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by,  
3 United States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered  
4 with and recommended by the Advisory Committee on  
5 Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages consigned to  
6 individuals residing in such areas: *Provided further*, That  
7 under the rules and regulations to be prescribed, the Secre-  
8 tary of the Army shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound  
9 for the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food  
10 or other general classification of commodities shipped to the  
11 Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates  
12 charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this  
13 proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to  
14 individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may trans-  
15 fer to any other department or agency any function or func-  
16 tions provided for under this appropriation, and there shall  
17 be transferred to any such department or agency without  
18 reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation from  
19 which procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau  
20 of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any  
21 function or functions so transferred.

## 22 CORPORATION

23 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make  
24 such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing  
25 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with

1 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without  
2 regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104  
3 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as  
4 may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in  
5 the budget for the fiscal year 1958 for such corporation,  
6 except as hereinafter provided:

7 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF  
8 WASHINGTON (LIMITATION)

9 Not to exceed \$1,900,000 (to be computed on an ac-  
10 crual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of  
11 Washington shall be available during the current fiscal year  
12 for all administrative expenses of the bank, including serv-  
13 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
14 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem  
15 for individuals, and not to exceed \$9,000 for entertainment  
16 allowances for members of the Board of Directors when spe-  
17 cifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board: *Provided*,  
18 That necessary expenses (including special services per-  
19 formed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other  
20 personal services, and fees or dues to international organi-  
21 zations of credit institutions engaged in financing foreign  
22 trade) in connection with the acquisition, operation, main-  
23 tenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal  
24 property belonging to the bank or in which it has an interest,  
25 including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, or the



1 investigation or appraisal of any property in respect to  
2 which an application for a loan has been made, shall be con-  
3 sidered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

#### 4 CHAPTER IV

#### 5 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

#### 6 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

#### 7 DISASTER RELIEF

8 For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", \$15,-  
9 000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That  
10 not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall  
11 be available for administrative expenses.

#### 12 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

#### 13 OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS

#### 14 SERVICE

15 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,  
16 National Archives and Records Service", \$30,000.

#### 17 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

#### 18 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
20 \$450,000; and the limitation under this head in the Inde-  
21 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount  
22 available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$340,000"  
23 to "\$375,000".

## CHAPTER V

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

There is hereby authorized to be transferred to this appropriation, from any other definite annual appropriations from the general funds of the Treasury available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, not to exceed \$118,000 for emergency operation and maintenance of the San Carlos irrigation project on a non-reimbursable basis.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY

## COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, established by the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 888), including reimbursement to the "Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense" for allocations made pursuant to section 8 of said Act, \$60,000, to remain available until August 31, 1958.



## 1 COMMISSION FOR A NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 The unobligated balance of the appropriation for  
4 "Salaries and expenses, District of Columbia Auditorium  
5 Commission", granted in the Supplemental Appropriation  
6 Act, 1957, shall remain available during the fiscal year  
7 1958, for necessary expenses of the Commission for a  
8 National Cultural Center, as authorized by the Act of July 1,  
9 1955 (Public Law 128), as amended: *Provided*, That this  
10 paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law  
11 of H. R. 4813.

## 12 CHAPTER VI

## 13 PUBLIC WORKS

## 14 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

15 For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the  
16 Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16  
17 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including hire, maintenance, and opera-  
18 tion of aircraft, and purchase (not to exceed two hundred for  
19 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles,  
20 \$13,317,000, to remain available until expended.

## CHAPTER VII

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

## ELEVENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY OF THE WORLD

## HEALTH ORGANIZATION

For necessary expenses incident to organizing and holding the Eleventh World Health Assembly in the United States, as authorized by the Act of July 30, 1956 (Public Law 832), \$290,000.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For an additional amount for "International fisheries commissions", \$80,000.

## EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

For expenses to carry out the provisions of section 1011 (d) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1442 (d)), \$3,525,000.

## THE JUDICIARY

## COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

## JUDICIAL SERVICES

## EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount of "Expenses of referees", \$75,000, to be derived from the referees' expense fund



1 established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as  
2 amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4) ).

### 3 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

#### 4 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

5 For an additional amount for "President's special inter-  
6 national program", \$2,200,000, to remain available until  
7 expended.

### 8 CHAPTER VIII

#### 9 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

##### 10 COAST GUARD

#### 11 ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

12 For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction,  
13 and improvements", \$8,100,000, to remain available until  
14 expended.

### 15 CHAPTER IX

#### 16 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

17 (Out of District of Columbia Funds)

#### 18 OPERATING EXPENSES

#### 19 COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1957, for "Com-  
21 pensation and retirement fund expenses", for financing the  
22 liability of the District of Columbia to the "Civil service  
23 retirement and disability fund", \$980,000, of which \$78,300  
24 shall be payable from the highway fund, \$34,100 from the

1 water fund, \$29,900 from the sanitary sewage works fund,  
2 and \$2,500 from the motor vehicle parking fund.

3 OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

4 For an additional amount for "Office of Corporation  
5 Counsel", \$40,000.

6 COURTS

7 For an additional amount for "Courts", \$73,000.

8 NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

9 For an additional amount for "National Zoological  
10 Park", \$49,000.

11 CAPITAL OUTLAY

12 PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

13 For an additional amount for "Capital Outlay, Public  
14 Building Construction" for acquisition of a site for an addi-  
15 tion to Bryan Elementary School, preparation of plans and  
16 specifications, construction, including building improvements  
17 and alterations and treatment of grounds, for additions to  
18 the following elementary schools: River Terrace, Bryan,  
19 Noyes, and Kingsman; to remain available until expended,  
20 \$2,421,000, of which \$146,500 shall be available for con-  
21 struction services by the Director of Buildings and Grounds  
22 or by contract for architectural engineering services, as may  
23 be determined by the Commissioners, and the funds for the  
24 use of the Director of Buildings and Grounds shall be ad-



1 vanced to the appropriation account, "Construction Services,  
2 Department of Buildings and Grounds".

3 MISCELLANEOUS

4 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

5 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved  
6 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of  
7 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;  
8 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$14,778.

9 JUDGMENTS

10 For the payment of final judgments rendered against  
11 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Documents  
12 Numbered 198 and 213 (Eighty-fifth Congress), \$15,038,  
13 together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay  
14 the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on  
15 such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same  
16 became due until the date of payment.

17 AUDITED CLAIMS

18 For an additional amount for the payment of claims, cer-  
19 tified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of  
20 Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have  
21 been exhausted or credited to the general or special funds of  
22 the District of Columbia as provided by law (District of  
23 Columbia Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of  
24 the fiscal year 1956 and prior fiscal years as set forth in House

1 Documents Numbered 198 and 213 (Eighty-fifth Congress),  
2 \$112,289, together with such further sums as may be neces-  
3 sary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not  
4 exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law  
5 (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

6 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

7 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of  
8 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be  
9 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as  
10 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for  
11 the fiscal years involved.

12 CHAPTER X

13 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

14 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

15 For payment to Anastasia S. Bowler, widow of James  
16 B. Bowler, late a Representative from the State of Illinois,  
17 \$22,500.

18 CAPITOL POLICE

19 General expenses: For an additional amount for  
20 "General expenses", \$2,000.



## CHAPTER XI

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND  
JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 213, and schedule C of Senate Document Numbered 38, Eighty-fifth Congress, \$2,104,087, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law

1 or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appro-  
2 priated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days  
3 after the date of approval of this Act.

## 4 CHAPTER XII

### 5 GENERAL PROVISION

6 SEC. 1201. Subsection (e) (1) of section 3679 of the  
7 Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), is hereby  
8 further amended to read as follows:

9 “(e) (1) No apportionment or reappportionment, or  
10 request therefor by the head of an agency, which, in the  
11 judgment of the officer making or the agency head request-  
12 ing such apportionment or reappportionment, would indicate  
13 a necessity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate shall  
14 be made except upon a determination by such officer or  
15 agency head, as the case may be, that such action is re-  
16 quired because of (A) any laws enacted subsequent to the  
17 transmission to the Congress of the estimates for an appro-  
18 priation which require expenditures beyond administrative  
19 control; or (B) emergencies involving the safety of human  
20 life, the protection of property, or the immediate welfare  
21 of individuals in cases where an appropriation has been made  
22 to enable the United States to make payment of, or contri-



- 1 butions toward, sums which are required to be paid to indi-
- 2 viduals either in specific amounts fixed by law or in accord-
- 3 ance with formulae prescribed by law."

Passed the House of Representatives August 7, 1957.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*

85TH CONGRESS  
1ST Session

H. R. 9131

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## AN ACT

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Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

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August 8 (Legislative day, July 8), 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations









Aug. 15, 1957

16. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. McNamara inserted the Meet The Press interview of Sen. Kerr, in which Sen. Kerr stated the President had turned the farm program over to the Secretary, and criticized the Secretary's farm policies. pp. 13615-17

17. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H.R. 9131, to provide supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1958 (S. Rept. 980). p. 13548 As reported the bill includes \$5,000,000 for ARS for the eradication of screwworms and fireants, and \$25,000,000 for ACPS for emergency conservation measures.

Received from the President a proposed supplemental appropriation bill to pay claims for damages, audited claims, and judgements against the U.S. (S. Doc. 60); to the Appropriations Committee. p. 13546

S. 2674, to authorize appropriations for reactor construction and research by the AEC, was made the Senate's unfinished business. p. 13642

18. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that on Mon. or Tues., Aug. 19 or 20, there would be a call of the calendar for all unobjected-to bills. p. 13546

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

19. PERSONNEL. Sen. Kennedy inserted a radio interview, "Reducing the Federal Waistline," discussing Federal personnel procedures and the civil service system, and stating "the greatest weakness is in expert managerial direction" and that management needs to be improved at all levels. pp. A6684-5

20. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Abernethy commended the president of Southern Railway who, in reference to the latest freight-rate increase, said, "it will price us out of the market and reduce our income." p. A6689

Sen. Neuberger inserted an editorial questioning the wisdom of the policy of the ICC in granting major freight increases to carriers at this time. pp. A6732-3

21. HOG PRICES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hoeven stating that "farmers hold the key to future hog prices," and that "too many hogs leads to inefficient use of resources..." p. A6702

22. INFORMATION. Rep. Hoffman inserted excerpts from a constituent's letter in which he objects to receiving certain requests from this Department for information. pp. A6702-3

23. WILDLIFE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Saylor stating that "I would like to point out for the benefit of my colleagues several misunderstandings of the purposes of the Wilderness bill." p. A6703

24. EXTENSION WORK. Extension of remarks of Rep. Laird commending programs and accomplishments of Extension Service and stating that, "this system of offcampus extension education has helped farm people accomplish the almost unbelievable." pp. A6704-5

25. WATER RESOURCES. Rep. Smith, Miss., inserted an article, "Water: How Fast Can We Waste It?" pp. A6707-8

26. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Laird stating that dairy farmers in Wis. are especially outstanding in their progress in dairy herd improvement work and discussed some of this work. pp. A6709-10

27. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Laird stating that "a great sales job, a first-rate demonstration of handling a topheavy inventory, has been accomplished in recent years by the Department of Agriculture." p. A6710
28. MEAT INSPECTION. Rep. Laird commended the meat inspection service of this Department. p. A6712
29. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Long discussing some of the "waste and extravagance" in the foreign aid program and stating that "I cannot see where there would be dire and earthshaking confusion if we should discontinue much of our foreign aid program." pp. A6712-5
30. COCONUT OIL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Allen favoring repeal of the 3 cents per pound excise tax on coconut oil. pp. A6715-6
31. WATER POLLUTION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Blatnik describing some of the projects which have been started under the Water Pollution Control Act and inserting an article on this subject. pp. A6727-9

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

32. WILDLIFE. H.R. 9303, by Rep. Broomfield, to require the use of humane methods of trapping animals and birds on lands and waterways under the jurisdiction of the United States; to Judiciary Committee.  
H.R. 9308, by Rep. Tollefson, to amend the act entitled "An Act to promote the conservation of wildlife, fish, and game, and for other purposes," approved March 10, 1934, as amended, known as the Coordination Act; to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.
33. IMPORTS. H.R. 9305, by Rep. Hoeven, to amend section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended; to Agriculture Committee.
34. COTTON. S. 2800, by Sen. Eastland, to provide an alternative acreage adjustment and price support program for the 1958 crop of upland cotton; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
35. PERSONNEL. S. 2803, by Sen. Johnston, S.C., to amend the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to facilitate proper classification of positions in Grades GS-16, GS-17 and GS-18; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

#### BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

36. APPROPRIATIONS. H.J. Res. 426, to provide appropriations for August 1957 pending the enactment of the regular appropriations for certain agencies. Approved August 14, 1957 (Public Law 85-134).
37. TRANSPORTATION. S. 943, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to require carriers by motor vehicle to file with the Interstate Commerce Commission their actual rates or charges for transportation services. Approved August 13, 1957 (Public Law 85-124).
38. FORESTRY. S. 469, to authorize the U.S. to defray the cost of assisting the Klamath Indians to prepare for termination of Federal supervision, and to defer sales of tribal property, including timberlands. Approved August 14, 1957 (Public Law 85-132).



## THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

AUGUST 15, 1957.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 9131]

The Committee on Appropriations to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$1, 581, 590, 587
Amount of increase by Senate committee (net)....	238, 760, 960
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	1, 820, 351, 547
Total estimates considered by the Senate including \$113,018,860 not considered by House.....	1, 973, 767, 827
Under budget estimates.....	153, 416, 280

Chapter	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
I	Agriculture.....	-----	-----	\$30, 000, 000	+ \$30, 000, 000	+ \$30, 000, 000
II	Commerce.....	\$142, 026, 000	\$12, 500, 000	109, 106, 100	— 32, 919, 900	+ 96, 606, 100
III	Defense.....	1, 764, 700, 000	1, 521, 500, 000	1, 625, 500, 000	— 139, 200, 000	+ 104, 000, 000
IV	Foreign Operations.....	13, 075, 000	2, 410, 000	3, 988, 000	— 9, 087, 000	+ 1, 578, 000
V	Independent offices.....	16, 835, 000	15, 480, 000	15, 770, 000	— 1, 065, 000	+ 290, 000
VI	Interior.....	193, 000	60, 000	60, 000	— 133, 000	-----
VII	Health, Education, and Welfare.....	500, 000	-----	834, 000	+ 334, 000	+ 834, 000
VIII	Public Works.....	14, 782, 000	13, 317, 000	13, 792, 000	— 990, 000	+ 475, 000
IX	State, and the Judiciary.....	9, 069, 000	6, 095, 000	9, 069, 000	-----	+ 2, 974, 000
X	Treasury.....	8, 100, 000	8, 100, 000	8, 100, 000	-----	-----
XI	District of Columbia.....	(4, 147, 195)	(3, 705, 105)	(3, 734, 195)	(— 413, 000)	(+ 29, 090)
XII	Legislative.....	1, 852, 000	24, 500	1, 274, 500	— 577, 500	+ 1, 250, 000
XIII	Claims and judgments.....	2, 635, 827	2, 104, 087	2, 857, 947	+ 222, 120	+ 753, 860
XIV	General provision.....	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----	-----
-----	General Government matters.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Total.....	1, 973, 767, 827	1, 581, 590, 587	1, 820, 351, 547	— 153, 416, 280	+ 238, 760, 960

<sup>1</sup> Language.



CHAPTER I  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

PLANT AND ANIMAL DISEASE AND PEST CONTROL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,000,000 to begin eradication of the screwworm and the fireant in cooperation with the States, local officials, and landowners.

On August 2, 1957, the Department of Agriculture reported to the committee on its plans and programs for eradicating these pests. The Department did not submit a supplemental estimate, but has these programs under consideration for inclusion in the budget for 1959.

The committee believes these pests should be eradicated without further delay to eliminate heavy livestock losses in the areas affected by the screwworm and to prevent further spread of the fireant.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments to farmers who carry out emergency conservation measures required to rehabilitate farmlands damaged by wind erosion, floods, hurricanes, or other disasters which have caused new conservation problems. General criteria for such conservation measures were approved by Congress, under this head, in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, Public Law 85-58.

The committee recommends this appropriation to provide effective and prompt assistance to farmers who have suffered flood and related damage in recent weeks in widely scattered sections of the country.

The Secretary of Agriculture has advised the committee that he does not have reliable or consistent cost figures on the extent of these damages, but that he proposes to utilize uncommitted funds from the 1957 regular agricultural conservation program, and that he has requested the States to reserve at least 10 percent of the State allocation of funds available for the 1958 agricultural conservation program to meet such emergency needs. He did not advise the committee of the amount of funds that his proposal would make available in the disaster-stricken States. The Secretary further stated that 1958 program funds will not be available for payments to farmers until July 1958.

The committee believes that the regular agricultural conservation program for 1958 should not be restricted by setting up a 10 percent reserve in all the States, or be redirected to meet disaster needs without the prior approval of Congress. The committee recommends that the Secretary of Agriculture develop an overall plan and program in connection with emergency conservation measures, and present them for consideration by the committee at the next session of the Congress.

## CHAPTER II

### COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

*Construction and development, additional Washington airport.*—The evidence presented to the committee in the course of hearings on this matter clearly indicates that Washington National Airport airspace-congestion problems are in large part due to the proximity of military flying activities. In addition to the congestion created by flight activities at Andrews Air Force Base, Bolling Air Force Base, Anacostia Naval Air Station, and smaller installations at Quantico and Fort Belvoir, restrictions on airspace utilization are created by the Quantico gunnery and rocket range and the Dahlgren danger area.

Testimony discloses that the Burke site is 14½ miles from Washington National Airport. The Systems Engineering Team of the Office of Aviation Facilities Planning, The White House, in their Plan for Modernization of the National System of Aviation Facilities dated May 6, 1957, recommend "spacing between airports \* \* \* on the order of 16 miles." The effect of the proximity of the Burke site to Washington National Airport would, as stated in the CAA Technical Development Report No. 187 of November 1952:

interfere with the west holding stack presently adopted for Washington National Airport and will probably require that the Washington National Airport approach system revert to a one-stack operation \* \* \* this change would reduce the acceptance rate of the Washington National Airport somewhat \* \* \*

This would mean that under instrument flight rule operations that Washington National Airport operations would be reduced because operations would work through one, instead of the present two, stacking areas.

Opposition to the Burke site was strongly presented by members of the Fairfax County Board, school board officials, members of the county planning commission, the two Senators from the State of Virginia, and the Member of Congress representing the district. It is apparent that such opposition may stem in large part from the lack of consultation with the local authorities which was prescribed by section 2 of Public Law 762 of September 7, 1950. Such opposition stemmed also from the apparent effect of the selection of the site at Burke upon the developmental program of the county planning commission and other impact upon the community, particularly with respect to the jet noise factor. At the time of the authorization (1950) and subsequent site selection, propeller aircraft were contemplated using the facility; the present situation is one where the facility would be serving commercial jets, expected to be operating in the near future.



With respect to other nearby areas, such as Chantilly and adjacent areas of Loudon County, there was little evidence of local opposition.

Just yesterday the President approved Public Law 133, the Airways Modernization Act of 1957, creating the Airways Modernization Board.

Therefore, the committee recommends that the amount of \$12,500,000 allowed by the House be eliminated from the bill and directs that the Airways Modernization Board study the terms of Public Law 762 of the 81st Congress and in furtherance of that study investigate and recommend to the Congress by January 15, 1958, a site (either entirely new or the remodeling of a present airport) that is in its opinion suitable for a new modern airport adequate of serving the metropolitan area of Washington.

It is the present sense of the committee that it will take appropriate steps to approve and commence the construction at a site for such an airport in the early months of 1958 as it recognizes the need for such an airport in the metropolitan area of Washington.

The committee urges the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Civil Aeronautics Administration in considering how best to route air traffic safely and expeditiously in the metropolitan area of Washington to make the fullest possible use of the Friendship Airport, temporarily, and, if advisable after experience, permanently.

This action is without prejudice with respect to submission of a request in the second session of this Congress.

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

*Construction of a surveying ship.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,456,000 to provide additional funds over the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1957 for the design, construction, equipping and outfitting of a surveying ship. Public Law 115 of July 24, 1957, increased the authorization for this purpose.

The House did not consider this item which was transmitted to the Senate on August 6, 1957, in Senate Document 57.

#### BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

*Public lands highways (liquidation of contract authorization).*—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,533,000. The amount recommended represents liquidation of the small balance of \$225,000 of the 1957 authorization and \$1,308,000 of the 1958 authorization of \$2,000,000, which actually became available for obligation at the beginning of fiscal year 1957.

The funds provided will be applied to make payments on contracts already placed as well as permitting placing of contracts on projects already allocated.

#### WEATHER BUREAU

*Salaries and expenses.*—The committee recommends an additional \$372,100 for the Weather Bureau, an increase of \$372,100 over the House bill. The amount herein provided, together with the regular appropriation for 1958, will bring operations up to the level contemplated by the Senate allowance on the regular appropriation for 1958. This action will alleviate to a major extent adjustments in staffing level otherwise necessary.

## THE PANAMA CANAL

## PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

*Panama Canal Bridge.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1 million, the amount of the estimate requested in House Document 198 of June 18, 1957, and an increase of \$1 million over the House bill. The amount requested will provide for work preliminary to the construction of a high-level bridge across the Panama Canal at Balboa, C. Z., as authorized by the act of July 23, 1956.

It is the intent of the committee that the cost of this bridge is not to be added to the capital investment of the Panama Canal Company.

## INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

## ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL

*Salaries and expenses.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$175,000, an increase of \$175,000 over the House bill. The amount recommended will permit the Advisory Committee on Weather Control to complete its final report to the President and to the Congress and terminate its activities by December 31, 1957.

## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

*Salaries and expenses.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,570,000, the amount of the budget estimate, and has approved the language as submitted in Senate Document No. 57 of August 6, 1957.

*Revolving fund.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$100 million, the amount of the budget estimate. This appropriation will provide additional capital to make new loans and to finance the administrative costs of the loan program.

Public Law 120, approved August 3, 1957, extended the Small Business Act for an additional year.



### CHAPTER III

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

### INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

#### LORAN STATIONS

1957 appropriation.....	\$5, 450, 000
1958 estimate.....	5, 500, 000
House allowance.....	5, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 500, 000

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$5,500,000 for loran stations. This is the same amount as the budget estimate, which was also allowed by the House.

This amount will provide for advances to the Coast Guard for construction of additional transmitting stations, and airstrips to permit the logistical support of these stations, construction of a section office for supervision of loran activities, and the procurement of electronic components.

#### UNITED STATES SCIENTIFIC SATELLITE

1958 budget estimate (H. Doc. 198).....	\$34, 200, 000
Allowed by House (by transfer).....	34, 200, 000
Committee recommendation (by transfer).....	34, 200, 000

The committee approves the House action of providing by transfer from annual appropriations available to the Department of Defense \$34,200,000 for the scientific satellite project known as VANGUARD. The estimate, which requested a like sum in appropriations, is contained in House Document 198. The funds will complete the financing for the launching vehicle, radio tracking, data reduction and analysis, and the satellite itself.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

#### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

1957 appropriation.....	<sup>1</sup> \$202, 000, 000
1958 estimate.....	325, 000, 000
House action.....	305, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	315, 000, 000

<sup>1</sup> By transfer from Army stock fund.

The committee approves an amount of \$315 million for "Military, construction, Army". This is \$10 million over the House allowance and \$10 million less than the budget estimate.

The committee has further approved a total program for execution by the Army of \$365,172,000 or \$8,464,000 below the House-approved program of \$373,636,000. The reduction consists of certain line items from the projects listed below which were included in the appropriation

bill as passed by the House but deleted by the Senate from the 1958 military construction authorization bill. The bases affected and the amounts deleted are:

Fort Lee, Va.....	\$812, 000
Fort Eustis, Va.....	2, 477, 000
Oakland Army Base, Calif.....	602, 000
Fort Ord, Calif.....	1, 924, 000
Fort George Meade, Md.....	2, 063, 000
Fort Dix, N. J.....	303, 000
Fort Buchanan, P. R.....	136, 000
Fort Devens, Mass.....	147, 000

The program as approved is comprised of new authorizations in the amount of \$288,422,000 and prior authorizations of \$76,750,000.

#### INCREASE IN APPROPRIATION OVER HOUSE

The committee recommends an increase of \$10,000,000 over the House-approved amount. The carryover of unobligated funds by the Army at the end of fiscal year 1957 was \$128,000,000. However, of this amount, \$32,000,000 is reserved for one project and \$80,000,000 is earmarked for the completion of projects under construction to include Government overhead (inspection and supervision) and contingencies, leaving a balance of \$48,000,000 available for obligation against new projects. Assuming the Army meets its estimated obligations for fiscal year 1958 of \$350,000,000, the increase allowed by the committee would result in a carryover on June 30, 1958, of \$93,000,000, a level the committee believes justified for a program of this magnitude.

#### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE FORCES

1957 appropriation.....	\$55, 000, 000
1958 budget estimate.....	55, 000, 000
House allowance.....	46, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	55, 000, 000

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$55,000,000 for "Military construction, Army Reserve Forces." This amount, which is for Reserve and National Guard armory and nonarmory construction, is \$9 million above the amount provided by the House. With the restoration of the budget estimate, it is expected that the Department will move ahead in the construction programs for the Reserve and National Guard.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

##### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

1957 appropriation.....	<sup>1</sup> \$400, 000, 000
1958 estimate.....	335, 000, 000
House action.....	265, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	300, 000, 000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$200,000,000 by transfer from the Navy stock fund and \$35,000,000 from the Marine Corps stock fund.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$300,000,000 for "Military construction, Navy". This amount is \$35,000,000 more than the House allowance and \$35,000,000 under the budget estimate.

To implement this appropriation, the committee has approved a



total program for execution in the amount of \$376,911,800, which is \$2,070,000 less than the House-approved program. The reduction consists of certain line items for the projects listed below which were included in the appropriation bill as passed by the House but deleted by the Senate from the 1958 military construction authorization bill. The bases affected and the amounts deleted are:

NAS, El Toro, Calif.....	\$209, 000
NAS, Lemoore, Calif.....	1, 591, 000
MCTC, Twentynine Palms, Calif.....	270, 000

The program as approved is comprised of new authorizations in the amount of \$300,627,800 and prior authorizations of \$76,284,000.

#### INCREASE IN APPROPRIATION OVER THE HOUSE

The committee has recommended an increase of \$35,000,000 over the House-approved amount. Based on a forecast of fiscal year 1958 obligations for the Navy, there will be a carryover at the end of the year of \$131,000,000. This would be \$45,000,000 less than the carryover on June 30, 1957 of \$176,000,000, and an amount justified in view of the size of the program being carried out by the Navy.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

##### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

1957 appropriation.....	\$1, 228, 000, 000
1958 estimate.....	1, 000, 000, 000
House action.....	900, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	950, 000, 000

The committee approves the appropriation of \$950,000,000 for "Military construction, Air Force". This amount is \$50 million more than the House allowance and \$50 million under the budget estimate.

To implement the appropriation, the committee has approved a total program for execution in the amount of \$1,141,520,000 or \$16,967,000 less than the House-approved program. The reduction in the program consists of certain line items for the projects listed below which were in the House-approved bill but were subsequently deleted by the Senate from the 1958 military construction authorization bill. The bases affected and the amounts deleted are:

McGhee-Tyson Air Force Base, Tenn.....	\$100, 000
Niagara Falls military aid program, New York.....	393, 000
Otis Air Force Base, Mass.....	1, 515, 000
Oxnard Air Force Base, Calif.....	254, 000
Suffolk County Air Force Base, N. Y.....	188, 000
Truax Field, Wis.....	713, 000
Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Mich.....	300, 000
Brookley Air Force Base, Ala.....	405, 000
Kirtland Air Force Base, N. Mex.....	519, 000
Luke Air Force Base, Ariz.....	262, 000
Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Ind.....	618, 000
Columbus Air Force Base, Miss.....	148, 000
Dow Air Force Base, Maine.....	121, 000
Ellsworth Air Force Base, S. Dak.....	282, 000
Sewart Air Force Base, Tenn.....	261, 000
Air Force Academy, Colorado.....	11, 916, 000

As passed by the House, certain Air Force land acquisitions were deleted from the program requested by the Department of Defense,

totaling \$1,028,000, as the authorization for funding these items was questionable. Additional information has since been submitted, and now verifies the availability of proper authorizations and the committee recommends the items be restored to the program. These items and amounts are:

Otis Air Force Base, Mass.....	\$13, 000
Oxnard Air Force Base, Calif.....	298, 000
Stewart Air Force Base, N. Y.....	15, 000
Truax Field, Wisconsin.....	93, 000
Youngstown military aid program, Ohio.....	37, 000
Lawrance G. Hanscom Field, Mass.....	132, 000
Randolph Air Force Base, Tex.....	83, 000
Sheppard Air Force Base, Tex.....	90, 000
Sewart Air Force Base, Tenn.....	53, 000
Various aircraft control and warning.....	214, 000

The program as approved is comprised of new authorizations in the amount of \$575,786,000 and prior authorizations of \$565,734,000.

#### APPROPRIATION INCREASE OVER HOUSE

The committee has recommended an increase of \$50,000,000 over the House. Similar to the Army and Navy, the Air Force has been reducing the carryover of unobligated balances in this appropriation title. Based on the current estimate of obligations for fiscal year 1958 in the amount of \$1,065,000,000, the carryover on June 30, 1958, will be \$245,000,000, a reduction of \$115,000,000 in unobligated balances under the June 30, 1957, amount of \$360,000,000. Taking into consideration the long lead time required in processing a program of this kind the committee believes that a carryover of this amount is justifiable and necessary.

#### WHERRY HOUSING

The acquisition of Wherry housing is of concern to the committee. We feel that the manner in which the acquisition of Wherry housing has been handled, justified the concern that the owners of these projects have been showing.

The 2d session of the 84th Congress which passed Public Law 1020 authorizing the acquisition of Wherry projects certainly intended that the law be respected.

More than 12 months have elapsed since the passing of this law, and as yet, practically no acquisitions are complete. The committee, therefore, feels that a review of the Wherry housing situation is in order—since it will be remembered that it was only a few short years ago that the military urged the passage of laws for construction of Wherry projects.

It is only a few short years ago that the military insisted on private enterprise entering the military housing field and constructing these projects. The military certified in each instance that the base involved was permanent, and that the houses were needed. They leased their real estate for long terms to the project owners. They approved plans and specifications.

A cross section of free enterprise responded to the call of the military—and approximately 82,000 houses were constructed.

Owners of these houses built them in good faith. They have vested rights which must be respected and protected.



It appears that the continued operation of these projects under the present conditions is excessively expensive to the Government, and that the best interests of the Government will be served if the military will proceed with dispatch and acquire these projects.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

### SECTION 312: MATS INDUSTRIAL FUND

The committee recommends the inclusion of the following language as contained in Senate Document 50:

SEC. 312. The Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized to transfer to the "Air Force industrial fund" not to exceed \$100,000,000 from appropriations to the Department of Defense available for obligation during the fiscal year 1958.

This amendment will provide for the operation of the Military Air Transport Service on an industrial funding basis beginning in 1958.

### SECTION 313. SALE OF SCRAP

The committee has approved an increase of \$4,000,000—from \$41,000,000 to \$45,000,000—in the limitation on the use of funds made available from the proceeds of the sale of scrap, salvage, and surplus materials for expenses of transportation, demilitarization, and other preparation for the sale of such surplus materials. The Department of Defense had requested an increase of \$7,000,000. The original limitation, as found in section 612 of Public Law 117, 85th Congress, has been increased in order to provide sufficient funds to redistribute and dispose of material and property excess to the needs of our Armed Forces in Japan, caused by the substantial reduction of forces in that country.

The language of the amendment is as follows:

*SEC. 313. Section 612 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act of 1958, Public Law 117, approved August 2, 1957, is amended by deleting the figures "\$41,000,000" in the first line and inserting in lieu thereof "\$45,000,000".*

### SECTION 314. PAY RATE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

The committee has approved the request of the Department of Defense for the inclusion of the following language in the bill:

*SEC. 314. The General Counsel of the Department of Defense shall be paid at the rate prescribed by Reorganization Plan Number 6 approved June 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 638).*

The inclusion of this language will make it clear that the pay rate of the General Counsel of the Department of Defense shall be as authorized by Reorganization Plan No. 6, approved June 30, 1953.

## CHAPTER IV

### FOREIGN OPERATIONS

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CIVIL FUNCTIONS

##### ADMINISTRATION, RYUKYU ISLANDS

1957 appropriation.....	\$2, 350, 000
1958 budget estimate.....	2, 875, 000
House action.....	2, 410, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 475, 000

The committee has increased the amount in the House bill for this item by \$65,000 in order to provide funds for the establishment of a land court. The administrative expense limitation has been increased by a like amount. This court will consider all litigation regarding interpretation and application of the complex and detailed ordinance governing the United States land acquisition program in the islands.

##### CONSTRUCTION OF POWER SYSTEMS, RYUKYU ISLANDS

1958 budget estimate.....	\$9, 200, 000
House action.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	1, 513, 000

The committee considered an estimate of \$9,200,000 for the construction of power systems in the Ryukyu Islands. The entire amount has been denied by the House. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,513,000 which is a reduction of \$7,687,000 in the budget estimate. There is currently under construction a permanent Marine Corps camp at Henoko which when completed in March 1959 will be without a source of power. The Department is instructed to examine the entire situation and if it would be more economical, power-generating facilities sufficient to meet the needs of the Marine camp should be constructed at Henoko. Otherwise, the funds may be used to construct power transmission facilities to the camp from the existing facilities.

#### EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

##### ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1957 limitation.....	\$1, 670, 000
1958 budget estimate.....	1, 980, 000
House action.....	1, 900, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 900, 000

The committee concurs in the action of the House in recommending that \$1,900,000 of the funds of the Export-Import Bank shall be available for all administrative expenses of the bank for the fiscal year 1958. The amount allowed is a decrease of \$80,000 in the budget estimate and is an increase of \$230,000 over the amount provided for fiscal year 1957 of which \$97,000 is for payment to the civil-service retirement funds.



## CHAPTER V

### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

#### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

For disaster relief, the committee agrees with the House allowance of the full estimate of \$15,000,000 additional, to bring the fund to \$32,400,000 as the amount available during 1958 for assisting States and local governments in coping with major disasters.

#### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

##### HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$290,000 additional for hospital facilities in the District of Columbia, to provide \$145,000 each to Georgetown University Hospital and to Columbia Hospital under the grant-in-aid program authorized by the Hospital Center Act of 1946. The urgent need for these funds is occasioned by increased construction costs which preclude the awarding of bids for the projects that have been approved by General Services Administration.

##### NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$30,000 for microfilming and transporting to the Republic of the Philippines certain records captured by United States forces from Philippine insurgents in 1899-1903, as recently authorized.

##### REAL PROPERTY INVENTORY

A comprehensive inventory of all real property owned and leased by the United States throughout the world has now been compiled on accounting-machine punchcards by General Services Administration from reports submitted by all Government agencies, and detailed listings are made available, within security regulations, to congressional committees and interested Government agencies, as well as in reference files maintained by General Services Administration in all of its regional offices. The inventory is kept up to date through changes based upon annual reports from the agencies, and is coordinated with other responsibilities of GSA under the Property Act.

This achievement has been accomplished by GSA at the direct request of this committee contained in the report on the first independent offices appropriation bill for 1954. Beginning as an inventory of property owned in the United States, the compilation has been expanded to cover property owned throughout the world as well as property leased throughout the world, resulting in the first comprehensive inventory of real property ever to be assembled in the Federal

Government. The last previous attempt, covering Federal property as of 1937, fell far short of the present comprehensive inventory.

The committee is well pleased that the inventory has been compiled and maintained at relatively small cost, and the committee believes it is important that the inventory be continued and kept current through annual reports from the agencies. Through individual items of savings the committee believes that many economies will continue to accrue from the routine use of the detailed inventory by the Government agencies for management and for budgetary purposes.

As an aid in calling attention to the inventory, beginning in 1955 the committee has been issuing as a Senate document summary tables and general information from each inventory report, with advance publicity through a committee print. An attempt to assure the continuance of such documents through a permanent authorization inserted in the independent offices appropriation bill for 1958, failed in conference.

The committee is now assured by General Services Administration that they will continue with the printing of summary tables and general information from the inventory reports on an economical basis. The committee trusts that this arrangement will prove satisfactory and helpful to those persons who will want them, and that further Senate summaries will not be required. During consideration of the 1959 estimates, the committee will expect a report from GSA as to the effective issuance of the reports and as to the use made of them.

#### HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

##### OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$450,000 for financing the voluntary home mortgage credit program in 1958, which was extended until July 31, 1959, by the Housing Act of 1957.

#### VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

##### SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CIVIL RELIEF

The committee agrees with the House in denying funds in the amount of \$1,300,000 for making refunds to certain veterans, and referring the matter to the legislative committees for consideration of appropriate legislative authorization.



## CHAPTER VI

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

###### CONSTRUCTION

The committee recommends the inclusion of a provision in the bill to allow the use of available funds for the reimbursement of the city of Monticello, Utah, for the cost of improvements to the streets and appurtenant facilities adjoining property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. The total amount reimbursed cannot exceed \$1,423.

##### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

###### RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957	<sup>1</sup> \$16, 733, 000
Appropriation, fiscal year 1958 (Public Law 85-77)	17, 200, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 198)	118, 000
House allowance (to be derived by transfer)	118, 000
Committee recommendation (to be derived by transfer)	169, 000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$283,000 transferred from other appropriations.

The committee recommends the allowance of \$169,000, to be derived from funds available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to assist the Indians of the Gila River Indian Reservation in the payment of their share of the operation and maintenance costs of the San Carlos irrigation project. In the past these charges have been paid by the Indians from the profits of their community farming enterprise. However, as the result of the prolonged drought in this area they have experienced crop failures in the last 2 years.

The budget estimate and House allowance of \$118,000 was determined by subtracting the anticipated profit from the farming operation of \$91,500 from the total cost of operation of \$209,500. The committee was advised by the Bureau of Indians Affairs that due to the continued drought this operation will return only \$40,500, leaving a deficit of \$169,000. The committee recommends the allowance of the full amount of the estimated deficit of \$169,000.

The committee also recommends the inclusion of a provision to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to expend the income from the leases of lands on the Colorado River Indian Reservation for the benefit of the Indians. These leases, and the use of the income therefrom for the benefit of the Indians, were authorized by Public Law 390, 84th Congress, which expired August 14. This provision is necessary in order that the Secretary may use the income from the leases for the benefit of the Indians during the current fiscal year.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Appropriation, to date	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 213)	\$75,000
House allowance	60,000
Committee recommendation	60,000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$60,000 for the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission. The recommendation is a decrease of \$15,000 in the budget estimate. It is the view of the committee that the sum recommended is adequate to finance the activities of the Commission during the current fiscal year.

## COMMISSION FOR A NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

1957 appropriation	\$150,000
Budget estimate (H. Doc. 213)	(1)
House allowance	(1)
Committee recommendation	(2)

<sup>1</sup> To continue available the unobligated balance of the fiscal year 1957 appropriation.

<sup>2</sup> To continue available not to exceed \$12,000 of the unobligated balance of the fiscal year 1957 appropriation.

The committee recommends the inclusion of a provision to continue available not to exceed \$12,000 of the unobligated balance of the fiscal year 1957 appropriation to the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission to finance the activities of the Commission for a National Cultural Center. This provision is to become effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 4813, which establishes this Commission. A member of the Commission advised the committee that the amount recommended is adequate for the current fiscal year.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## FOREST SERVICE

*Forest land management.*—The committee recommends the inclusion of a provision in the bill to authorize the use of not to exceed \$50,000 of the funds appropriated for the construction program for the acquisition of sites for buildings outside of the national forests.



## CHAPTER VII

### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

##### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The committee recommends the inclusion of the following paragraph to make funds available for the Government's participation in the campaign against the impending possibility of an influenza epidemic:

*For an additional amount for "Communicable diseases", for emergency measures necessary for the further prevention and control of a threatened or actual epidemic of influenza, \$800,000: Provided, That \$2,000,000 may be transferred from funds appropriated for disaster relief pursuant to the Act of September 30, 1950, chapter 1125, section 8 (64 Stat. 1109), for the purposes specified in this paragraph, including the purchase, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and distribution of supplies and materials for prevention and control and grants to States of money and medical supplies and materials, upon a finding by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General and the National Advisory Health Council, that a threatened or actual epidemic of influenza constitutes an actual or potential health emergency of national significance.*

This recommendation provides \$300,000 more than was requested in the budget estimate, but is the identical figure which the Public Health Service, after consultation with representatives of the American Medical Association and the State and Territorial Health Officers Association, submitted to the Bureau of the Budget. This additional allowance will enable the Public Health Service to contract with a more adequate number of State, university, and other laboratories for the necessary diagnostic and surveillance work. Funds had been suggested to the Budget Bureau in an amount which would have permitted the Service to contract with 42 laboratories, but the estimate approved by the Budget Bureau would have limited the number of laboratories to only 20.

The committee was informed that each of the six drug manufacturers now licensed to produce vaccine had voluntarily agreed to devote equipment and resources to the production of the vaccine. The committee is sure the Public Health Service if circumstances warrant will attempt to interest other pharmaceutical manufacturers and license them if regulations are met.

The committee recommendation also makes a contingent transfer of \$2,000,000 from the appropriation for "Disaster relief" upon a finding that there exists an actual or potential health emergency of national significance. This will make interim provision for expansion of the Government's contribution should the mild influenza develop in more virulent form or be more widespread than anticipated between the sessions of Congress.

## HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

The committee recommends the inclusion of the following paragraph:

*The limitation under this head contained in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act is increased by such sum or sums as may be necessary for the purpose.*

The Congress in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, appropriated additional funds for "Hospitals and medical care" and earmarked \$580,000 to be available only for the medical care of dependents and retired personnel, the amount requested for the purpose.

Experience has proven that there was incurred for this purpose obligations amounting to approximately \$175,000 in excess of the limitation. The dependents and the retired personnel have a statutory right to the medical care, and whatever sums are required must be made available. These additional obligations in excess of the present limitation will be met out of available 1957 funds.

## CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

The committee recommends the inclusion of the following paragraph:

*For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian health facilities", \$34,000 for the construction of sewer and water facilities for the Elko Indian colony, Nevada.*

This provision is designed to meet an emergency situation resulting from failure of the pumping equipment at the source of water supply which serves the Indian village of the Elko Indian colony, Nevada, and to correct the gross insanitary conditions resulting from totally inadequate waste disposal facilities which represent a health hazard to about 100 Indians residing in the village, as well as to the nearby residents of Elko, Nev., a city of some 7,000 people. The authorization bill, H. R. 5953, was approved by the President on August 14, 1957.

## GENERAL PROVISION

The committee recommends the inclusion of the following paragraph:

*Section 210 of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 224), is amended by striking out the period at the end of such section and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: "Provided, That this section shall not be applicable to assistance and consultation rendered by that Department in connection with the planning of a building for the use of the Food and Drug Administration at Washington, D. C."*

This proposed amendment of a general provision in the 1958 appropriation act for the Department will, the committee was advised, permit the resumption by Department officials of negotiations with the General Services Administration toward having plans and specifications completed for a building for the Food and Drug Administration authorized in July 1956, under the lease-purchase program, using funds currently available to the General Services Administration



## CHAPTER VIII

### PUBLIC WORKS

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

##### RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

###### CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

1957 appropriation.....	\$458, 469, 500
Regular act, 1958.....	449, 398, 500
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	475, 000

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$475,000 for fiscal year 1958 for application to the following projects:

Columbia River, Vancouver, Wash., to The Dalles, Oreg.....	\$425, 000
Rathbun Dam, Iowa (planning).....	50, 000
Total.....	475, 000

##### TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The committee agrees with the House allowance of an appropriation of \$13,317,000, which is a reduction of \$1,465,000 from the budget estimate of \$14,782,000, for regular 1958 activities.

CHAPTER IX  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES  
ELEVENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY OF THE  
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

The committee recommends that \$375,000, the budget estimate, be provided, instead of \$290,000, the House allowance, for necessary expenses incident to organizing and holding the assembly in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1958, pursuant to authority contained in Public Law 832, approved July 30, 1956.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The committee has included language in the bill to permit the payment of an additional contribution of \$5,696 to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference out of funds previously appropriated for "Contributions to International Organizations."

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

The committee has approved the budget estimate and House allowance of \$80,000 to provide for the United States one-half share of the expenses of a jointly operated program with Canada to conserve the pink salmon stocks in the Fraser River system under authority of Public Law 85-102, approved July 11, 1957.

EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The committee has approved the budget estimate and House allowance of \$3,525,000 requested to enable the purchase of Israeli pounds accrued to the United States Treasury through operation of the Informational Media Guaranty Program in the State of Israel. In approving this amount, it is the opinion of the committee that the basic authority under which foreign credits accrue through operation of the IMG program in certain countries be reexamined as should be the contracts which have been made under this program, and a full report be made to the committee in January 1958, with recommendations as to any changes in basic authority and other related matters, especially the terms of the contracts in force.

The committee also recommends the addition of the following provision to the House bill:

*Provided, That this amount shall be used for purchase of foreign currencies from the special account for the informational media guaranty program, at rates of exchange determined by the Treasury Department, but in no event at a higher rate per unit than the free world market value of the currency purchased, and the amounts of any such purchases shall be covered into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.*



## THE JUDICIARY

## COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

*Salaries of referees.*—The committee has approved \$10,000 of the additional request of \$11,500, to be derived from the referees' salary fund, to cover the costs for salary adjustment of three referee positions located in districts with rising bankruptcy business, as approved by the Judicial Conference in March 1957.

*Expenses of referees.*—The committee has approved \$150,000 of the budget estimate of \$172,000, instead of the House recommendation of \$75,000, to be derived from the referees' expense fund, for salaries and expenses of additional temporary employees considered essential to cope with the increased bankruptcy caseload in the courts during the fiscal year 1958, which is now estimated to reach 82,000 cases, or 8,000 cases over the original 1958 estimate.

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

## PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

The committee has approved the sum of \$5,089,000 for the President's special international program in the fiscal year 1958. This sum will provide the budget estimate of \$2,889,000 for the Brussels Exhibition, and \$2,200,000, the budget estimate and House allowance for the trade fair exhibit to be held in Gorki Park, Moscow, in the summer of 1958.

It was the considered judgment of the committee that the request of \$2,889,000 to supplement the previously appropriated total of \$11,800,000 was essential to meet certain unforeseen cost increases and to provide adequate exhibits and presentations of the United States in its participation in the Brussels World Exhibition. Testimony presented to the committee showed the additional sum was necessary for the following purposes:

- \$79, 000 to offset increased construction costs;
- \$1, 075, 000 to provide adequate pavilion exhibits and permit operations on a 13-hour, 7-day week basis;
- \$340, 000 to more adequately exhibit United States scientific progress in the international science section;
- \$350, 000 to provide more complete utilization of auditorium facility; allow a program of 17 or more weeks instead of only 10 weeks of the 26 weeks exhibition;
- \$115, 000 for insurance required under Belgian law (fire, liability, workmen's compensation);
- \$430, 000 for Belgian taxes (5 percent tax on materials and 5 percent invoice tax) of pavilion construction contract;
- \$300, 000 for program and exhibit brochure; and
- \$200, 000 for contingencies.

With respect to the \$2,200,000 allowance for the trade fair exhibit in Gorki Park, Moscow, it is the feeling of the committee that such an exhibit will afford a realistic opportunity for the United States to demonstrate before the people from all over the Soviet Union the facts of American life, industry, and culture.

CHAPTER X  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
COAST GUARD

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The committee concurs with the House in recommending an appropriation of the supplemental estimate of \$8,100,000 as requested in House Document No. 198 for the procurement of long-range land-based aircraft for replacement of presently overage and obsolescent craft.



## CHAPTER XI

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

#### OPERATING EXPENSES

The committee approved the language request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to enable the District to qualify for about \$400,000 per year in matching Federal grants to pay for vendor medical care furnished recipients under four of the public assistance programs, under authority of title III of the Social Security Amendments Act of 1956, Public Law 880, approved August 1, 1956.

The language amendment follows:

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

*Department of Public Health, amounts equal to the cost of medical services rendered recipients of Public Assistance, without charge, may from time to time be transferred to the Department of Public Welfare for deposit into a fund, hereby established, for the purpose of matching Federal Grants under the Social Security Act for payment for medical services as provided under that Act, payment of related administrative expense, and return of any surplus to the General Fund of the District of Columbia.*

#### JUDGMENTS

The committee recommends that the sum of \$29,090, requested in Senate Document 57 for payment of a judgment, be added to the House bill which proposed the total appropriation of \$3,705,105 for essential expenses of several activities.

## CHAPTER XII

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

#### ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

##### CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

##### FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS FOR THE ADDITIONAL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

The committee has allowed \$1,000,000 of the estimate of \$1,350,000 for the purchase of furniture and furnishings for the additional Senate Office Building. In this connection the committee requests the Senate Office Building Commission to get competitive bids for the furniture and furnishings insofar as competitive bidding is practicable. When it is not practical, then the committee urges the Commission to follow the purchases with utmost care. It also believes that careful thought must be given to the extent it is possible to use furniture from the present Senate Office Building in order to have the best possible equipment for both buildings when they are fully equipped and in use.

The language of the provision inserted by the committee is as follows:

#### ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

##### CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

*Furniture and Furnishings, Additional Senate Office Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 10, 1957 (Public Law 85-93, 85th Congress), authorizing furniture and furnishings for the additional office building for the United States Senate, authorized to be constructed and equipped by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

##### REMODELING SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,000 in lieu of \$500,000, the amount of the estimate, for the remodeling of Senators' suites in the Senate Office Building and has directed that the work shall be done by the force of the Architect of the Capitol. The provision also provides that no part of the funds may be expended for planning by architects or engineers not on the staff of the Architect of the Capitol.

The provision reads as follows:

*Remodeling, Senate Office Building: Toward carrying out the provisions of the Act of July 10, 1957 (Public Law 85-95, 85th Congress), authorizing the enlargement and remodeling of Senators' suites and structural, mechanical, and other changes and improvements in the existing Senate Office Building to provide improved accommodations for the United States Senate, \$250,000, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission and to remain available until expended: Provided, That the funds herein appropriated may be expended only for such work as can be done by the force of the Architect of the Capitol and that no part of such funds may be expended for planning by architects or engineers not on the staff of the Architect of the Capitol.*



### CHAPTER XIII

#### CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

The committee recommends an increase of \$753,860 over the appropriation recommended by the House for the payment of claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments. Details with respect to the additional items appear in Senate Document No. 60.

## CHAPTER XIV

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### EXEMPTION FROM PRICE LIMITATION ON AUTOMOBILES

The committee considered the request in House Document No. 198 for language exempting from the price limitation on automobile procurement the cost of special features or auxiliary equipment required for carrying out investigative, law enforcement, or intelligence activities, of a surveillance or police-type nature.

The committee understands that the need for this exemption results from a decision of the Comptroller General of April 19, 1957, which upset practices followed since 1938 of excluding the costs of such equipment from the price limitation. An attempt was made by the committee to meet this situation by an amendment on the General Government Matters appropriation bill for 1958, to which the House did not agree. The present estimated language was then submitted for the purpose of working out the problem, and the House report contains further objections to the language that has been submitted and reasons for omitting the provision from this bill.

The committee is advised that the problem involves some 13 Government agencies and that the use of such special equipment varies as between the agencies, making it difficult to establish exact standards on a governmentwide basis.

The Comptroller General states in a letter dated May 28, 1957, to GSA, that

“accordingly, we will not object to continuance of the reported practice provided the matter is promptly presented to Congress. However, unless the Congress excepts police-type vehicles from the limitation by the end of its next session, we will be required to apply at that time the rule laid down in our decision of April 19, 1957.”

Therefore, the committee directs GSA to continue its procurement operations under the present arrangement, and to submit language to rectify the problem with its regular budget estimates for 1959.



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate Bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House Bill
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE					
	Plant and animal disease and pest control			\$5, 000, 000	+\$5, 000, 000	+\$5, 000, 000
	AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE					
	Emergency Conservation measures			25, 000, 000	+25, 000, 000	+25, 000, 000
	Total, chapter I			30, 000, 000	+30, 000, 000	+30, 000, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
	CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION					
21	Construction and development, additional Washington Airport	\$35, 000, 000	\$12, 500, 000		-35, 000, 000	-12, 500, 000
	COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY					
S. 57	Construction of survey ship	3, 456, 000		3, 456, 000		+3, 456, 000
	BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS					
	Public lands highways (liquidation of con- tract authorization)			1, 533, 000	+1, 533, 000	+1, 533, 000

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate Bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House Bill
198	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE— Continued					
	WEATHER BUREAU					
	Salaries and expenses-----	-----	-----	\$372, 100	+\$372, 100	+\$372, 100
	THE PANAMA CANAL					
	Panama Canal Bridge-----	\$1, 000, 000	-----	1, 000, 000	-----	+1, 000, 000
S. 57	INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
	Advisory Committee on Weather Control-----	-----	-----	175, 000	+175, 000	+175, 000
	SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION					
	Salaries and expenses-----	2, 570, 000	-----	2, 570, 000	-----	+2, 570, 000
	Revolving fund-----	100, 000, 000	-----	100, 000, 000	-----	+100, 000, 000
	Total Chapter II-----	142, 026, 000	\$12, 500, 000	109, 106, 100	--32, 919, 900	+96, 606, 100
203	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE					
	INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES					
	Loran stations-----	5, 500, 000	5, 500, 000	5, 500, 000	-----	-----
198	United States scientific satellite-----	34, 200, 000	<sup>1</sup> (34, 200, 000)	<sup>1</sup> (34, 200, 000)	--34, 200, 000	-----



	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
203	Military construction, Army-----	325, 000, 000	305, 000, 000	315, 000, 000	-10, 000, 000	+10, 000, 000
16	Military construction, Army Reserve Forces-----	55, 000, 000	46, 000, 000	55, 000, 000	-----	+9, 000, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY					
203	Military construction, Navy-----	335, 000, 000	265, 000, 000	300, 000, 000	-35, 000, 000	+35, 000, 000
16	Military construction, Naval Reserve Forces-----	10, 000, 000	-----	-----	-10, 000, 000	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE					
203	Military construction, Air Force-----	1, 000, 000, 000	900, 000, 000	950, 000, 000	-50, 000, 000	+50, 000, 000
	GENERAL PROVISIONS					
	General provisions-----	-----	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----	-----
	Total, chapter III-----	1, 764, 700, 000	1, 521, 500, 000	1, 625, 500, 000	-139, 200, 000	+104, 000, 000
	FOREIGN OPERATIONS					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY--CIVIL FUNCTIONS					
16	Administration, Ryukyu Islands-----	3, 875, 000	2, 410, 000	2, 475, 000	-1, 400, 000	+65, 000
16	Construction of power system, Ryukyu Islands-----	9, 200, 000	-----	1, 513, 000	-7, 687, 000	+1, 513, 000
	Subtotal-----	13, 075, 000	2, 410, 000	3, 988, 000	-9, 087, 000	+1, 578, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 55.

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate Bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House Bill
16	FOREIGN OPERATIONS—Continued					
	EXPORT-IMPORT BANK					
	Administrative expense limitation-----	(\$1, 980, 000)	(\$1, 900, 000)	(\$1, 900, 000)	(-\$80, 000)	-----
	Total, Chapter IV-----	13, 075, 000	2, 410, 000	3, 988, 000	-9, 087, 000	+\$1, 578, 000
198	INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
	Disaster relief-----	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	-----	-----
213	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
	Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service-----	35, 000	30, 000	30, 000	-5, 000	-----
	Hospital facilities, District of Columbia-----	-----	-----	290, 000	+290, 000	+290, 000
213	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY					
	Office of the Administrator-----	500, 000	450, 000	450, 000	-50, 000	-----
	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION					
212	Soldiers and sailors civil relief-----	1, 300, 000	-----	-----	-1, 300, 000	-----
	Total, chapter V-----	16, 835, 000	15, 480, 000	15, 770, 000	-1, 065, 000	+290, 000



198	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS Resources management.....	118, 000	(118, 000)	(169, 000)	- 118, 000	(+ 51, 000)
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE Forest land management.....			( <sup>2</sup> )		
213	INDEPENDENT OFFICES Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission.....	75, 000	60, 000	60, 000	- 15, 000	
213	Commission for a National Cultural Center Total, chapter VI.....	( <sup>2</sup> ) 193, 000	( <sup>2</sup> ) 60, 000	( <sup>2</sup> ) 60, 000	- 133, 000	
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE Communicable diseases.....	500, 000		800, 000	+ 300, 000	+ 800, 000
	Hospitals and medical care.....			( <sup>2</sup> )		
	Indian Health Facilities, construction.....			34, 000	+ 34, 000	+ 34, 000
	FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION General provisions.....			( <sup>2</sup> )		
	Total, chapter VII.....	500, 000		834, 000	+ 334, 000	+ 834, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 35.

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate Bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House Bill
16	PUBLIC WORKS					
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE— CIVIL FUNCTIONS					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
	River and harbors and flood control Construction, general-----			\$475, 000	+ \$475, 000	+ \$475, 000
	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY					
16	Tennessee Valley Authority-----	\$14, 782, 000	\$13, 317, 000	13, 317, 000	-1, 465, 000	
	Total, chapter VIII-----	14, 782, 000	13, 317, 000	13, 792, 000	-990, 000	+475, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
198	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES					
	11th World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization-----	375, 000	290, 000	375, 000		+85, 000
	Contributions to international organiza- tions-----		( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )		
213	INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS					
	International Fisheries Commissions-----	80, 000	80, 000	80, 000		



198	Educational, Scientific and Cultural Activities-----	\$3, 525, 000	\$3, 525, 000	\$3, 525, 000	-----	-----	-----
	Total, Department of State-----	3, 980, 000	3, 895, 000	3, 980, 000	-----	-----	+ \$85, 000
	THE JUDICIARY						
	COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES						
198	Salaries of Referees-----	(11, 500)	-----	(10, 000)	-----	-( \$1, 500)	+ (10, 000)
198	Expenses of Referees-----	(172, 000)	(75, 000)	(150, 000)	-----	-(22, 000)	+ (75, 000)
	Total, the Judiciary-----	(183, 500)	(75, 000)	(160, 000)	-----	-(23, 500)	+ (85, 000)
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
213	President's Special International Program-----	2, 889, 000	-----	2, 889, 000	-----	-----	+ 2, 889, 000
198	President's Special International Program-----	2, 200, 000	2, 200, 000	2, 200, 000	-----	-----	-----
	Total, chapter IX-----	9, 069, 000	6, 095, 000	9, 069, 000	-----	-----	+ 2, 974, 000
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT						
	COAST GUARD						
198	Acquisition, construction, and improvements-----	8, 100, 000	8, 100, 000	8, 100, 000	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 35.

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate Bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House Bill
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
	OPERATING EXPENSES					
198	Compensation and retirement fund ex- penses, fiscal year 1957-----	(\$1,033,000)	(\$980,000)	(\$980,000)	— (\$53,000)	-----
213	Office of Corporation Counsel-----	(55,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)	— (15,000)	-----
213	Courts-----	(98,000)	(73,000)	(73,000)	— (25,000)	-----
	Department of Public Health-----	-----	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----	-----
213	Department of Licenses and Inspections-----	(10,000)	-----	-----	— (10,000)	-----
213	National Zoological Park-----	(49,000)	(49,000)	(49,000)	-----	-----
	CAPITAL OUTLAY					
213	Public Building Construction-----	(2,731,000)	(2,421,000)	(2,421,000)	— (310,000)	-----
	MISCELLANEOUS					
198	Settlement of claims and suits-----	(14,778)	(14,778)	(14,778)	-----	-----
198 213 57	Judgments-----	(44,128)	(15,038)	(44,128)	-----	+\$29,090)



198 } Audited Claims-----	(112, 289)	(112, 289)	(112, 289)	-----
213 } Total, Chapter XI-----	(4, 147, 195)	(3, 705, 105)	(3, 734, 195)	-----
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH				
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
Gratuity payment to beneficiary of de-				
ceased Member-----				
CAPITOL POLICE				
General expenses-----	2, 000	2, 000	22, 500	+ 22, 500
213 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL				
CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS				
Furniture and furnishings				
Additional Senate Office Building-----	1, 350, 000		1, 000, 000	- 350, 000
Remodeling Senate Office Building-----	500, 000		250, 000	- 250, 000
Total, Chapter XII-----	1, 852, 000	24, 500	1, 274, 500	- 577, 500
JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS				
Judgments and authorized claims-----	2, 635, 827	2, 104, 087	2, 857, 947	+ 222, 120
213 } Grand total-----	1, 973, 767, 827	1, 581, 590, 587	1, 820, 351, 547	- 153, 416, 280
S. 60				+ 238, 760, 960

<sup>1</sup> To be derived by transfer from fiscal year 1958 annual appropriations available to the Department of Defense.

<sup>2</sup> Language included.



TABLE I		TABLE II	
RESULTS OF TREATMENT		RESULTS OF TREATMENT	
Case	Result	Case	Result
1	Recovered	1	Recovered
2	Recovered	2	Recovered
3	Recovered	3	Recovered
4	Recovered	4	Recovered
5	Recovered	5	Recovered
6	Recovered	6	Recovered
7	Recovered	7	Recovered
8	Recovered	8	Recovered
9	Recovered	9	Recovered
10	Recovered	10	Recovered
11	Recovered	11	Recovered
12	Recovered	12	Recovered
13	Recovered	13	Recovered
14	Recovered	14	Recovered
15	Recovered	15	Recovered
16	Recovered	16	Recovered
17	Recovered	17	Recovered
18	Recovered	18	Recovered
19	Recovered	19	Recovered
20	Recovered	20	Recovered
21	Recovered	21	Recovered
22	Recovered	22	Recovered
23	Recovered	23	Recovered
24	Recovered	24	Recovered
25	Recovered	25	Recovered
26	Recovered	26	Recovered
27	Recovered	27	Recovered
28	Recovered	28	Recovered
29	Recovered	29	Recovered
30	Recovered	30	Recovered
31	Recovered	31	Recovered
32	Recovered	32	Recovered
33	Recovered	33	Recovered
34	Recovered	34	Recovered
35	Recovered	35	Recovered
36	Recovered	36	Recovered
37	Recovered	37	Recovered
38	Recovered	38	Recovered
39	Recovered	39	Recovered
40	Recovered	40	Recovered
41	Recovered	41	Recovered
42	Recovered	42	Recovered
43	Recovered	43	Recovered
44	Recovered	44	Recovered
45	Recovered	45	Recovered
46	Recovered	46	Recovered
47	Recovered	47	Recovered
48	Recovered	48	Recovered
49	Recovered	49	Recovered
50	Recovered	50	Recovered
51	Recovered	51	Recovered
52	Recovered	52	Recovered
53	Recovered	53	Recovered
54	Recovered	54	Recovered
55	Recovered	55	Recovered
56	Recovered	56	Recovered
57	Recovered	57	Recovered
58	Recovered	58	Recovered
59	Recovered	59	Recovered
60	Recovered	60	Recovered
61	Recovered	61	Recovered
62	Recovered	62	Recovered
63	Recovered	63	Recovered
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65	Recovered	65	Recovered
66	Recovered	66	Recovered
67	Recovered	67	Recovered
68	Recovered	68	Recovered
69	Recovered	69	Recovered
70	Recovered	70	Recovered
71	Recovered	71	Recovered
72	Recovered	72	Recovered
73	Recovered	73	Recovered
74	Recovered	74	Recovered
75	Recovered	75	Recovered
76	Recovered	76	Recovered
77	Recovered	77	Recovered
78	Recovered	78	Recovered
79	Recovered	79	Recovered
80	Recovered	80	Recovered
81	Recovered	81	Recovered
82	Recovered	82	Recovered
83	Recovered	83	Recovered
84	Recovered	84	Recovered
85	Recovered	85	Recovered
86	Recovered	86	Recovered
87	Recovered	87	Recovered
88	Recovered	88	Recovered
89	Recovered	89	Recovered
90	Recovered	90	Recovered
91	Recovered	91	Recovered
92	Recovered	92	Recovered
93	Recovered	93	Recovered
94	Recovered	94	Recovered
95	Recovered	95	Recovered
96	Recovered	96	Recovered
97	Recovered	97	Recovered
98	Recovered	98	Recovered
99	Recovered	99	Recovered
100	Recovered	100	Recovered



Calendar No. 1006

85TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 9131

[Report No. 980]

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 8 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AUGUST 15, 1957

Reported by Mr. HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

- 1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply regu-  
5       lar and supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited  
6       as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958") for the  
7       fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes,  
8       namely:

## CHAPTER I

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control*

*For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses",  
for "plant and animal disease and pest control", \$5,000,000.*

## AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

## EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

*For an additional amount for "Emergency Conserva-  
tion Measures", to be used for the same purposes and sub-  
ject to the same conditions as the funds appropriated under  
this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act,  
1957, \$25,000,000.*

## CHAPTER II

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

## CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT,

## ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

*For necessary expenses for the construction and develop-  
ment of a public airport in the vicinity of the District of  
Columbia, as authorized by the Act of September 7, 1950  
(64 Stat. 770), including acquisition of land, \$12,500,000,  
to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to*



1 exceed a total of \$250,000 may be advanced to the appli-  
 2 cable appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administra-  
 3 tion for necessary administrative expenses.

4 *COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY*

5 *CONSTRUCTION OF A SURVEYING SHIP*

6 *For an additional amount for "Construction of a survey-*  
 7 *ing ship", \$3,456,000, to remain available until expended.*

8 *BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS*

9 *PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS*

10 *Liquidation of Contract Authorization*

11 *For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to the*  
 12 *contract authorization granted by section 6 of the Federal-*  
 13 *Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106*  
 14 *of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376),*  
 15 *to remain available until expended, \$1,533,000, which sum*  
 16 *is composed of \$225,000, the balance of the amount author-*  
 17 *ized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1957, and \$1,308,-*  
 18 *000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for*  
 19 *the fiscal year 1958.*

20 *WEATHER BUREAU*

21 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

22 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses",*  
 23 *\$372,100.*

1                    *THE PANAMA CANAL*2                    *PANAMA CANAL COMPANY*3                    *PANAMA CANAL BRIDGE*

4            *For expenses necessary for work preliminary to the con-*  
5 *struction of a high-level bridge across the Panama Canal at*  
6 *Balboa, Canal Zone, as authorized by the Act of July 23,*  
7 *1956 (70 Stat. 596), \$1,000,000, to remain available until*  
8 *expended.*

9                    *INDEPENDENT AGENCIES*10                  *ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL*

11            *To complete its final report to the President and the*  
12 *Congress as provided by law, \$175,000: Provided, however,*  
13 *That the Committee shall complete its report and terminate*  
14 *its activities by December 31, 1957, and turn its records*  
15 *over to the National Science Foundation, together with any*  
16 *unexpended balances.*

17                  *SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION*18                  *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

19            *For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of*  
20 *the Small Business Administration, including expenses*  
21 *of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of*  
22 *this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles,*  
23 *\$2,570,000; and in addition there may be transferred*



1 to this appropriation not to exceed \$8,590,000 from the  
2 revolving fund, Small Business Administration, and not  
3 to exceed \$490,000 from the fund for liquidation of  
4 Reconstruction Finance Corporation Disaster Loans,  
5 Small Business Administration, for administrative ex-  
6 penses in connection with activities financed under said  
7 funds: Provided, That the amount authorized for trans-  
8 fer from the revolving fund, Small Business Administra-  
9 tion, may be increased, with the approval of the Bureau  
10 of the Budget, by such amount as may be required to  
11 finance administrative expenses incurred in the making of  
12 disaster loans: Provided further, That 10 per centum  
13 of the amount authorized to be transferred from the re-  
14 volving fund, Small Business Administration, shall be  
15 placed in reserve to be apportioned for use pursuant to  
16 section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, only  
17 in such amounts and at such times as may become necessary  
18 to carry out the business loan program.

19

#### REVOLVING FUND

20

For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized  
21 by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be  
22 available without fiscal year limitations, \$100,000,000.

CHAPTER *II III*

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

## FUNCTIONS

## INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

## LORAN STATIONS

For construction of additional loran stations by the Coast Guard, to remain available until expended, \$5,500,000, which shall be transferred on approval of the Secretary of Defense to the appropriation, "Acquisition, construction, and improvements", Coast Guard.

## UNITED STATES SCIENTIFIC SATELLITE

For necessary expenses for the United States Scientific Satellite, \$34,200,000, to be derived by transfer from such annual appropriations available to the Department of Defense as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That within thirty days after the end of each quarter the Secretary of Defense shall render to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a full report of the transfers made pursuant to this authority.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Army as authorized by sections



1 102 and 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law  
2 155), by section 102 of the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public  
3 Law 534), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209),  
4 the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of Sep-  
5 tember 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15, 1955  
6 (Public Law 161), the Act of August 3, 1956 (Public  
7 Law 968), and the additional projects as may be authorized  
8 by law during the first session of the Eighty-fifth Congress,  
9 without regard to section 4774 (d) of title 10, United States  
10 Code, and section 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, to  
11 remain available until expended, ~~\$305,000,000~~ \$315,000,000.

12 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE FORCES

13 For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation  
14 and conversion of facilities for the training and administra-  
15 tion of the reserve components, including contributions there-  
16 for, as authorized by sections 2231-2238 of title 10, United  
17 States Code, without regard to section 4774 (d) of title 10,  
18 United States Code, and section 3734, Revised Statutes, as  
19 amended, and land and interests therein may be acquired  
20 and construction prosecuted thereon prior to the approval  
21 of title by the Attorney General as required by section 355  
22 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; and hire of passenger  
23 motor vehicles; ~~\$46,000,000~~ \$55,000,000, to remain avail-  
24 able until expended.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, and facilities for the Navy as authorized by section 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), the Act of August 3, 1956 (Public Law 968), and the additional projects as may be authorized by law during the first session of the Eighty-fifth Congress, without regard to section 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including personnel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation, to remain available until expended, ~~\$265,000,000~~ \$300,000,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by sections 2231-2238 of title 10, United States Code, by section 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), by section 302 of the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law



1 534), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the  
2 Act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325), the Act of July  
3 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954  
4 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law  
5 161), the Act of August 3, 1956 (Public Law 968), and  
6 the additional projects as may be authorized by law dur-  
7 ing the first session of the Eighty-fifth Congress, without  
8 regard to section 9774 (d) of title 10, United States Code,  
9 and section 3734 Revised Statutes as amended, to remain  
10 available until expended, ~~\$900,000,000~~ \$950,000,000.

#### 11 GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. ~~201~~ 301. Funds appropriated to the military de-  
13 partments for construction in prior years are hereby made  
14 available for construction authorized for each such department  
15 by the authorizations enacted into law during the first session  
16 of the Eighty-fifth Congress.

17 SEC. ~~202~~ 302. None of the funds appropriated in this  
18 chapter shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-  
19 fixed-fee contract for work where cost estimates exceed  
20 \$25,000 to be performed within the continental United States  
21 without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of  
22 Defense setting forth the reasons therefor.

23 SEC. ~~203~~ 303. None of the funds appropriated in this  
24 chapter shall be expended for additional costs involved in ex-

1    pediting construction unless the Secretary of Defense certifies  
2    such costs to be necessary to protect the national interest and  
3    establishes a reasonable completion date for each project,  
4    taking into consideration the urgency of the requirement, the  
5    type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal  
6    conditions affecting the construction and the application of  
7    economical construction practices.

8        SEC. ~~204~~ 304. None of the funds appropriated in this  
9    chapter shall be used for the construction, replacement, or  
10   reactivation of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility  
11   in the United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which  
12   the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving  
13   his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such  
14   facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at  
15   reasonable rates.

16        SEC. ~~205~~ 305. Funds appropriated to the military de-  
17   partments for construction are hereby made available for ad-  
18   vance planning, construction design and architectural serv-  
19   ices, as authorized by section 504 of the Act of September 28,  
20   1951, as amended (69 Stat. 352), and for hire of passenger  
21   motor vehicles.

22        SEC. ~~206~~ 306. Appropriations to the military depart-  
23   ments for construction may be charged for the cost of ad-  
24   ministration, supervision and inspection of family housing  
25   authorized pursuant to title IV of the Act of August 11, 1955



1 (Public Law 345), in an amount not to exceed three and  
2 one-half per centum of the cost of each such project: *Provided*,  
3 That such appropriations shall be reimbursed from the  
4 proceeds of any mortgage executed on each such project.

5 SEC. ~~207~~ 307. Any limitations contained in the Depart-  
6 ment of Defense Appropriation Act, 1958, on the unit cost of  
7 construction of family quarters shall not be applicable to  
8 forty-seven units of family quarters at the United States  
9 Air Force Academy, the individual cost of which shall not  
10 exceed the following limitations: \$75,000 on one unit for  
11 the superintendent; \$50,000 on two units for the deans;  
12 and \$30,000 on forty-four units for department heads.

13 SEC. ~~208~~ 308. Funds appropriated to the military de-  
14 partments for construction may be used for advances to the  
15 Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, for the  
16 purposes of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941  
17 (55 Stat. 765), as amended, and section 12 of the Federal-  
18 Aid Highway Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 785), as amended,  
19 when projects authorized therein are certified as important  
20 to the national defense by the Secretary of Defense.

21 SEC. ~~209~~ 309. The family unit costs for family housing  
22 including land authorized to be purchased by section 103  
23 of H. R. 8240, Eighty-fifth Congress, may exceed by not  
24 more than 15 per centum the respective limitations on such

1 costs contained in the Department of Defense Appropriation  
2 Act for 1958.

3       SEC. ~~210~~ 310. Any limitations contained in the Depart-  
4 ment of Defense Appropriation Act, 1958, on the unit cost of  
5 the construction of family quarters shall not be applicable  
6 to such units constructed in Canada, Alaska, and the Aleutian  
7 Islands. The average per unit cost of all family quarters con-  
8 structed in Canada, Alaska, and the Aleutian Islands shall  
9 not exceed \$32,000, and in no event shall the individual cost  
10 exceed \$40,000.

11       SEC. ~~211~~ 311. None of the funds appropriated in this  
12 chapter may be used to begin construction on new bases for  
13 which specific appropriations have not been made.

14       SEC. 312. *The Secretary of Defense is hereby author-*  
15 *ized to transfer to the "Air Force industrial fund" not to*  
16 *exceed \$100,000,000 from appropriations to the Depart-*  
17 *ment of Defense available for obligation during the fiscal*  
18 *year 1958.*

19       SEC. 313. *Section 612 of the Department of Defense*  
20 *Appropriation Act of 1958, Public Law 117, approved*  
21 *August 2, 1957, is amended by deleting the figures*  
22 *"\$41,000,000" in the first line and inserting in lieu thereof*  
23 *"\$45,000,000".*

24       SEC. 314. *The General Counsel of the Department of*  
25 *Defense shall be paid at the rate prescribed by Reorgan-*



1 *ization Plan Numbered 6 approved June 30, 1953 (67*  
2 *Stat. 638).*

### 3 CHAPTER ~~III~~ IV

## 4 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

### 5 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

#### 6 ADMINISTRATION, RYUKYU ISLANDS

7 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
8 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States  
9 in connection with the government of the Ryukyu Islands,  
10 including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as  
11 may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, tuition,  
12 travel expenses, and fees incident to instruction in the United  
13 States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to  
14 carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel ex-  
15 penses and transportation; services as authorized by section  
16 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates  
17 not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed  
18 ten in number; translation rights, photographic work, edu-  
19 cational exhibits, and dissemination of information, including  
20 preview and review expenses incident thereto; hire of pas-  
21 senger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of four passenger  
22 motor vehicles for replacement only; repair and maintenance  
23 of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such  
24 supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential  
25 to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; ~~\$2,410,000~~

1   \$2,475,000, of which not to exceed ~~\$1,340,000~~ \$1,405,000  
2   shall be available for administrative and information and  
3   education expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions  
4   of the Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year for  
5   the military functions of the Department of the Army  
6   shall apply to expenditures made from this appropria-  
7   tion: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this ap-  
8   propriation may be made outside continental United  
9   States when necessary to carry out its purposes, with-  
10   out regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised  
11   Statutes, as amended, civil service or classification laws, or  
12   provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a  
13   citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That expendi-  
14   tures may be made hereunder for the purposes of economic  
15   rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands in such manner as to  
16   be consistent with the general objectives of titles II and III  
17   of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and in the manner  
18   authorized by sections 505 (a) and 522 (e) thereof: *Pro-*  
19   *vided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be  
20   used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regu-  
21   lations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army  
22   to pay ocean transportation charges from United States  
23   ports, including Territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukus for  
24   the movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by,  
25   United States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered



1 with and recommended by the Advisory Committee on  
2 Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages consigned to  
3 individuals residing in such areas: *Provided further*, That  
4 under the rules and regulations to be prescribed, the Secre-  
5 tary of the Army shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound  
6 for the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food  
7 or other general classification of commodities shipped to the  
8 Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates  
9 charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this  
10 proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to  
11 individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may trans-  
12 fer to any other department or agency any function or func-  
13 tions provided for under this appropriation, and there shall  
14 be transferred to any such department or agency without  
15 reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation from  
16 which procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau  
17 of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any  
18 function or functions so transferred.

19 *CONSTRUCTION OF POWER SYSTEMS, RYUKYU ISLANDS*

20 *For necessary expenses of construction, installation, and*  
21 *equipment of electric power systems in the Ryukyu Islands,*  
22 *which shall be operated by the Ryukyu Electric Power Cor-*  
23 *poration, an instrumentality of the United States Civil*  
24 *Administration of the Ryukyu Islands; services as author-*  
25 *ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.*

1 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 a day for individuals;  
2 hire of passenger motor vehicles and hire of aircraft;  
3 \$1,513,000 to remain available until expended, without  
4 regard to sections 355 and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as  
5 amended, and title 10, United States Code, section 4774.

## 6 CORPORATION

7 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make  
8 such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing  
9 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with  
10 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without  
11 regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104  
12 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as  
13 may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in  
14 the budget for the fiscal year 1958 for such corporation,  
15 except as hereinafter provided:

### 16 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF 17 WASHINGTON (LIMITATION)

18 Not to exceed \$1,900,000 (to be computed on an ac-  
19 crual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of  
20 Washington shall be available during the current fiscal year  
21 for all administrative expenses of the bank, including serv-  
22 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
23 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem  
24 for individuals, and not to exceed \$9,000 for entertainment  
25 allowances for members of the Board of Directors when spe-



1 cifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board: *Provided*,  
 2 That necessary expenses (including special services per-  
 3 formed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other  
 4 personal services, and fees or dues to international organi-  
 5 zations of credit institutions engaged in financing foreign  
 6 trade) in connection with the acquisition, operation, main-  
 7 tenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal  
 8 property belonging to the bank or in which it has an interest,  
 9 including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, or the  
 10 investigation or appraisal of any property in respect to  
 11 which an application for a loan has been made, shall be con-  
 12 sidered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

## 13 CHAPTER ~~IV~~ V

### 14 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

#### 15 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

##### 16 DISASTER RELIEF

17 For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", \$15,-  
 18 000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That  
 19 not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall  
 20 be available for administrative expenses.

#### 21 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

##### 22 HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

23 *For an additional amount for expenses necessary in*  
 24 *carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946*

1 *(60 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establish-*  
 2 *ment of a hospital center in the District of Columbia,*  
 3 *including grants to private agencies for hospital facilities*  
 4 *in said District, \$290,000, to remain available until ex-*  
 5 *pended: Provided, That the limitation under this head in*  
 6 *the Act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 644), as amended,*  
 7 *on the total amount to be provided for completion of grant*  
 8 *projects, is increased from \$13,010,000 to \$13,300,000.*

9 OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS

10 SERVICE

11 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,  
 12 National Archives and Records Service", \$30,000.

13 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

14 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
 16 \$450,000; and the limitation under this head in the Inde-  
 17 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount  
 18 available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$340,000"  
 19 to "\$375,000".

20 CHAPTER V VI

21 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

22 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

23 CONSTRUCTION

24 Not to exceed \$1,423 of the funds available to the Bureau  
 25 of Land Management from definite annual appropriations  
 26 shall be available for reimbursing the city of Monticello, Utah,



1 *for the cost of improvements to streets and appurtenant facili-*  
 2 *ties adjoining property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau*  
 3 *of Land Management.*

## 4 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

### 5 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

6 There is hereby authorized to be transferred to this  
 7 appropriation, from any other definite annual appropriations  
 8 from the general funds of the Treasury available to the  
 9 Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
 10 1958, not to exceed ~~\$118,000~~ \$169,000 for emergency  
 11 operation and maintenance of the San Carlos irrigation  
 12 project on a nonreimbursable basis: *Provided, That the*  
 13 *Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend income*  
 14 *received from leases on lands on the Colorado River Indian*  
 15 *Reservation (southern and northern reserves) for the benefit*  
 16 *of the Colorado River Indian Tribes and their members*  
 17 *during the current fiscal year, or until beneficial ownership*  
 18 *of the lands has been determined if such determination is*  
 19 *made during the current fiscal year.*

## 20 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

### 21 ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY

#### 22 COMMISSION

#### 23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For expenses necessary for the Alaska International  
 25 Rail and Highway Commission, established by the Act of  
 26 August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 888), including reimbursement

1 to the "Emergency Fund for the President, National De-  
 2 fense" for allocations made pursuant to section 8 of said Act,  
 3 \$60,000, to remain available until August 31, 1958.

#### 4 COMMISSION FOR A NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

##### 5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 ~~The~~ *Not to exceed \$12,000 of the* unobligated balance  
 7 of the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, District of  
 8 Columbia Auditorium Commission", granted in the Supple-  
 9 mental Appropriation Act, 1957, shall remain available  
 10 during the fiscal year 1958, for necessary expenses of the  
 11 Commission for a National Cultural Center, as authorized  
 12 by the Act of July 1, 1955 (Public Law 128), as amended:  
 13 *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon  
 14 enactment into law of H. R. 4813.

#### 15 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### 16 FOREST SERVICE

17 *Forest Land Management: During the current fiscal*  
 18 *year not to exceed \$50,000 of the funds appropriated under*  
 19 *this heading shall be available for the acquisition of sites*  
 20 *authorized by the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (16*  
 21 *U. S. C. 555), without regard to any other limitation on*  
 22 *the amount available for this purpose.*



1                                    CHAPTER VII  
2        DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION,  
3                                    AND WELFARE  
4                                    PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
5                                    COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

6        *Communicable diseases: For an additional amount for*  
7        *“Communicable diseases”, for emergency measures necessary*  
8        *for the further prevention and control of a threatened or*  
9        *actual epidemic of influenza, \$800,000: Provided, That*  
10       *\$2,000,000 may be transferred from funds appropriated for*  
11       *disaster relief pursuant to the Act of September 30, 1950,*  
12       *chapter 1125, section 8 (64 Stat. 1109), for the purposes*  
13       *specified in this paragraph, including the purchase, without*  
14       *regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and distribu-*  
15       *tion of supplies and materials for prevention and control and*  
16       *grants to States of money and medical supplies and materials,*  
17       *upon a finding by the Secretary of Health, Education, and*  
18       *Welfare, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General*  
19       *and the National Advisory Health Council, that a threatened*  
20       *or actual epidemic of influenza constitutes an actual or poten-*  
21       *tial health emergency of national significance.*

22                                    HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

23        *The limitation under this head contained in the Third*  
24        *Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, for payments for*

1 *medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the*  
 2 *Dependents' Medical Care Act is increased by such sum or*  
 3 *sums as may be necessary for the purpose.*

4 *CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES*

5 *For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian*  
 6 *health facilities", \$34,000, for the construction of sewer*  
 7 *and water facilities for the Elko Indian colony, Nevada.*

8 *GENERAL PROVISIONS*

9 *Section 210 of the Department of Health, Education,*  
 10 *and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 224), is*  
 11 *amended by striking out the period at the end of such section*  
 12 *and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: "Pro-*  
 13 *vided, That this section shall not be applicable to assistance*  
 14 *and consultation rendered by that Department in connection*  
 15 *with the planning of a building for the use of the Food and*  
 16 *Drug Administration at Washington, District of Columbia."*

17 *CHAPTER ~~VI~~ VIII*

18 *PUBLIC WORKS*

19 *DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL*

20 *FUNCTIONS*

21 *DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY*

22 *RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL*

23 *Construction, General*

24 *For an additional amount for "Construction, General",*  
 25 *\$475,000, to remain available until expended.*



## TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, and purchase (not to exceed two hundred for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$13,317,000, to remain available until expended.

## CHAPTER VII IX

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

## ELEVENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY OF THE WORLD

## HEALTH ORGANIZATION

For necessary expenses incident to organizing and holding the Eleventh World Health Assembly in the United States, as authorized by the Act of July 30, 1956 (Public Law 832), ~~\$290,000~~ \$375,000.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

*Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of Public Law 689, Eighty-fourth Congress, an additional contribution of \$5,696 to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference is authorized out of funds previously appropriated for "Contributions to International Organizations".*

## 1 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

## 2 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

3 For an additional amount for "International fisheries  
4 commissions", \$80,000.

## 5 EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

6 For expenses to carry out the provisions of section 1011  
7 (d) of the United States Information and Educational  
8 Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1442 (d) ),  
9 \$3,525,000: *Provided, That this amount shall be used for*  
10 *purchase of foreign currencies from the special account for*  
11 *the informational media guaranty program, at rates of*  
12 *exchange determined by the Treasury Department, but in*  
13 *no event at a higher rate per unit than the free world market*  
14 *value of the currency purchased, and the amounts of any*  
15 *such purchases shall be covered into miscellaneous receipts*  
16 *of the Treasury.*

## 17 THE JUDICIARY

## 18 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

## 19 JUDICIAL SERVICES

## 20 SALARIES OF REFEREES

21 *For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees",*  
22 *\$10,000, to be derived from the referees' salary fund estab-*  
23 *lished in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended*  
24 *(11 U. S. C. 68).*



## EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount of "Expenses of referees",  
~~\$75,000~~ \$150,000, to be derived from the referees' expense  
 fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946,  
 as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

## PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "President's special inter-  
 national program", ~~\$2,200,000~~, to remain available until  
 expended.

*For an additional amount for the "President's special  
 international program", including uniforms or allowances  
 therefor, as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 2131),  
 \$5,089,000, to remain available until expended: Provided,  
 That the amount made available under this head in the  
 Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related  
 Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958, for United States partici-  
 pation in the Universal and International Exhibition of  
 Brussels, 1958, is increased from "\$6,500,000" to "\$9,-  
 389,000".*

## CHAPTER VIII X

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

## COAST GUARD

## ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction,

1 and improvements", \$8,100,000, to remain available until  
2 expended.

### 3 CHAPTER IX XI

## 4 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

5 (Out of District of Columbia Funds)

### 6 OPERATING EXPENSES

#### 7 COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1957, for "Com-  
9 pensation and retirement fund expenses", for financing the  
10 liability of the District of Columbia to the "Civil service  
11 retirement and disability fund", \$980,000, of which \$78,300  
12 shall be payable from the highway fund, \$34,100 from the  
13 water fund, \$29,900 from the sanitary sewage works fund,  
14 and \$2,500 from the motor vehicle parking fund.

#### 15 OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

16 For an additional amount for "Office of Corporation  
17 Counsel", \$40,000.

#### 18 COURTS

19 For an additional amount for "Courts", \$73,000.

### 20 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

21 *Department of Public Health, amounts equal to the cost*  
22 *of medical services rendered recipients of Public Assistance,*  
23 *without charge, may from time to time be transferred to the*  
24 *Department of Public Welfare for deposit into a fund, hereby*



1 *established, for the purpose of matching Federal grants under*  
 2 *the Social Security Act for payment for medical services as*  
 3 *provided under that Act, payment of related administrative*  
 4 *expense, and return of any surplus to the general fund of*  
 5 *the District of Columbia.*

6 NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

7 For an additional amount for "National Zoological  
 8 Park", \$49,000.

9 CAPITAL OUTLAY

10 PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

11 For an additional amount for "Capital Outlay, Public  
 12 Building Construction" for acquisition of a site for an addi-  
 13 tion to Bryan Elementary School, preparation of plans and  
 14 specifications, construction, including building improvements  
 15 and alterations and treatment of grounds, for additions to  
 16 the following elementary schools: River Terrace, Bryan,  
 17 Noyes, and Kingsman; to remain available until expended,  
 18 \$2,421,000, of which \$146,500 shall be available for con-  
 19 struction services by the Director of Buildings and Grounds  
 20 or by contract for architectural engineering services, as may  
 21 be determined by the Commissioners, and the funds for the  
 22 use of the Director of Buildings and Grounds shall be ad-  
 23 vanced to the appropriation account, "Construction Services,  
 24 Department of Buildings and Grounds".

## 1 MISCELLANEOUS

## 2 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

3 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved  
4 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of  
5 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;  
6 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$14,778.

## 7 JUDGMENTS

8 For the payment of final judgments rendered against  
9 the District of Columbia, as set forth in *Senate Document*  
10 *Numbered 57 and House Documents Numbered 198 and 213*  
11 *(Eighty-fifth Congress)*, ~~\$15,038~~ \$44,128, together with  
12 such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest  
13 at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judg-  
14 ments, as provided by law, from the date the same became  
15 due until the date of payment.

## 16 AUDITED CLAIMS

17 For an additional amount for the payment of claims, cer-  
18 tified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of  
19 Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have  
20 been exhausted or credited to the general or special funds of  
21 the District of Columbia as provided by law (District of  
22 Columbia Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of  
23 the fiscal year 1956 and prior fiscal years as set forth in House  
24 Documents Numbered 198 and 213 (Eighty-fifth Congress),  
25 \$112,289, together with such further sums as may be neces-



1 sary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not  
 2 exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law  
 3 (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d) .

#### 4 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

5 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of  
 6 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be  
 7 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as  
 8 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for  
 9 the fiscal years involved.

### 10 CHAPTER X XII

#### 11 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

##### 12 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

13 For payment to Anastasia S. Bowler, widow of James  
 14 B. Bowler, late a Representative from the State of Illinois,  
 15 \$22,500.

##### 16 CAPITOL POLICE

17 General expenses: For an additional amount for  
 18 "General expenses", \$2,000.

##### 19 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

##### 20 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

21 *Furniture and furnishings, additional Senate Office*  
 22 *Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under*  
 23 *the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission,*  
 24 *to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 10, 1957*  
 25 *(Public Law 85-93, Eighty-fifth Congress), authorizing*

1 furniture and furnishings for the additional office building  
 2 for the United States Senate, authorized to be constructed  
 3 and equipped by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,  
 4 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), \$1,000,000, to remain available  
 5 until expended.

6       *Remodeling, Senate Office Building: Toward carrying*  
 7 *out the provisions of the Act of July 10, 1957 (Public Law*  
 8 *85-95, Eighty-fifth Congress), authorizing the enlargement*  
 9 *and remodeling of Senators' suites and structural, mechani-*  
 10 *cal, and other changes and improvements in the existing*  
 11 *Senate Office Building to provide improved accommoda-*  
 12 *tions for the United States Senate, \$250,000, to be ex-*  
 13 *pended by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction*  
 14 *of the Senate Office Building Commission and to remain*  
 15 *available until expended: Provided, That the funds herein*  
 16 *appropriated may be expended only for such work as can*  
 17 *be done by the force of the Architect of the Capitol and*  
 18 *that no part of such funds may be expended for planning*  
 19 *by architects or engineers not on the staff of the Architect*  
 20 *of the Capitol.*

## 21                                   CHAPTER ~~XI~~ XIII

### 22 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND 23 JUDGMENTS

24       For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-  
 25 mined by departments and agencies in accord with law,



1 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting  
2 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States  
3 by United States district courts and the United States Court  
4 of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 213,  
5 and schedule C of Senate Document Numbered 38, Eighty-  
6 fifth Congress, \$2,104,087, together with such amounts as  
7 may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in  
8 such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General  
9 Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional  
10 sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be neces-  
11 sary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no  
12 judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall  
13 have become final and conclusive against the United States  
14 by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided*  
15 *further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law  
16 or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appro-  
17 priated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days  
18 after the date of approval of this Act.

19 *For payment of claims for damages as settled and de-*  
20 *termined by departments and agencies in accord with law,*  
21 *audited claims, certified to be due by the General Account-*  
22 *ing Office, and judgments rendered against the United States*  
23 *by United States district courts and the United States Court*  
24 *of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 60,*  
25 *Eighty-fifth Congress, \$753,860 together with such amounts*

1 as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified  
 2 in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the  
 3 General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such  
 4 additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may  
 5 be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: Provided,  
 6 That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid  
 7 until it shall have become final and conclusive against the  
 8 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise:  
 9 Provided further, That, unless otherwise specifically required  
 10 by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever  
 11 appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than  
 12 thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

## 13 CHAPTER ~~XII~~ XIV

### 14 GENERAL PROVISION

15 SEC. ~~1201~~ 1401. Subsection (e) (1) of section 3679  
 16 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), is  
 17 hereby further amended to read as follows:

18 “(e) (1) No apportionment or reapportionment, or  
 19 request therefor by the head of an agency, which, in the  
 20 judgment of the officer making or the agency head request-  
 21 ing such apportionment or reapportionment, would indicate  
 22 a necessity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate shall  
 23 be made except upon a determination by such officer or  
 24 agency head, as the case may be, that such action is re-  
 25 quired because of (A) any laws enacted subsequent to the



1 transmission to the Congress of the estimates for an appro-  
2 priation which require expenditures beyond administrative  
3 control; or (B) emergencies involving the safety of human  
4 life, the protection of property, or the immediate welfare  
5 of individuals in cases where an appropriation has been made  
6 to enable the United States to make payment of, or contri-  
7 butions toward, sums which are required to be paid to indi-  
8 viduals either in specific amounts fixed by law or in accord-  
9 ance with formulae prescribed by law."

Passed the House of Representatives August 7, 1957.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*

[Report No. 980]

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## AN ACT

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Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

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AUGUST 8 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AUGUST 15, 1957

Reported with amendments





AMERICAN H. R. 9131

(H. R. 9131)

AM ACT

AMERICAN H. R. 9131

AMERICAN H. R. 9131

AMERICAN H. R. 9131

AMERICAN H. R. 9131

AMERICAN H. R. 9131



# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 19, 1957  
For actions of August 16, 1957  
85th-1st, No. 149

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on bill to exempt from quotas wheat used on farm where produced. House agreed to conference report on poultry inspection bill. Sen. Humphrey urged creation of food stockpiles overseas.

## SENATE

1. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958. This bill, H.R. 9131, was made the unfinished business. p. 13726

Sen. Hayden submitted a notice of a motion to suspend the rule to propose amendments to H.R. 9131, the 1958 supplemental appropriation bill. These amendments include committee amendments to provide \$25 million for ACPS for emergency conservation measures and another to include language to authorize the use of not to exceed \$50,000 of the funds appropriated for forest land management in 1958 for the acquisition of sites for buildings outside the national forests.

The bill also includes \$175,000 to complete the work of the Advisory Committee on Weather Control by Dec. 31, 1957, \$13,317,000 for TVA, and various amounts for claims.

The committee report includes the following statement: "The committee believes that the regular agricultural conservation program for 1958 should not be restricted by setting up a 10 percent reserve in all the States, or be redirected to meet disaster needs without the prior approval of Congress. The committee recommends that the Secretary of Agriculture develop an overall plan and program in connection with emergency conservation measures, and present them for consideration by the committee at the next session of the Congress."

The committee report also describes and commends the real property inventory being maintained by GSA.



2. WOOL IMPORTS. The Daily Digest states that the Finance Committee ordered reported "H.R. 6894, amending the Tariff Act of 1930 relative to unmanufactured mica and mica films and splittings (amendments would (1) permit duty-free entry of wool yarns dyed and cut in uniform length not exceeding 3 inches, and (2) impose a 3-cents-per-pound import duty on lead and zinc)." p. D790
  3. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Humphrey urged creation of food stockpiles in foreign nations to insure adequate food supplies in case of war, through the Public Law 480 program or outright grants. He inserted Defense Department answers to questions involving defense food reserves. pp. 13666-9
  4. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Smith, N.J., criticized the "thoughtless cut" in the foreign aid program budget, and inserted an editorial, "Investment in Freedom." pp. 13651-2
  5. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Talmadge inserted an article asserting that "The Eisenhower administration produced a crop program in agriculture that has just ruined the Negro farmer in the South," in commenting on the Civil Rights legislation. pp. 13649-50
  6. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Sen. Williams inserted a GSA report showing the net proceeds from the sale of surplus property, 1945 to 1956, totalling \$3.2 billion. p. 13659
  7. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. Sens. Javits, Douglas, Bush, Case (N.J.), Cooper, and Humphrey, discussed the Civil Rights bill and its effects on other statutes involving criminal contempt suits in equity, by requiring jury trials and limiting the fines for violations of such injunctions. pp. 13659-66
  8. ATOMIC ENERGY. Passed with amendment H.R. 8996, authorizing appropriations for the AEC to acquire or construct power reactor facilities. Rejected, 34 to 42, an amendment by Sen. Hickenlooper to delete language concerning the waiver of use charges by AEC for cooperatives only. S. 2674 was indefinitely postponed. Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 13659, 13669-96, 13698-724  
Passed with amendment H.R. 7383, to provide Governmental indemnity and limitations on private liability for atomic energy hazards of certain licensees. S. 2051 was indefinitely postponed. pp. 13724-6
  9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that on Mon., Aug. 19, the Senate would consider the supplemental appropriation bill, followed by a series of bills including S. 25, to make the effective date of wage-board personnel pay increases retroactive to 30 days after start of surveys; H.R. 2237, to transfer certain VA public lands to the Johnson City (Tenn.) National Farm Loan Association and the East Tenn. Production Credit Ass'n; and S. 2757, to authorize construction of a dam on Burns Creek, Ida.. pp. 13655, 13726
  10. ADJOURNED to Mon., Aug. 19. p. 13726
- HOUSE
11. WHEAT. Received the conference report on S. 959, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed or food on the farm where produced (H. Rept. 1180). (pp. 13745-46) Following is the statement of the managers on the part of the House regarding the bill as agreed to in conference:



By Mr. CARLSON:

S. 2809. A bill to establish the salary and require Senate confirmation of the Administrative Assistant Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

### CONSERVATION OF ALASKAN FISHERY RESOURCES

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to facilitate the conduct of fishing operations in the Territory of Alaska, to promote the conservation of fishery resources thereof, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent that an explanatory statement of the bill may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the explanatory statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2805) to facilitate the conduct of fishing operations in the Territory of Alaska, to promote the conservation of fishery resources thereof, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The explanatory statement presented by Mr. MAGNUSON is as follows:

#### STATEMENT ON ALASKA FISHERIES BILL

On June 20, 1957, I introduced, at the request of the Department of the Interior, S. 2349, to facilitate the conduct of fishing operations in the Territory of Alaska and to promote the conservation of fishery resources thereof. As the session developed, it appeared that there would not be time for the necessary consideration of the various points involved before the Congress recessed.

Section (a) of that bill was of special urgency, in that it dealt with the matter of determining how much of the Alaska salmon runs should be permitted to escape to the spawning grounds each year, a question which will be the subject of discussion at the next meeting of the North Pacific Fishery Commission, scheduled for November. Accordingly that section of the bill was approved separately by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and was reported to the Senate on August 14, and is now on the Senate Calendar.

So that there may be no interruption to the normal progress and consideration of the remaining sections of the bill, I am introducing a new bill that includes those sections. They are all-important to the future of Alaskan fisheries, and to the economy of that Territory, which is so dependent upon a prosperous fishing industry.

In brief, this bill would revise slightly existing law to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to determine a particular period or periods of time each week, totaling not less than 36 hours as closed periods for the taking of salmon except by certain prescribed methods; would prohibit the taking of salmon for commercial purposes by certain methods presently in use; would prohibit the possession or disposal of illegally taken fish, and would establish certain penalties for violations.

A final section of the bill would make it unlawful to fish for, take, or kill any salmon, for sale or other commercial purposes, in any of the creeks, streams, or rivers of Alaska, or within 500 yards of the mouth of such creeks, etc., except the Karluk, Yukon, Uga-shik, and Kuskokwim Rivers.

### PRODUCTION OF STATEMENTS AND REPORTS OF WITNESSES—AMENDMENTS

Mr. CLARK submitted amendments, in the nature of a substitute, intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2377) to amend chapter 223, title 18, United States Code, to provide for the production of statements and reports of witnesses, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. JAVITS submitted an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, intended to be proposed by Mr. O'MAHONEY to Senate bill 2377, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

### AMENDMENT OF TITLE II OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, RELATING TO SURVIVORS OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES—AMENDMENT

Mr. WILLIAMS submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H. R. 1944) to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to make inapplicable, in the case of the survivors of certain members of the Armed Forces, the provisions which presently prevent the payment of benefits to aliens who are outside the United States, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

### AMENDMENT OF TITLE II OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT—AMENDMENT

Mr. POTTER submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H. R. 8755) to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit any instrumentality of two or more States to obtain social security coverage under its agreement separately for those of its employees who are covered by a retirement system and who desire such coverage, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

### NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS TO SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. HAYDEN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, the following amendments, namely:

On page 2, after line 7, insert:

"AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE  
"Emergency conservation measures

"For an additional amount for 'Emergency conservation measures,' to be used for the same purposes and subject to the same conditions as the funds appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, \$25,000,000."

On page 4, after line 18, insert:

### "INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

#### "Advisory Committee on Weather Control

"To complete its final report to the President and the Congress as provided by law, \$175,000: *Provided, however,* That the committee shall complete its report and terminate its activities by December 31, 1957, and turn its records over to the National Science Foundation, together with any unexpended balances."

On page 12, after line 12, insert:

"Sec. 312. The Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized to transfer to the 'Air Force industrial fund' not to exceed \$100,000,000 from appropriations to the Department of Defense available for obligation during the fiscal year 1958.

On page 12, after line 13, insert:

"Sec. 313. Section 612 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act of 1958, Public Law 117, approved August 2, 1957, is amended by deleting the figures '\$41,000,000' in the first line and inserting in lieu thereof '\$45,000,000.'"

On page 12, after line 13, insert:

"Sec. 314. The General Counsel of the Department of Defense shall be paid at the rate prescribed by Reorganization Plan No. 6 approve June 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 638)."

On page 15, after line 18, insert:

#### "CONSTRUCTION OF POWER SYSTEMS, RYUKYU ISLANDS

"For necessary expenses of construction, installation, and equipment of electric power systems in the Ryukyu Islands, which shall be operated by the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation, an instrumentality of the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 a day for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles and hire of aircraft; \$1,513,000 to remain available until expended, without regard to sections 355 and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and title 10, United States Code, section 4774."

On page 18, after line 21, insert:

#### "BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

##### "Construction

"Not to exceed \$1,423 of the funds available to the Bureau of Land Management from definite annual appropriations shall be available for reimbursing the city of Monticello, Utah, for the cost of improvements to streets and appurtenant facilities adjoining property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management."

On page 20, after line 14, insert:

#### "DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### "Forest Service

"Forest land management: During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$50,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for the acquisition of sites authorized by the act of March 3, 1925, as amended (16 U. S. C. 555), without regard to any other limitation on the amount available for this purpose."

On page 21, after line 4, insert:

#### "COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

"Communicable diseases: For an additional amount for 'Communicable diseases,' for emergency measures necessary for the further prevention and control of a threatened or actual epidemic of influenza, \$800,000: *Provided,* That \$2 million may be transferred from funds appropriated for disaster relief pursuant to the act of September 30, 1950, chapter 1125, section 8 (64 Stat. 1109), for the purposes specified in this paragraph, including the purchase, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and distribution of supplies and materials for prevention and control and grants to States



of money and medical supplies and materials, upon a finding by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General and the National Advisory Health Council, that a threatened or actual epidemic of influenza constitutes an actual or potential health emergency of national significance."

On page 21, after line 4, insert:

"HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

"The limitation under this head contained in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act is increased by such sum or sums as may be necessary for the purposes."

On page 22, after line 7, insert:

"GENERAL PROVISIONS

"Section 210 of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 224), is amended by striking out the period at the end of such section and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: 'Provided, That this section shall not be applicable to assistance and consultation rendered by that Department in connection with the planning of a building for the use of the Food and Drug Administration at Washington, District of Columbia.'"

On page 23, after line 16, insert:

"CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

"Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of Public Law 689, 84th Congress, an additional contribution of \$5,696 to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference is authorized out of funds previously appropriated for 'Contributions to international organizations.'"

On page 24, line 9, after "\$3,525,000" insert: "Provided, That this amount shall be used for purchase of foreign currencies from the special account for the informational media guaranty program, at rates of exchange determined by the Treasury Department, but in no event at a higher rate per unit than the free world market value of the currency purchased, and the amounts of any such purchases shall be covered into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury."

Page 26, after line 19, insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

"Department of Public Health, amounts equal to the cost of medical services rendered recipients of public assistance, without charge, may from time to time be transferred to the Department of Public Welfare for deposit into a fund, hereby established, for the purpose of matching Federal grants under the Social Security Act for payment for medical services as provided under that act, payment of related administrative expense, and return of any surplus to the general fund of the District of Columbia."

Mr. HAYDEN also submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him to House bill 9131, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendments referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. MANSFIELD:

Address delivered by William P. McCahill, executive secretary of the President's Com-

mittee on Employment of the 'Physically Handicapped, in London, England, July 24, 1957.

By Mr. HILL:

Editorial entitled "Raymond Ross Paty," published in the Birmingham (Ala.) News of August 9, 1957.

By Mr. WILEY:

Memorandum on the scope, purpose, and activities of the fine arts committee of the people-to-people program, prepared by David E. Finley, chairman of the fine arts committee.

Article entitled "Nine Oil Concerns Ask Government To Boost Crude Import Ceilings," from the Wall Street Journal of August 9, 1957.

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

Article from the Austin (Tex.) American-Statesman of August 11, 1957, paying tribute to the late Senator Walter F. George.

Article entitled "Drought Again Rears Ugly Head in Southwest Areas," from the Abilene (Tex.) Reporter-News of August 11, 1957.

Editorial and resolution relating to proposed academy of public affairs.

Article from the Houston Post paying tribute to Rice Institute.

By Mr. THURMOND:

Editorial entitled "Airborne Drunks and Safety," from the Philadelphia Inquirer of August 13, 1957.

Biography of James Izlar Sims, of Orangeburg, S. C.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

Essay on the subject America's Crusade for Free Men's Rights, written by Miss Joanne Andrews, of Ozark, Ala., awarded first prize in the VFW Ladies' Auxiliary contest.

By Mr. TALMADGE:

Editorial entitled "A Subtle Attack on the Right To Know," from the Savannah (Ga.) Evening Press of August 14, 1957, relating to the civil-rights bill.

By Mr. SMATHERS:

Editorial entitled "A Cry at the Crossroads," from the Tampa (Fla.) Tribune for Monday, August 12, 1957.

Article entitled "Real Progress in Civil Rights," written by Dorothy Thompson, and published in the Washington Evening Star.

By Mr. MONRONEY:

Article entitled "Sentiment in North Shifts on Civil Rights Legislation," written by Raymond Moley and published in the Houston Chronicle of August 12, 1957.

By Mr. LANGER:

The GTA Daily Radio Roundup for August 14, 1957.

NOTICE CONCERNING CERTAIN NOMINATIONS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the following nominations have been referred to and are now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary.

Peter Mills, of Maine, to be United States attorney, for the district of Maine, 4-year term—reappointment.

Harry W. Pinkham, of Maine, to be United States marshal, for the district of Maine, 4-year term—reappointment.

On behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in these nominations to file with the committee, in writing, on or before Friday, August 23, 1957, any representations or objections they may wish to present concerning the above nominations, with a further statement whether it is their intention to appear at any hearings which may be scheduled.

PARTISAN ATTACKS ON FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, last January, during the Middle East crisis, our colleague from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and some of his fellow Democrats were sure that the President and Secretary Dulles had bungled our foreign policy.

Abuse and doubts were heaped on the shoulders of those charged with making our foreign policy. In the middle of an international crisis, Secretary Dulles was called unfit for his job. Administration critics even went so far as to demand his resignation.

They did not spare the President, even though his prestige was essential in handling the crisis.

Democratic politics had a field day, and bipartisan cooperation as thrown out of the window. The opposition got big headlines in the daily press, as they roared like lions.

I have in my hand a copy of the front page of the Washington Post and Times Herald of January 28. It says in 2-inch, 4 column headlines:

THREE SENATORS DEMAND DULLES POLICY QUIZ

Day after day there were anguished cries demanding an investigation. In demanding this investigation, these Democrats insisted that the President's urgent request for Senate action be held up until the probe was completed. Over this thinly disguised political haymaking, cooler minds prevailed. While an investigation was forced upon the Senate, fortunately, the historic Middle Eastern doctrine was enacted in the nick of time.

Now we are in the month of August. More than 6 months have elapsed. The much publicized investigation has been doing on during these months.

What has been the result?

I have in my hand a clipping from the Washington Post and Times Herald of July 31. In very modest sized print, it announces the quiet death of the Fulbright subcommittee to investigate our Middle East policy.

The relative sizes of these January and July newspaper items tell quite a story. One is the roar of the lion—the other, the squeak of the mouse.

In January, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] charged that our foreign policy was in the hands of incompetents, that America had alienated its two closest allies, that Israel was being sacrificed, that the Russians were gaining great victories, that doom and disaster were about to descend upon us.

Six months later we ask: Where is the doom? Where is the disaster? They are both back in January, because the Senator from Arkansas now says that his investigation will serve no useful purpose.

On both sides of the center aisle there are sincere men who deplore making our foreign policy a battlefield for partisan politics. They believe that hit-and-run attacks on our foreign policy serve only America's enemies. They are motivated by the high ideal that party politics should end at the water's edge—not begin there. Of course, no Senator would oppose a valid inquiry into the state of our foreign policy.



nity; Yankee would pay \$14,400; Elk River would pay \$1,640; General Electric Co. would pay \$360, and Armour and Battelle would pay \$100 each.

Seventh, to complete the statutory provisions for the reasonable safety of reactors, as I have mentioned before, the bill would make the Reactor Safeguards Committee a statutory committee and would make its reports public. It would require the Reactor Safeguards Committee to pass on applications for those licenses for reactors which, by their nature, are the less safe. In addition, the Commission is required to hold hearings on each facility which would be licensed, either as a commercial facility or as a facility looking toward the demonstration of its practical value, or a testing facility. These are the facilities most likely to have the hazards against which this bill seeks to provide additional protection.

There is one particular feature of the bill that I would like to discuss. This is that portion of the definition of "public liability" which includes the so-called off-site property. This portion would provide statutory protection for the property of those persons indemnified which may be damaged because of the runaway reactor—the property which is located away from the reactor. As of now, this property is not covered by the liability insurance policies. The statutory coverage for this property is so worded that at any time when the underlying insurance policy does cover the off-site property then the governmental protection covers it.

The problem the Joint Committee faced is this: A reactor located on the campus of a university might cause damage to the university property. There is no insurance that the university can buy on its own property outside the reactor, except for one special instance. Since the insurance companies will take the risk of insuring any other person anywhere in the United States, Canada, or Mexico against the damage from a runaway reactor, the Joint Committee could not see where there was any change in what they are insuring, if it also covered the property of the persons indemnified. However, this is a variance on the concept of public liability. Therefore, the statutory coverage is not extended to this property unless it is extended in the insurance itself. With this extension, those companies that we want to encourage to enter the atomic energy field would, with respect to the properties located away from the reactors, be in a worse position than their neighboring properties. The Joint Committee thought that this solution gave them the same treatment as the surrounding properties.

Of course, the same result can be achieved by having the reactor built and operated by a separate corporation. I am raising this point at this time because I believe, as an insurance man, that this facet of the program should be thoroughly discussed.

I believe that this bill is most important to the future of the atomic energy industry. The Joint Committee has carefully examined all the angles with respect to the bill and we believe it as sound as possible and very necessary.

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has followed the operation of reactors ever accidents—1 was the Chalk River reactor incident causing any lost time of personnel. There have been only 3 reactor accidents—1 was the Chalk River reactor in Canada; 1 was the accidental meltdown of the EBR-2 at Idaho; 1 was the deliberate pushing of the Borax experiment to rupture. In no case was any person hurt. None of those had any containment features now used around reactors.

In addition, the Joint Committee requested the Atomic Energy Commission to have some of its experts make a study of

the possibility that a reactor incident could occur. These scientists have made a report which contains several important features. First of all, they agree that a reactor would not explode like an atomic weapon. Second, they believe that the possibility of a meltdown of the reactor, which would cause damage outside of the containment structure, is relatively remote.

Before the Joint Committee, the Atomic Energy Commission testified:

"Nuclear reactors have been operated in the United States since December 2, 1942, with a safety record better than that of other industry. More than 100 reactor-years of regular operating experience have been accumulated, including inventories of fission products, without a single personal injury and no significant deposition of radioactivity outside of the plant area. There have been a few accidents with research reactor installations as contrasted with the perfect record of safety of the regularly operating reactors. But even these accidents with research and experimental reactors did not affect the public."

There have been some criticisms leveled at the indemnity program. I will try to answer them as best I can.

In the first place, before there would be any call on the Government there would have to be some incident which would affect all of the safety controls which are built into the reactor and which would result in damage outside of the reactor, exceeding the amount of financial protection required. In order to do this, damage within the reactor would have to be so great that it would break through the containment structure usually required around reactors. In all the years of its operating experience, the Commission has never had an accident in any of its reactors which has even approached this magnitude. Indeed, there hasn't been a single incident in a reactor which has caused personal injury great enough to cost lost time. Those reactor incidents which have occurred have merely affected the reactor itself, and even then the damage has not been extensive.

However, if you take all of the remote incidents, it is possible to imagine a radioactive cloud could escape which could effect considerable damage. It is against this remote possibility that the Joint Committee is concerned. In the first place, the Joint Committee desires to afford financial protection to the public against this kind of a situation, as well as to see that everything reasonable is put in the statute to assure that the situation does not arise.

The best estimate of all who are concerned with the field is that the Government will probably never have to make any payments under this statute. The small possibility of these very large damages has concerned those who would participate in the field to the point where this kind of protection is necessary for them, in order to have the field go forward.

In addition to the scientific safeguards, which are known, this bill also provides some legal safeguards. One of the basic assumptions of the insurance industry, in putting together their large pools for the insuring of reactors, has been that there will be a Reactor Safeguards Committee within the Commission. By this bill, the Joint Committee seeks to make that Committee a statutory committee and to have it pass on safety of reactors as they are proposed and constructed. By making it a statutory committee, the Joint Committee hopes to give this Reactor Safeguards Committee permanent standing and prestige. The legislation, at the same time, would make the reports of the Reactor Safeguards Committee public and would require that there be hearings on the reactor applications, which would either be commercial, or those looking to-

ward the demonstration and practical value, or testing reactor. Thus, the Joint Committee has tried to see that there are all the reasonable statutory provisions necessary to insure the safety of reactors.

Some have claimed that this indemnity is an additional subsidy to the private industry. I do not see it that way at all. I have favored having the Government build reactors. I have also favored having the Government assist private industry in the reactor development program. This indemnity insurance will help industry, whether it is participating in the Government program either as a contractor, or in the private program as a licensee. For the purposes of this statute, it does not matter whether the atomic energy program is carried forward by private licensees or by Government operations. In either event the private contractors have to supply the necessary materials and parts and the public does stand a chance of being injured. This bill would establish an indemnity procedure applicable either way, save for the very few indemnities on the very large and relatively more dangerous production reactors which are now granted indemnity by the President, acting under the powers under the Atomic Energy Act.

The others who participate under Government contracts, and this includes those who construct, design, and furnish parts for, testing reactors and the research reactors and the prototypes, do not receive this indemnity but have received an indemnity under the Government contracts which is primarily based on the availability of funds. If this bill should not pass, not only will the entire atomic energy program, the entire demonstration program, be immediately halted, but another Government program of complete Government ownership, complete Government construction, and complete Government operation, would have to take its place with the only inherent powers in the Commission to grant indemnities which are presently subject to the availability of future funds. This is not a sound way to reach the problem, either from the point of view of citizens who might be injured, but from the point of view of those who will be asked to participate, whether the program is public or private.

In summary, this legislation which is before you today was suggested after thorough study by the Joint Committee, extending over two separate sessions of Congress. By providing indemnity instead of reinsurance, it keeps the Government out of the insurance business and, at the same time, provides adequate protection for those persons who might unfortunately be hurt in the development of this industry.

I should tell you that the Atomic Energy Commission favors this legislation. On June 5, they wrote to Mr. Durham, stating, and I read the most pertinent sentence:

"Although we would prefer to continue the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards in its present status, as indicated by our letter of January 4, 1957, to Senator ANDERSON, we feel that in view of the urgent need for indemnity legislation, the enactment of S. 2051 or H. R. 7383 is of paramount importance."

I should also state that the President, in his budget message, said:

"As a further and necessary step to facilitate industry's investment in atomic powerplants, legislation will again be proposed to authorize the Government to supplement commercially available insurance against liability arising from possible nuclear accidents."

This legislation has been approved both last year and this year by the Joint Committee. Last year there was one vote against this legislation. This year, with one member abstaining from voting, there was no vote against the legislation. It is believed



that this legislation is in the best interests of all concerned, both for the protection of the public and to assure that those who will participate in the program will not suffer any undue risks from nuclear incidents. I believe that the bill is sound and should be passed.

The premiums which the private companies will be obtaining for their third party insurance appear to be rather expensive. The Commonwealth Edison Co. has been quoted \$250,000 annual premium on a 630,000 thermal kilowatt reactor. The Yankee Atomic Electric Co. has been quoted an annual premium of \$130,000 on an atomic reactor of a capacity of 480,000 thermal kilowatts. The Elk River Cooperative has been quoted a premium of \$69,430 an as annual premium on a reactor which will generate 58,000 thermal kilowatts. The General Electric Co., for its pilot plant at Vallecitos, Calif., has been quoted a premium of \$67,000 on its 12,000 thermal kilowatt reactor. The Armour Research Foundation has been quoted a figure of \$59,000 annual premium on a research reactor of only 50 thermal kilowatts capacity, and the Battelle Memorial Institute has been quoted an annual premium of \$50,500 on a reactor capable of generating only 1,000 thermal kilowatts. All these figures have been quoted for \$50 million of insurance each. We have been informed that these rates are subject to re-determination at the end of a 10-year period. If, by 10 years, there should not have been any loss for which the insurance companies would have to pay there would be rebates to these people up to two-thirds or three-fourths of the annual premiums. The balance would go for administrative expenses, such as underwriters' inspections.

I want to give you these figures primarily for your background information.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 7383) was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 2051 is indefinitely postponed.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1958

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1006, House bill 9131. Mr. President, let me say that the purpose in having the Senate take up the bill at this time is to have it made the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its session this evening, it adjourn until Monday, at 12 o'clock noon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING MORNING HOUR ON MONDAY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, when the Senate meets on Monday there will be, under the rule, the customary morning hour for the introduction of bills and the transaction of other routine business. In that connection, I ask unanimous consent that statements be limited to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, for the benefit of the information of the Senate, let me state that, in addition to the supplemental appropriation bill, the following measures will be considered on Monday.

Calendar No. 389, Senate bill 25, relating to effective dates of increases in compensation granted to wage board employees.

Calendar No. 872, Senate bill 1746, relating to the conveyance of property in Gulfport, Miss.

Calendar No. 874, House bill 1953, relating to checks from the Veterans' Administration.

Calendar No. 875, House bill 2237, relating to the transfer of property in Johnson City, Tenn.

Calendar No. 876, House bill 3658, relating to eligibility of widows for benefits.

Calendar No. 877, House bill 4098, relating to the conveyance of land in Los Angeles.

Calendar No. 878, House bill 5757, relating to charges for shipping veterans' property.

Calendar No. 879, House bill 5924, relating to the importation of commercial samples.

Calendar No. 880, House bill 8705, relating to the importation of articles for exhibition at the St. Lawrence seaway celebration.

Calendar No. 881, House bill 2842, relating to the free importation of certain tanning extracts.

Calendar No. 888, Senate bill 2757, relating to the construction of works at Burns Creek, in Idaho.

Mr. President, notice has previously been given that a call of the calendar will be had on Tuesday. But if the respective calendar committees are ready, we shall consider some of the items on the calendar on Monday.

#### CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask that corrections be made in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of August 15, at page 13572, as follows:

In the third column, the sixth paragraph, in the next to the last line, the word "has" should be changed to "had."

In the preceding paragraph, in the second line, the second word, "is," should be changed to "was."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The corrections will be made.

#### ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, August 16, 1957, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 1383. An act amending section 410 of the Interstate Commerce Act, to change the requirements for obtaining a freight forwarder permit; and

S. 1384. An act to revise the definition of contract carrier by motor vehicle as set forth in section 203 (a) (15) of the Interstate Commerce Act, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 8 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order previously entered, until Monday, August 19, 1957, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate August 16, 1957:

##### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Dr. Paul Darwin Foote, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

##### UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Roby C. Thompson, of Virginia, to be United States district judge for the western district of Virginia, vice Alfred D. Barksdale, retired.

##### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The following-named persons to be Examiners in Chief in the Patent Office of the Department of Commerce:

Peter T. Dracopoulos, of Maryland, vice Mark Taylor, resigned.

Harry Surlle, of Maryland, vice Eugene W. Geniesse, resigned.

##### COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

The following-named persons to the positions indicated:

Robert W. Dill, of New York, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 10, with headquarters at New York, N. Y. (Reappointment.)

W. Rae Dempsey, Jr., of Maryland, to be collector of customs in customs collection district No. 13, with headquarters at Baltimore, Md. (Reappointment.)

John E. Paterson, of Alabama, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 19, with headquarters at Mobile, Ala. (Reappointment.)

James P. Winne, of Hawaii, to be collector of customs in customs collection district No. 32, with headquarters at Honolulu, T. H. (Reappointment.)

Olivia C. Erpenbach, of Minnesota, to be collector of customs in customs collection district No. 35, with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minn. (Reappointment.)

Harry Edwards, of New York, to be surveyor of customs in customs collection district No. 10, with headquarters at New York, N. Y. (Reappointment.)



Calendar No. 1006

85TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 9131

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 16, 1957

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

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## AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 2, after line 7, insert:

2 "AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

3 "EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

4 "For an additional amount for 'Emergency Conservation  
5 Measures', to be used for the same purposes and subject to  
6 the same conditions as the funds appropriated under this head  
7 in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957,  
8 \$25,000,000."

1 On page 4, after line 8, insert:

2 "INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

3 "ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL

4 "To complete its final report to the President and the  
5 Congress as provided by law, \$175,000: *Provided, however,*  
6 That the Committee shall complete its report and terminate  
7 its activities by December 31, 1957, and turn its records  
8 over to the National Science Foundation, together with any  
9 unexpended balances."

10 On page 12, after line 13, insert:

11 "SEC. 312. The Secretary of Defense is hereby author-  
12 ized to transfer to the 'Air Force industrial fund' not to  
13 exceed \$100,000,000 from appropriations to the Department  
14 of Defense available for obligation during the fiscal year  
15 1958."

16 On page 12, after line 13, insert:

17 "SEC. 313. Section 612 of the Department of Defense  
18 Appropriation Act of 1958, Public Law 117, approved  
19 August 2, 1957, is amended by deleting the figures  
20 '\$41,000,000' in the first line and inserting in lieu thereof  
21 '\$45,000,000'."

22 On page 12, after line 13, insert:

23 "SEC. 314. The General Counsel of the Department of  
24 Defense shall be paid at the rate prescribed by Reorgan-



1 ization Plan Numbered 6 approved June 30, 1953 (67  
2 Stat. 638)."

3 On page 15, after line 18, insert:

4 "CONSTRUCTION OF POWER SYSTEMS, RYUKYU ISLANDS

5 "For necessary expenses of construction, installation, and  
6 equipment of electric power systems in the Ryukyu Islands,  
7 which shall be operated by the Ryukyu Electric Power Cor-  
8 poration, an instrumentality of the United States Civil  
9 Administration of the Ryukyu Islands; services as author-  
10 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
11 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 a day for individuals;  
12 hire of passenger motor vehicles and hire of aircraft;  
13 \$1,513,000 to remain available until expended, without  
14 regard to sections 355 and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as  
15 amended, and title 10, United States Code, section 4774."

16 On page 18, after line 21, insert:

17 "BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

18 "CONSTRUCTION

19 "Not to exceed \$1,423 of the funds available to the  
20 Bureau of Land Management from definite annual appro-  
21 priations shall be available for reimbursing the city of Monti-  
22 cello, Utah, for the cost of improvements to streets and  
23 appurtenant facilities adjoining property under the juris-  
24 diction of the Bureau of Land Management."

1 On page 20, after line 14, insert:

2 "DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

3 "FOREST SERVICE

4 "Forest Land Management: During the current fiscal  
5 year not to exceed \$50,000 of the funds appropriated under  
6 this heading shall be available for the acquisition of sites  
7 authorized by the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (16  
8 U. S. C. 555), without regard to any other limitation on  
9 the amount available for this purpose."

10 On page 21, after line 4, insert:

11 "COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

12 "Communicable diseases: For an additional amount for  
13 'Communicable diseases', for emergency measures necessary  
14 for the further prevention and control of a threatened or  
15 actual epidemic of influenza, \$800,000: *Provided*, That  
16 \$2,000,000 may be transferred from funds appropriated for  
17 disaster relief pursuant to the Act of September 30, 1950,  
18 chapter 1125, section 8 (64 Stat. 1109), for the purposes  
19 specified in this paragraph, including the purchase, without  
20 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and distribu-  
21 tion of supplies and materials for prevention and control and  
22 grants to States of money and medical supplies and materials,  
23 upon a finding by the Secretary of Health, Education, and  
24 Welfare, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General  
25 and the National Advisory Health Council, that a threatened



1 or actual epidemic of influenza constitutes an actual or poten-  
 2 tial health emergency of national significance.”

3 On page 21, after line 4, insert:

4 “HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

5 “The limitation under this head contained in the Third

6 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, for payments for

7 medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the

8 Dependents' Medical Care Act is increased by such sum or

9 sums as may be necessary for the purpose.”

10 On page 22, after line 7, insert:

11 “GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 “Section 210 of the Department of Health, Education,

13 and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 224), is

14 amended by striking out the period at the end of such section

15 and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: *Pro-*

16 *vided*, That this section shall not be applicable to assistance

17 and consultation rendered by that Department in connection

18 with the planning of a building for the use of the Food and

19 Drug Administration at Washington, District of Columbia.”

20 On page 23, after line 16, insert:

21 “CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

22 “Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of Public

23 Law 689, Eighty-fourth Congress, an additional contribu-

24 tion of \$5,696 to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

25 Parliamentary Conference is authorized out of funds pre-

1 viously appropriated for 'Contributions to International  
2 Organizations'."

3       On page 24, line 9, after "\$3,525,000" insert: "": *Pro-*  
4 *vided*, That this amount shall be used for purchase of for-  
5 eign currencies from the special account for the informa-  
6 tional media guaranty program, at rates of exchange de-  
7 termined by the Treasury Department, but in no event at a  
8 higher rate per unit than the free world market value of  
9 the currency purchased, and the amounts of any such pur-  
10 chases shall be covered into miscellaneous receipts of the  
11 Treasury".

12       On page 26, after line 19, insert:

13       "DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

14       "Department of Public Health, amounts equal to the cost  
15 of medical services rendered recipients of public assistance,  
16 without charge, may from time to time be transferred to the  
17 Department of Public Welfare for deposit into a fund, hereby  
18 established, for the purpose of matching Federal grants under  
19 the Social Security Act for payment for medical services as  
20 provided under that Act, payment of related administrative  
21 expense, and return of any surplus to the general fund of  
22 the District of Columbia."



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85TH CONGRESS  
1ST Session

# H. R. 9131

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## AMENDMENTS

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Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

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AUGUST 16, 1957

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed









# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 20, 1957  
For actions of August 19, 1957  
85th-1st, No. 150

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HIGHLIGHTS: (See Page 6.)

## SENATE

1. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958. Passed with amendments H.R. 9131, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1958. The committee amendments were adopted en bloc (pp. 13795-7). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Williams (on behalf of himself and Sen. Humphrey) to provide \$3.5 million for poultry inspection to be effective upon enactment of S. 1747, the poultry inspection bill (p. 13832). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Sparkman to provide \$300,000 for farm housing research to be conducted by the land-grant colleges through grants from the Housing and Home Finance Agency (p. 13832). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Hayden to ratify obligations from this bill for the period from July 1, 1957 until enactment (p. 13797). Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 13794-7, 13808-29, 13832, 13833-7
2. POULTRY INSPECTION. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1747, the poultry inspection bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 13829-31
3. COMMITTEES; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS; FEED GRAINS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the following bills:  
Without amendment, H.R. 8508, providing for the election of two county committees in certain counties (S. Rept. 1040);

With amendments, H.R. 8030, to eliminate the requirement that notice of intention not to plant the full acreage allotted must be filed with the county committee in order for a farmer to receive credit for future acreage allotment purposes (S. Rept. 1039); and

With amendment, H.R. 2486, to authorize CCC to grant relief with respect to claims arising out of deliveries of eligible surplus feed grains on ineligible dates in connection with purchase orders under the emergency feed program (S. Rept. 1041). p. 13760

4. DISASTER RELIEF; COTTON. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported without amendment the following bills:

S. 304, to provide for a specific contribution by State governments to the cost of feed or seed furnished to farmers in disaster areas; and

S. 314, to assist the U. S. cotton textile industry in regaining its equitable share of the world market. p. D796

5. ACCOUNTING. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 1799, to change various legal provisions so as to facilitate the payment of Government checks. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 13794-5

6. ORGANIZATION. Senate conferees were appointed on S. 1791, to extend the Reorganization Act of 1949 to apply to reorganization plans submitted before June 1, 1959. House conferees have not been appointed. p. 13795

7. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Humphrey inserted a letter from Leon Keyserling stating he had not advocated a reduction in the number of family-type farms and inserting a statement by the Conference on Economic Progress, "Statement in Answer to Misrepresentations About Full Prosperity For Agriculture." pp. 13801-3

8. REA LOANS. Sens. Carroll, Humphrey, Allott, Kefauver, Langer, and Chavez, discussed charges that REA loan authority has been transferred to the Office of the Secretary, and the request of the Government Operations Committee that Secretary Benson testify in response to such charges. Sen. Carroll inserted a news article, "Hamil's Authority Over REA Now Subjected to Review." pp. 13803-7

9. INTEREST RATES. Sen. Humphrey criticized the administration's policy on interest rates and inserted a letter from the Minn. School Board Ass'n urging a study of the high interest rates on school construction bonds and an article, "Ike Probe Asked of School Bond Charges." pp. 13798-9

Sens. Humphrey and Kerr discussed the administration's role in raising interest rates on loans, and criticized the Secretary of the Treasury for "flexing" interest rates up, and the Secretary of Agriculture for "flexing prices of agricultural products down." pp. 13799-801

10. WATER RESOURCES. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 1556, granting consent to the Little Missouri River compact. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13803

11. HOUSING. Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 8240, the military housing construction authorization bill, including a provision for the use of foreign currencies acquired under Public Law 480, for the construction of military family housing units in foreign countries (pp. 13832-3). The House received the conference report but did not act upon it (H. Rept. 1193) (pp. 11873-82).



85TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 9131

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 19, 1957

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3      That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4      in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply regu-  
5      lar and supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited  
6      as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958") for the

1 fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes,  
2 namely:

3 (1) CHAPTER I

4 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

5 (2) AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 *Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control*

8 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses",*  
9 *for "plant and animal disease and pest control", \$5,000,000.*

10 (3) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

11 *For an additional amount for "Marketing Research and*  
12 *Service", for Marketing Services, \$3,500,000: Provided,*  
13 *That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment*  
14 *into law of S. 1747 of the Eighty-fifth Congress.*

15 (4) AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

16 EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

17 *For an additional amount for "Emergency Conserva-*  
18 *tion Measures", to be used for the same purposes and sub-*  
19 *ject to the same conditions as the funds appropriated under*  
20 *this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act,*  
21 *1957, \$25,000,000.*



## CHAPTER (5) II

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## (6) CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

## CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

For necessary expenses for the construction and development of a public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by the Act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 770), including acquisition of land, \$12,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$250,000 may be advanced to the applicable appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for necessary administrative expenses.

## (7) COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

## CONSTRUCTION OF A SURVEYING SHIP

For an additional amount for "Construction of a surveying ship", \$3,456,000, to remain available until expended.

## (8) BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

## PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS

*Liquidation of Contract Authorization*

For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to the contract authorization granted by section 6 of the Federal-

1 *Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106*  
 2 *of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376),*  
 3 *to remain available until expended, \$1,533,000, which sum*  
 4 *is composed of \$225,000, the balance of the amount author-*  
 5 *ized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1957, and \$1,308,-*  
 6 *000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for*  
 7 *the fiscal year 1958.*

8 **(9)WEATHER BUREAU**

9 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

10 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses",*  
 11 *\$372,100.*

12 **(10)THE PANAMA CANAL**

13 **PANAMA CANAL COMPANY**

14 **PANAMA CANAL BRIDGE**

15 *For expenses necessary for work preliminary to the con-*  
 16 *struction of a high-level bridge across the Panama Canal at*  
 17 *Balboa, Canal Zone, as authorized by the Act of July 23,*  
 18 *1956 (70 Stat. 596), \$1,000,000, to remain available until*  
 19 *expended.*

20 **(11)INDEPENDENT AGENCIES**

21 **(12)ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL**

22 *To complete its final report to the President and the*  
 23 *Congress as provided by law, \$175,000: Provided, however,*  
 24 *That the Committee shall complete its report and terminate*  
 25 *its activities by December 31, 1957, and turn its records*



1 over to the National Science Foundation, together with any  
2 unexpended balances.

3 (13) *SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION*

4 (14) *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

5 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of  
6 the Small Business Administration, including expenses  
7 of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of  
8 this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles,  
9 \$2,570,000; and in addition there may be transferred  
10 to this appropriation not to exceed \$8,590,000 from the  
11 revolving fund, Small Business Administration, and not  
12 to exceed \$490,000 from the fund for liquidation of  
13 Reconstruction Finance Corporation Disaster Loans,  
14 Small Business Administration, for administrative ex-  
15 penses in connection with activities financed under said  
16 funds: Provided, That the amount authorized for trans-  
17 fer from the revolving fund, Small Business Administra-  
18 tion, may be increased, with the approval of the Bureau  
19 of the Budget, by such amount as may be required to  
20 finance administrative expenses incurred in the making of  
21 disaster loans: Provided further, That 10 per centum  
22 of the amount authorized to be transferred from the re-  
23 volving fund, Small Business Administration, shall be  
24 placed in reserve to be apportioned for use pursuant to  
25 section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, only

1 *in such amounts and at such times as may become necessary*  
2 *to carry out the business loan program.*

3 (15)REVOLVING FUND

4 *For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized*  
5 *by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be*  
6 *available without fiscal year limitations, \$100,000,000.*

7 CHAPTER (16)H III

8 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

9 FUNCTIONS

10 INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

11 LORAN STATIONS

12 *For construction of additional loran stations by the*  
13 *Coast Guard, to remain available until expended, \$5,500,000,*  
14 *which shall be transferred on approval of the Secretary of*  
15 *Defense to the appropriation, "Acquisition, construction, and*  
16 *improvements", Coast Guard.*

17 UNITED STATES SCIENTIFIC SATELLITE

18 *For necessary expenses for the United States Scientific*  
19 *Satellite, \$34,200,000, to be derived by transfer from such*  
20 *annual appropriations available to the Department of De-*  
21 *fense as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense,*  
22 *to remain available until expended: Provided, That within*  
23 *thirty days after the end of each quarter the Secretary of*  
24 *Defense shall render to the Committees on Appropriations*



1 of the Senate and the House of Representatives a full report  
2 of the transfers made pursuant to this authority.

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

4 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

5 For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment  
6 of temporary or permanent public works, military instal-  
7 lations, and facilities for the Army as authorized by sections  
8 102 and 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law  
9 155), by section 102 of the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public  
10 Law 534), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209),  
11 the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of Sep-  
12 tember 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15, 1955  
13 (Public Law 161), the Act of August 3, 1956 (Public  
14 Law 968), and the additional projects as may be authorized  
15 by law during the first session of the Eighty-fifth Congress,  
16 without regard to section 4774 (d) of title 10, United States  
17 Code, and section 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, to  
18 remain available until expended, ~~(17)\$305,000,000~~ \$315,-  
19 000,000.

20 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE FORCES

21 For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation  
22 and conversion of facilities for the training and administra-  
23 tion of the reserve components, including contributions there-  
24 for, as authorized by sections 2231-2238 of title 10, United

1 States Code, without regard to section 4774 (d) of title 10,  
 2 United States Code, and section 3734, Revised Statutes, as  
 3 amended, and land and interests therein may be acquired  
 4 and construction prosecuted thereon prior to the approval  
 5 of title by the Attorney General as required by section 355  
 6 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; and hire of passenger  
 7 motor vehicles; ~~(18)\$46,000,000~~ \$55,000,000, to remain  
 8 available until expended.

9 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

10 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

11 For acquisition, construction, installation, and equip-  
 12 ment of temporary or permanent public works, naval in-  
 13 stallations, and facilities for the Navy as authorized by  
 14 section 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law  
 15 155), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the  
 16 Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of Sep-  
 17 tember 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15,  
 18 1955 (Public Law 161), the Act of August 3, 1956 (Pub-  
 19 lic Law 968), and the additional projects as may be au-  
 20 thorized by law during the first session of the Eighty-fifth  
 21 Congress, without regard to section 3734, Revised Statutes,  
 22 as amended, including personnel in the Bureau of Yards and  
 23 Docks and other personal services necessary for the purposes  
 24 of this appropriation, to remain available until expended,  
 25 ~~(19)\$265,000,000~~ \$300,000,000.



## DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by sections 2231-2238 of title 10, United States Code, by section 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), by section 302 of the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), the Act of August 3, 1956 (Public Law 968), and the additional projects as may be authorized by law during the first session of the Eighty-fifth Congress, without regard to section 9774 (d) of title 10, United States Code, and section 3734 Revised Statutes as amended, to remain available until expended, ~~(20)\$900,000,000~~ \$950,000,000.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. ~~(21)201~~ 301. Funds appropriated to the military departments for construction in prior years are hereby made available for construction authorized for each such department by the authorizations enacted into law during the first session of the Eighty-fifth Congress.

1        SEC. ~~(22)~~<sup>202</sup> 302. None of the funds appropriated in  
2 this chapter shall be expended for payments under a cost-  
3 plus-a-fixed-fee contract for work where cost estimates exceed  
4 \$25,000 to be performed within the continental United States  
5 without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of  
6 Defense setting forth the reasons therefor.

7        SEC. ~~(23)~~<sup>203</sup> 303. None of the funds appropriated in  
8 this chapter shall be expended for additional costs involved  
9 in expediting construction unless the Secretary of Defense  
10 certifies such costs to be necessary to protect the national  
11 interest and establishes a reasonable completion date for each  
12 project, taking into consideration the urgency of the require-  
13 ment, the type and location of the project, the climatic and  
14 seasonal conditions affecting the construction and the ap-  
15 plication of economical construction practices.

16        SEC. ~~(24)~~<sup>204</sup> 304. None of the funds appropriated in  
17 this chapter shall be used for the construction, replacement,  
18 or reactivation of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning  
19 facility in the United States, its Territories or possessions, as  
20 to which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing,  
21 giving his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished  
22 by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources  
23 at reasonable rates.

24        SEC. ~~(25)~~<sup>205</sup> 305. Funds appropriated to the military  
25 departments for construction are hereby made available for



1 advance planning, construction design and architectural  
2 services, as authorized by section 504 of the Act of Septem-  
3 ber 28, 1951, as amended (69 Stat. 352), and for hire of  
4 passenger motor vehicles.

5 SEC. ~~(26)~~206 306. Appropriations to the military de-  
6 partments for construction may be charged for the cost of ad-  
7 ministration, supervision and inspection of family housing  
8 authorized pursuant to title IV of the Act of August 11, 1955  
9 (Public Law 345), in an amount not to exceed three and  
10 one-half per centum of the cost of each such project: *Provided*,  
11 That such appropriations shall be reimbursed from the  
12 proceeds of any mortgage executed on each such project.

13 SEC. ~~(27)~~207 307. Any limitations contained in the  
14 Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1958, on the  
15 unit cost of construction of family quarters shall not be  
16 applicable to forty-seven units of family quarters at the  
17 United States Air Force Academy, the individual cost of  
18 which shall not exceed the following limitations: \$75,000  
19 on one unit for the superintendent; \$50,000 on two units  
20 for the deans; and \$30,000 on forty-four units for depart-  
21 ment heads.

22 SEC. ~~(28)~~208 308. Funds appropriated to the military  
23 departments for construction may be used for advances to the  
24 Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, for the  
25 purposes of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941

1 (55 Stat. 765), as amended, and section 12 of the Federal-  
2 Aid Highway Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 785), as amended,  
3 when projects authorized therein are certified as important  
4 to the national defense by the Secretary of Defense.

5 SEC. ~~(29)~~<sup>209</sup> 309. The family unit costs for family  
6 housing including land authorized to be purchased by section  
7 103 of H. R. 8240, Eighty-fifth Congress, may exceed by  
8 not more than 15 per centum the respective limitations on  
9 such costs contained in the Department of Defense Appro-  
10 priation Act for 1958.

11 SEC. ~~(30)~~<sup>210</sup> 310. Any limitations contained in the  
12 Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1958, on the unit  
13 cost of the construction of family quarters shall not be  
14 applicable to such units constructed in Canada, Alaska, and  
15 the Aleutian Islands. The average per unit cost of all  
16 family quarters constructed in Canada, Alaska, and the  
17 Aleutian Islands shall not exceed \$32,000, and in no event  
18 shall the individual cost exceed \$40,000.

19 SEC. ~~(31)~~<sup>211</sup> 311. None of the funds appropriated in  
20 this chapter may be used to begin construction on new bases  
21 for which specific appropriations have not been made.

22 ~~(32)~~SEC. 312. *The Secretary of Defense is hereby author-*  
23 *ized to transfer to the "Air Force industrial fund" not to*  
24 *exceed \$100,000,000 from appropriations to the Depart-*



1 *ment of Defense available for obligation during the fiscal*  
 2 *year 1958.*

3 **(33)***SEC. 313. Section 612 of the Department of Defense*  
 4 *Appropriation Act of 1958, Public Law 117, approved*  
 5 *August 2, 1957, is amended by deleting the figures*  
 6 *"\$41,000,000" in the first line and inserting in lieu thereof*  
 7 *"\$45,000,000".*

8 **(34)***SEC. 314. The General Counsel of the Department of*  
 9 *Defense shall be paid at the rate prescribed by Reorgan-*  
 10 *ization Plan Numbered 6 approved June 30, 1953 (67*  
 11 *Stat. 638).*

## 12 CHAPTER **(35)**~~III~~ IV

### 13 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

#### 14 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

#### 15 ADMINISTRATION, RYUKYU ISLANDS

16 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
 17 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States  
 18 in connection with the government of the Ryukyu Islands,  
 19 including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as  
 20 may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, tuition,  
 21 travel expenses, and fees incident to instruction in the United  
 22 States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to  
 23 carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel ex-  
 24 penses and transportation; services as authorized by section

1 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates  
2 not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed  
3 ten in number; translation rights, photographic work, edu-  
4 cational exhibits, and dissemination of information, including  
5 preview and review expenses incident thereto; hire of pas-  
6 senger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of four passenger  
7 motor vehicles for replacement only; repair and maintenance  
8 of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such  
9 supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential to  
10 carry out the purposes of this appropriation; ~~(36)~~\$2,410,000  
11 \$2,475,000, of which not to exceed ~~(37)~~\$1,340,000 \$1,405,-  
12 000 shall be available for administrative and information and  
13 education expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions  
14 of the Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year for  
15 the military functions of the Department of the Army  
16 shall apply to expenditures made from this appropria-  
17 tion: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this ap-  
18 propriation may be made outside continental United  
19 States when necessary to carry out its purposes, with-  
20 out regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised  
21 Statutes, as amended, civil service or classification laws, or  
22 provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a  
23 citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That expendi-  
24 tures may be made hereunder for the purposes of economic



1 rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands in such manner as to  
2 be consistent with the general objectives of titles II and III  
3 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and in the manner  
4 authorized by sections 505 (a) and 522 (e) thereof: *Pro-*  
5 *vided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be  
6 used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regu-  
7 lations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army  
8 to pay ocean transportation charges from United States  
9 ports, including Territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukus for  
10 the movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by,  
11 United States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered  
12 with and recommended by the Advisory Committee on  
13 Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages consigned to  
14 individuals residing in such areas: *Provided further*, That  
15 under the rules and regulations to be prescribed, the Secre-  
16 tary of the Army shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound  
17 for the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food  
18 or other general classification of commodities shipped to the  
19 Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates  
20 charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this  
21 proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to  
22 individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may trans-  
23 fer to any other department or agency any function or func-  
24 tions provided for under this appropriation, and there shall

1 be transferred to any such department or agency without  
 2 reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation from  
 3 which procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau  
 4 of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any  
 5 function or functions so transferred.

6 **(38) CONSTRUCTION OF POWER SYSTEMS, RYUKYU ISLANDS**

7 *For necessary expenses of construction, installation, and*  
 8 *equipment of electric power systems in the Ryukyu Islands,*  
 9 *which shall be operated by the Ryukyu Electric Power Cor-*  
 10 *poration, an instrumentality of the United States Civil*  
 11 *Administration of the Ryukyu Islands; services as author-*  
 12 *ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.*  
 13 *55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 a day for individuals;*  
 14 *hire of passenger motor vehicles and hire of aircraft;*  
 15 *\$1,513,000 to remain available until expended, without*  
 16 *regard to sections 355 and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as*  
 17 *amended, and title 10, United States Code, section 4774.*

18 **CORPORATION**

19 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make  
 20 such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing  
 21 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with  
 22 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without  
 23 regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104  
 24 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as  
 25 may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in



1 the budget for the fiscal year 1958 for such corporation,  
2 except as hereinafter provided:

3 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF  
4 WASHINGTON (LIMITATION)

5 Not to exceed \$1,900,000 (to be computed on an ac-  
6 crual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of  
7 Washington shall be available during the current fiscal year  
8 for all administrative expenses of the bank, including serv-  
9 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
10 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem  
11 for individuals, and not to exceed \$9,000 for entertainment  
12 allowances for members of the Board of Directors when spe-  
13 cifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board: *Provided*,  
14 That necessary expenses (including special services per-  
15 formed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other  
16 personal services, and fees or dues to international organi-  
17 zations of credit institutions engaged in financing foreign  
18 trade) in connection with the acquisition, operation, main-  
19 tenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal  
20 property belonging to the bank or in which it has an interest,  
21 including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, or the  
22 investigation or appraisal of any property in respect to  
23 which an application for a loan has been made, shall be con-  
24 sidered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

## CHAPTER (39)IV V

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

## DISASTER RELIEF

For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", \$15,000,-  
000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That  
not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall  
be available for administrative expenses.

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

## (40)HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*For an additional amount for expenses necessary in  
carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946  
(60 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establish-  
ment of a hospital center in the District of Columbia,  
including grants to private agencies for hospital facilities  
in said District, \$290,000, to remain available until ex-  
pended: Provided, That the limitation under this head in  
the Act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 644), as amended,  
on the total amount to be provided for completion of grant  
projects, is increased from \$13,010,000 to \$13,300,000.*

## OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS

## SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,  
National Archives and Records Service", \$30,000.



## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$450,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$340,000" to "\$375,000".

## (41) FARM HOUSING RESEARCH

To carry out the provisions of section 603 of the Housing Act of 1957 for farm housing research to be conducted by land-grant colleges through grants for research study and analysis, \$150,000.

## CHAPTER (42) VI

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## (43) BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

## CONSTRUCTION

Not to exceed \$1,423 of the funds available to the Bureau of Land Management from definite annual appropriations shall be available for reimbursing the city of Monticello, Utah, for the cost of improvements to streets and appurtenant facilities adjoining property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

There is hereby authorized to be transferred to this appropriation, from any other definite annual appropriations from the general funds of the Treasury available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, not to exceed ~~(44)\$118,000~~ \$169,000 for emergency operation and maintenance of the San Carlos irrigation project on a nonreimbursable basis~~(45)~~: *Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend income received from leases on lands on the Colorado River Indian Reservation (southern and northern reserves) for the benefit of the Colorado River Indian Tribes and their members during the current fiscal year, or until beneficial ownership of the lands has been determined if such determination is made during the current fiscal year.*

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY

## COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, established by the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 888), including reimbursement



1 to the "Emergency Fund for the President, National De-  
 2 fense" for allocations made pursuant to section 8 of said Act,  
 3 \$60,000, to remain available until August 31, 1958.

4 COMMISSION FOR A NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 (46) *The Not to exceed \$12,000 of the unobligated balance*  
 7 *of the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, District of*  
 8 *Columbia Auditorium Commission", granted in the Supple-*  
 9 *mental Appropriation Act, 1957, shall remain available*  
 10 *during the fiscal year 1958, for necessary expenses of the*  
 11 *Commission for a National Cultural Center, as authorized*  
 12 *by the Act of July 1, 1955 (Public Law 128), as amended:*  
 13 *Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon*  
 14 *enactment into law of H. R. 4813.*

15 (47) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

16 FOREST SERVICE

17 *Forest Land Management: During the current fiscal*  
 18 *year not to exceed \$50,000 of the funds appropriated under*  
 19 *this heading shall be available for the acquisition of sites*  
 20 *authorized by the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (16*  
 21 *U. S. C. 555), without regard to any other limitation on*  
 22 *the amount available for this purpose.*

1                                   (48)CHAPTER VII

2       DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION,  
3                                   AND WELFARE

4                                   PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

5                                   (49)COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

6       Communicable diseases: For an additional amount for  
7       “Communicable diseases”, for emergency measures necessary  
8       for the further prevention and control of a threatened or  
9       actual epidemic of influenza, \$800,000: Provided, That  
10      \$2,000,000 may be transferred from funds appropriated for  
11      disaster relief pursuant to the Act of September 30, 1950,  
12      chapter 1125, section 8 (64 Stat. 1109), for the purposes  
13      specified in this paragraph, including the purchase, without  
14      regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and distribu-  
15      tion of supplies and materials for prevention and control and  
16      grants to States of money and medical supplies and materials,  
17      upon a finding by the Secretary of Health, Education, and  
18      Welfare, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General  
19      and the National Advisory Health Council, that a threatened  
20      or actual epidemic of influenza constitutes an actual or poten-  
21      tial health emergency of national significance.

22                                   (50)HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

23       The limitation under this head contained in the Third  
24      Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, for payments for  
25      medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the



1 *Dependents' Medical Care Act is increased by such sum or*  
 2 *sums as may be necessary for the purpose.*

3 **(51)CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES**

4 *For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian*  
 5 *health facilities", \$34,000, for the construction of sewer*  
 6 *and water facilities for the Elko Indian colony, Nevada.*

7 **(52)GENERAL PROVISIONS**

8 *Section 210 of the Department of Health, Education,*  
 9 *and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 224), is*  
 10 *amended by striking out the period at the end of such section*  
 11 *and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: "Pro-*  
 12 *vided, That this section shall not be applicable to assistance*  
 13 *and consultation rendered by that Department in connection*  
 14 *with the planning of a building for the use of the Food and*  
 15 *Drug Administration at Washington, District of Columbia."*

16 **CHAPTER (53)~~VI~~ VIII**

17 **PUBLIC WORKS**

18 **(54)DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL**

19 **FUNCTIONS**

20 **DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**

21 **RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL**

22 **Construction, General**

23 *For an additional amount for "Construction, General",*  
 24 *\$475,000, to remain available until expended.*

## TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, and purchase (not to exceed two hundred for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$13,317,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER (55) ~~VH~~ IX

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

## ELEVENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY OF THE WORLD

## HEALTH ORGANIZATION

For necessary expenses incident to organizing and holding the Eleventh World Health Assembly in the United States, as authorized by the Act of July 30, 1956 (Public Law 832), (56) ~~\$290,000~~ \$375,000.

## (57) CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

*Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of Public Law 689, Eighty-fourth Congress, an additional contribution of \$5,696 to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference is authorized out of funds previously appropriated for "Contributions to International Organizations".*



## 1 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

## 2 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

3 For an additional amount for "International fisheries  
4 commissions", \$80,000.

## 5 EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

6 For expenses to carry out the provisions of section 1011  
7 (d) of the United States Information and Educational  
8 Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1442 (d) ),  
9 \$3,525,000(58): *Provided, That this amount shall be used*  
10 *for purchase of foreign currencies from the special account*  
11 *for the informational media guaranty program, at rates of*  
12 *exchange determined by the Treasury Department, but in*  
13 *no event at a higher rate per unit than the free world market*  
14 *value of the currency purchased, and the amounts of any*  
15 *such purchases shall be covered into miscellaneous receipts*  
16 *of the Treasury.*

## 17 THE JUDICIARY

## 18 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

## 19 JUDICIAL SERVICES

## 20 (59) SALARIES OF REFEREES

21 *For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees",*  
22 *\$10,000, to be derived from the referees' salary fund estab-*  
23 *lished in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended*  
24 *(11 U. S. C. 68).*

## EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount of "Expenses of referees",  
~~(60)\$75,000~~ \$150,000, to be derived from the referees'  
 expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28,  
 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

## PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

~~(61)For an additional amount for "President's special inter-~~  
~~national program", \$2,200,000, to remain available until~~  
~~expended.~~

*For an additional amount for the "President's special*  
*international program", including uniforms or allowances*  
*therefor, as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 2131),*  
*\$5,089,000, to remain available until expended: Provided,*  
*That the amount made available under this head in the*  
*Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related*  
*Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958, for United States partici-*  
*pation in the Universal and International Exhibition of*  
*Brussels, 1958, is increased from "\$6,500,000" to "\$9,-*  
*389,000".*

CHAPTER ~~(62)~~VIII X

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

## COAST GUARD

## ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction,



1 and improvements", \$8,100,000, to remain available until  
2 expended.

### 3 CHAPTER (63)~~IX~~ XI

### 4 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

5 (Out of District of Columbia Funds)

### 6 OPERATING EXPENSES

#### 7 COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1957, for "Com-  
9 pensation and retirement fund expenses", for financing the  
10 liability of the District of Columbia to the "Civil service  
11 retirement and disability fund", \$980,000, of which \$78,300  
12 shall be payable from the highway fund, \$34,100 from the  
13 water fund, \$29,900 from the sanitary sewage works fund,  
14 and \$2,500 from the motor vehicle parking fund.

#### 15 OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

16 For an additional amount for "Office of Corporation  
17 Counsel", \$40,000.

#### 18 COURTS

19 For an additional amount for "Courts", \$73,000.

### 20 (64)DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

21 *Department of Public Health, amounts equal to the cost*  
22 *of medical services rendered recipients of Public Assistance,*  
23 *without charge, may from time to time be transferred to the*  
24 *Department of Public Welfare for deposit into a fund, hereby*

1 *established, for the purpose of matching Federal grants under*  
2 *the Social Security Act for payment for medical services as*  
3 *provided under that Act, payment of related administrative*  
4 *expense, and return of any surplus to the general fund of*  
5 *the District of Columbia.*

6 NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

7 For an additional amount for "National Zoological  
8 Park", \$49,000.

9 CAPITAL OUTLAY

10 PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

11 For an additional amount for "Capital Outlay, Public  
12 Building Construction" for acquisition of a site for an addi-  
13 tion to Bryan Elementary School, preparation of plans and  
14 specifications, construction, including building improvements  
15 and alterations and treatment of grounds, for additions to  
16 the following elementary schools: River Terrace, Bryan,  
17 Noyes, and Kingsman; to remain available until expended,  
18 \$2,421,000, of which \$146,500 shall be available for con-  
19 struction services by the Director of Buildings and Grounds  
20 or by contract for architectural engineering services, as may  
21 be determined by the Commissioners, and the funds for the  
22 use of the Director of Buildings and Grounds shall be ad-  
23 vanced to the appropriation account, "Construction Services,  
24 Department of Buildings and Grounds".



## 1 MISCELLANEOUS

## 2 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

3 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved  
4 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of  
5 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;  
6 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$14,778.

## 7 JUDGMENTS

8 For the payment of final judgments rendered against  
9 the District of Columbia, as set forth in (65) *Senate Docu-*  
10 *ment Numbered 57 and House Documents Numbered 198*  
11 *and 213 (Eighty-fifth Congress),* ~~(66)\$15,038~~ \$44,128,  
12 together with such further sums as may be necessary to  
13 pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum  
14 on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the  
15 same became due until the day of payment.

## 16 AUDITED CLAIMS

17 For an additional amount for the payment of claims, cer-  
18 tified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of  
19 Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have  
20 been exhausted or credited to the general or special funds of  
21 the District of Columbia as provided by law (District of  
22 Columbia Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of  
23 the fiscal year 1956 and prior fiscal years as set forth in House  
24 Documents Numbered 198 and 213 (Eighty-fifth Congress);

1 \$112,289, together with such further sums as may be neces-  
 2 sary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not  
 3 exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law  
 4 (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

5 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

6 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of  
 7 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be  
 8 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as  
 9 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for  
 10 the fiscal years involved.

11 CHAPTER ~~(67)~~ XII

12 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

13 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

14 For payment to Anastasia S. Bowler, widow of James  
 15 B. Bowler, late a Representative from the State of Illinois,  
 16 \$22,500.

17 CAPITOL POLICE

18 General expenses: For an additional amount for  
 19 "General expenses", \$2,000.

20 ~~(68)~~ ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

21 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

22 ~~(69)~~ Furniture and furnishings, additional Senate Office  
 23 Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under  
 24 the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission,



1 to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 10, 1957  
2 (Public Law 85-93, Eighty-fifth Congress), authorizing  
3 furniture and furnishings for the additional office building  
4 for the United States Senate, authorized to be constructed  
5 and equipped by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,  
6 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), \$1,000,000, to remain available  
7 until expended.

8 **(70)**Remodeling, Senate Office Building: Toward carrying  
9 out the provisions of the Act of July 10, 1957 (Public Law  
10 85-95, Eighty-fifth Congress), authorizing the enlargement  
11 and remodeling of Senators' suites and structural, mechani-  
12 cal, and other changes and improvements in the existing  
13 Senate Office Building to provide improved accommoda-  
14 tions for the United States Senate, \$250,000, to be ex-  
15 pended by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction  
16 of the Senate Office Building Commission and to remain  
17 available until expended: Provided, That the funds herein  
18 appropriated may be expended only for such work as can  
19 be done by the force of the Architect of the Capitol, except  
20 that not to exceed \$20,000 of such funds may be expended  
21 on a personal service contract basis for consulting architec-  
22 tural and engineering services for preparation of prelimi-  
23 nary plans and estimates of cost heretofore completed.

1 CHAPTER ~~(71)~~~~XI~~ XIII  
2 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND  
3 JUDGMENTS

4 For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-  
5 mined by departments and agencies in accord with law,  
6 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting  
7 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States  
8 by United States district courts and the United States Court  
9 of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 213,  
10 and schedule C of Senate Document Numbered 38, Eighty-  
11 fifth Congress, \$2,104,087, together with such amounts as  
12 may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in  
13 such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General  
14 Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional  
15 sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be neces-  
16 sary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no  
17 judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall  
18 have become final and conclusive against the United States  
19 by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided*  
20 *further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law  
21 or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appro-  
22 priated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days  
23 after the date of approval of this Act.

24 ~~(72)~~ *For payment of claims for damages as settled and de-*  
25 *termined by departments and agencies in accord with law,*



1 audited claims, certified to be due by the General Account-  
 2 ing Office, and judgments rendered against the United States  
 3 by United States district courts and the United States Court  
 4 of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 60,  
 5 Eighty-fifth Congress, \$753,860 together with such amounts  
 6 as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified  
 7 in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the  
 8 General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such  
 9 additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may  
 10 be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: Provided,  
 11 That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid  
 12 until it shall have become final and conclusive against the  
 13 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise:  
 14 Provided further, That, unless otherwise specifically required  
 15 by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever  
 16 appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than  
 17 thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

## 18 CHAPTER (73)~~XII~~ XIV

### 19 GENERAL PROVISION

20 SEC. (74)~~1201~~ 1401. Subsection (e) (1) of section  
 21 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665),  
 22 is hereby further amended to read as follows:

23 “(e) (1) No apportionment or reapportionment, or  
 24 request therefor by the head of an agency, which, in the  
 25 judgment of the officer making or the agency head request-

1 ing such apportionment or reapportionment, would indicate  
2 a necessity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate shall  
3 be made except upon a determination by such officer or  
4 agency head, as the case may be, that such action is re-  
5 quired because of (A) any laws enacted subsequent to the  
6 transmission to the Congress of the estimates for an appro-  
7 priation which require expenditures beyond administrative  
8 control; or (B) emergencies involving the safety of human  
9 life, the protection of property, or the immediate welfare  
10 of individuals in cases where an appropriation has been made  
11 to enable the United States to make payment of, or contri-  
12 butions toward, sums which are required to be paid to indi-  
13 viduals either in specific amounts fixed by law or in accord-  
14 ance with formulae prescribed by law."

15 (75)SEC. 1402. *The appropriations, authorizations, and*  
16 *authority with respect thereto in this Act shall be available*  
17 *from July 1, 1957, for the purposes provided in such ap-*  
18 *propriations, authorizations, and authority. All obligations*  
19 *incurred during the period between June 30, 1957, and*  
20 *the date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of such*  
21 *appropriations, authorizations, and authority are hereby*  
22 *ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms*



- 1 *hereof, and the terms of Public Law 85-78, Eighty-fifth*
- 2 *Congress, as amended.*

Passed the House of Representatives August 7, 1957.

Attest:                                      RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
*Clerk.*

Passed the Senate with amendments August 19, 1957.

Attest:                                      FELTON M. JOHNSTON,  
*Secretary.*

5TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

H. R. 9131

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## AN ACT

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Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 19, 1957

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the  
Senate numbered



mere loose confederation or, worse still, into a transparent false front?

The signs of decay are plain to be seen by any one who spends much time, as this reporter has lately been doing, in England and France. There are plenty of these signs, such as the prevalence of a vague but captious anti-Americanism, the specific and widespread distrust of the present American leadership, including President Eisenhower himself, and the almost universal, personal detestation of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles (who is now the most disliked man in Europe since Josef Stalin).

The desire to be liked is the worst of all follies in foreign relations. Hence these surface signs of Western disunity might safely be ignored if it were not for one practical point of high importance. The increasing distrust of the American leadership is increasingly causing serious policy divergencies among the Western Allies.

Great efforts have been made, notably by Secretary Dulles, to plaster over the underlying disunity with an appearance of concord. But the policy divergencies are there, none the less. They are getting worse. And it is time to ask the reason for this distrust of the American leadership that is so weakening the West.

In the opinion of this reporter, there is one main reason. The American leadership is now distrusted because the Eisenhower administration has seemed so totally uninterested in the central problem confronting our British and French allies. This is the problem of their changing power status. These two great nations once led the civilized world. Today, they are more and more reduced to powers of the second rank. They, and we too, have to decide what to do about this decline in their power.

The problem comes in two parts. The first and most obvious part is the progressive loss of the British and French imperial and colonial position. Despite the glib slogans so often quoted, empires are still possible to maintain intact—witness Hungary. But the British, who very carefully made a Hungary in India just a hundreds years ago, when mutiny was drowned in a bath of blood, have now lost the stomach for this sort of thing. And so have the French.

All the same, neither the British nor the French like to face these unpleasant facts—though they are always complaining of American pressure, or in the case of the French in north Africa, American plots. We tend to be blamed, in fact, for results that were unavoidable in any case, given modern, civilized westerners' distaste for making Hungarys.

As for the second part of this problem of our allies' changing power status, it goes even deeper. It stems from the simple fact that only a giant national economy can afford the gigantic expenditures needed to maintain a complete panoply of fully modern weapons.

As a case in point, consider the British defense program as elaborated by the new Minister of Defense, Duncan Sandys, since the end of the Suez crisis. This program is squarely based on distrust of the United States. America, Sandys argued, cannot be trusted to stand by her trans-Atlantic allies when American cities are directly threatened by Soviet ballistic missiles with H-bomb warheads. Hence Britain, to defend herself and Europe, must sacrifice everything to possess her own thermo-nuclear deterrent.

Starting with this premise, the Sandys program will leave Britain almost fully naked of the conventional armed forces Britain still needs to protect her still-considerable overseas interests. In this way, too, the program will seriously weaken NATO. All this will be done in order to make funds available for the British grand deterrent.

But in fact, even after these sacrifices, Britain almost certainly cannot afford to

keep the grand deterrent up to date without a far larger outlay than Sandys contemplates. But the time Britain has long-range aircraft with H-bombs, Britain will actually need long-range aircraft plus H-bombs plus air-to-ground missiles to carry the H-bomb from the aircraft to their distant targets. The ballistic missile state will come after that. And at every stage, the strain of keeping really abreast of these fantastically costly weapons developments will be too great for the British Treasury.

In sum, the new British defense program is an instinctive rather than a rational reaction to one part of the problem of Britain's changing power status. By the same token, another part of this same problem provoked an almost wholly instinctive reaction as Suez.

"Well, whose fault is that?" would most probably be the Eisenhower administration's comment. But this is a wholly insufficient comment from the leading power of the West. Britain and France cannot make wise adjustments to their new roles in the world without American wisdom to help them. The United States, above all, has got to make two things clear.

We have got to make it clear that we really are determined to safeguard all our allies' interests which it is humanly possible to safeguard (although not to the extent of trying to maintain impractical colonial situations). More important still, we have got to make it clear that the Western Alliance really is an alliance, a true partnership. And for this such measures are needed as an amendment of the MacMahon Act, to permit a sensible distribution of the tasks of common defense.

If we do not do these things, then, "Save yourselves and the devil take the hindmost," will soon be the watchword inside Western Alliance. And the United States will then suffer quite as much as all the other allies.

#### EIGHTY-SEVENTH BIRTHDAY OF BERNARD M. BARUCH

M. JAVITS. Mr. President, I wish to take some of the time of the Senate to congratulate a very great man, Bernard Baruch, whose birthday is today and of whom we in New York are very proud. Today he is 87 years of age.

I should like to quote only one sentence from his traditional birthday interview, which is now almost historic in our country. He said:

If I had one wish to be granted me, I should like to see a start made toward permanent peace in the world.

Mr. President, considering Mr. Baurch's considerable contributions to the Baruch plan, which remains the fundamental basis for American policy with respect to disarmament as it affects the atom bomb and other weapons of major destruction, I think Mr. Baruch is one man who has a right to make that statement. I hazard the guess that all of us would hope to live so many honored years and to have at his age the brightness of mind, the sprightliness and spirit, and the idealism reflected in that statement alone.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, the editorial entitled "Congratulations to a Great Man," which was published this morning in the New York Herald Tribune, in extending congratulations to Mr. Baruch; and I also ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in

the RECORD the news story from the New York Times of today.

There being no objection, the editorial and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Herald Tribune of August 19, 1957]

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO A GREAT MAN

Bernard M. Baruch is 87 years old today. A little rapid calculation will show that he was born in 1870, only 5 years after the end of the American Civil War, when the world was far different from the world we know today. Generations have come and gone, nations have fallen and risen, the United States has undergone an unparalleled transformation. Yet through it all Bernard Baruch has remained a fixed point of sagacity, generosity, and kindliness. Particularly in recent years have his birthdays been an occasion for rejoicing and felicitations in which the leaders of men and the masses of men join.

One can sense Mr. Baruch's unique place on the American scene from the affectionate titles which have been bestowed upon him. "Adviser to Presidents," "elder statesman," "park-bench philosopher"—these friendly appellations are applied in a quite literal way to Mr. Baruch, and they are quite as accurate in the nuclear age as they were in bygone eras.

Bernard Baruch remains today what he was years ago—the genius of common sense. It is a quality that has stood him—and through him, his country—in good stead through years of strife and struggle and of wrestling with momentous problems. If his counsel has been sought—and accepted—by one President of the United States after another, surely it is because of this pervading quality of horsesense and reasonableness. Changing fads, fashions and fancies have in no wise diminished Mr. Baruch's enviable ability to cut through the heart of the matter to essentials, to propose courses and offer counsel that make sense.

Mr. Baruch's faith in America's future is as unshakable as his belief in the principles that have made this country great. He has never succumbed to despair or to pessimism. And the personification he himself offers of the thinking, sensitive man strengthens the confidence of others in humanity's capacity to win through to brighter days. It is an honor to be a contemporary of Bernard Baruch, and to salute him as he reaches another milestone in a great career.

[From the New York Times of August 19, 1957]

BARUCH, 87, LONGS FOR WORLD PEACE—HIS ONE WISH IS TO SEE A START WITH HIS ATOMIC PLAN OR SOMETHING LIKE IT—URGES UNITED GERMANY—ALSO WARNS THAT INFLATION MUST BE HALTED THROUGH THE HELP OF EVERYONE

(By Ira Henry Freeman)

OLD WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND, August 18.—At the age of 87, Bernard Baruch's dearest wish is to see the dawn of world peace.

On the eve of his birthday, the financier and adviser to Presidents discussed here today war and peace, control of atomic energy, the future of Germany, inflation, the stock market, and superfluous birthdays.

"If I had one wish to be granted me, I should like to see a start made toward permanent peace in the world," he said at the home of a friend, Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, where he is visiting. "Agreements between nations will not guarantee it.

"There must be an international authority which owns all the natural resources and fissionable materials required to wage atomic war. The authority must also have control of the necessary scientific and metallurgical processes."



## WANTS BOMBS MADE HARMLESS

"Then all the world's atom bombs must be handed over to the authority for debombing. The danger of contamination by fallout is thus eliminated because there would be no testing of atomic weapons. All atomic energy will be utilized for peaceful purposes."

That was the essence of the Baruch plan for atomic control, which the Soviet Union rejected.

"They will come to it, or something like it, in the end," Mr. Baruch continued confidently. "I believe that public opinion, the Russian people, will eventually force their leaders to approve it."

The reunification of a peaceful, neutral Germany also is essential to peace between the Soviet and the North Atlantic Treaty powers, Mr. Baruch said, adding:

"The Russians are afraid of Germany, because a strong, united Germany can knock the stuffing out of them. But it is as important to us to keep Germany out of Russia's hands as it is to them to keep Germany out of our hands. Don't ask me how without war."

## THE DANGER OF INFLATION

On the domestic scene, inflation remains the greatest danger, in Mr. Baruch's opinion.

"Inflation means spending money for something unproductive or nonessential," he said, wagging a long finger. "Spending money for development of resources, or adding real wealth, promoting the health, education, or security of the people is not inflationary. We are all guilty of not controlling inflation—you, me, everybody. Not just the politicians. Although they all say we should—too late. Why don't they do it when they have the power?"

"I warned against removing price controls too soon after World War II. Your paper—the New York Times—was as active in beating down that proposal as anybody."

"More recently George Humphrey warned that the Government was spending too much money. He was Secretary of the Treasury for 4 years; why didn't he do something about it then? But none of us are willing to discipline ourselves. Control the other fellow, we say."

"Now don't make me sound like Old Citizen Fix It, telling everybody what's wrong with everything and how to improve it."

## AS ENERGETIC AS EVER

The famous stock market trader and Government fiscal expert is still as keen, outspoken, and energetic as ever. He still thinks fast, talking to the point and in a rush, while his hands make vigorous gestures that recall his youth as an amateur boxer. His bony, 6-foot-3 frame may bend slightly now, but he walks like a young man, rides gaily about the grounds on a golf cart, and swims in a pool every day.

Telegrams of congratulation from the great and nongreat who are his friends have begun to arrive from all over the world. But he prefers not to discuss them.

The first volume of his autobiography, carrying his life story up to World War I, will be issued tomorrow.

"I tried to write of the past with no bull as I lived it, because of the lessons it may teach young people today," he said. "The past is only of value as it guides us tomorrow."

Mr. Baruch will spend tomorrow quietly, working on the second volume and handling his own correspondence. He will be visited by his children—Mrs. Belle Wilcox, Mrs. Rene M. Samstag, and Bernard M. Baruch Jr. But there will be no party.

"Who the hell wants to celebrate an 87th birthday," he demanded. "That's all right for youngsters of 60 or 70."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning? If not, morning business is closed.

## SUSPENSION OF CALL OF THE CALENDAR TODAY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar of bills to which there is no objection, under rule VIII, be suspended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1958

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, what is the unfinished business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The unfinished business is House bill 9131, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of that bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

## CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gore	Morse
Allott	Green	Morton
Anderson	Hayden	Mundt
Barrett	Hickenlooper	Murray
Beall	Hill	Neuberger
Bennett	Holland	O'Mahoney
Bible	Hruska	Pastore
Bricker	Humphrey	Potter
Bush	Ives	Purtell
Butler	Jackson	Robertson
Byrd	Javits	Russell
Carlson	Jenner	Saltonstall
Carroll	Johnston, S. C.	Schoeppel
Case, N. J.	Kefauver	Scott
Case, S. Dak.	Kennedy	Smathers
Chavez	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Clark	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Cooper	Kuciel	Sparkman
Cotton	Langer	Stennis
Curtis	Lausche	Symington
Dirksen	Long	Talmadge
Douglas	Magnuson	Thurmond
Dworshak	Malone	Thye
Eastland	Mansfield	Watkins
Ellender	Martin, Iowa	Wiley
Ervin	Martin, Pa.	Williams
Frear	McClellan	Yarborough
Fulbright	McNamara	Young
Goldwater	Monroney	

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH] is absent on official business attending the Economic Conference of the Organization of American States at Buenos Aires.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGSEN] is absent by leave of the Senate because of illness.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Maine

[Mr. PAYNE] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is absent by leave of the Senate to represent the Senate at the Latin American Economic Conference in Buenos Aires.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] is absent on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TADMADGE in the chair). A quorum is present.

## FACILITATION OF PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT CHECKS

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to S. 1799.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1799) to facilitate the payment of Government checks, and for other purposes, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 1 of the act of July 11, 1947 (61 Stat. 308; 31 U. S. C. 132), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That (a) all checks heretofore or hereafter drawn on the Treasurer of the United States, including those drawn by wholly owned and mixed-ownership Government corporations, shall be payable without limitation of time: *Provided*, That where on presentation of any check for payment the Treasurer of the United States is on notice of a doubtful question of law or fact the payment of such checks shall be deferred pending settlement by the General Accounting Office.

"(b) The amount of all checks drawn by authorized officers of the United States on designated depositaries which have not been paid prior to the close of the fiscal year next following the fiscal year in which the checks were issued shall be withdrawn from the accounts with such depositaries and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for credit to a consolidated account or accounts on the books of the Treasury. Claims for the proceeds of such unpaid checks shall be payable from such consolidated accounts by checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States pursuant to settlement by the General Accounting Office.

"(c) The limitation imposed in respect to certain claims or demands against the United States by the act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1061; 31 U. S. C. 71a, 237), shall not be deemed to apply to original or substitute checks heretofore or hereafter drawn on the Treasurer of the United States, including those drawn by wholly owned and mixed-ownership Government corporations, or drawn by authorized officers of the United States on designated depositaries."

SEC. 2. Section 3 of the act of July 11, 1947 (61 Stat. 309; 31 U. S. C. 134), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer, at appropriate intervals, amounts of unpaid checks from the accounts on which drawn to a consolidated account or accounts on the books of the Treasury and to transfer to such consolidated account or accounts the balance of the special deposit account established pursuant to section 1 of the act of July 11, 1947 (61 Stat. 308), which consolidated account or accounts shall be available for the payment of such checks and any unpaid checks heretofore payable from the special deposit account. The Secretary of the Treasury is fur-



ther authorized to transfer, at appropriate intervals, from the accounts available for the payment of unpaid checks to the appropriate receipt account on the books of the Treasury any amounts not required for the payment of such checks and with the concurrence of the Comptroller General to make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the administration of the provisions of this act. *Provided*, That in the case of checks issued by the disbursing officers of the District of Columbia and the disbursing officer of the Corps of Engineers in reference to the disbursement of District funds, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer, at appropriate intervals, from the accounts available for the payment of such unpaid checks, to the general revenues of the District of Columbia, any amounts not required for the payment of such checks: *Provided further*, That as to such checks issued on or before June 30, 1955, transfers to the general revenues of the District of Columbia shall be limited to the amount of undelivered checks."

SEC. 3. (a) Section 2 of the act of June 22, 1926 (44 Stat. 761; 31 U. S. C. 122), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. Hereafter all claims on account of any check, checks, warrant, or warrants appearing from the records of the General Accounting Office or the Treasury Department to have been paid, shall be barred if not presented to the General Accounting Office or the Treasurer of the United States within 6 years after the date of issuance of the check, checks, warrant, or warrants involved. However, any claims for the proceeds of checks payable in Philippine pesos heretofore issued in payment of claims certified by the Philippine War Damage Commission, shall not be barred if received by the representative of the Chief Disbursing Officer, United States Treasury Department, at Manila, Republic of the Philippines, within 6 years after the date of issuance of such checks."

(b) Section 1 of the act of March 6, 1946 (60 Stat. 31; 31 U. S. C. 129), is hereby amended by inserting immediately after the words "General Accounting Office" the words "or the Treasurer of the United States."

SEC. 4. Subsection (a) of section 3646 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (31 U. S. C. 528 (a)), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(a) Except as provided in this section, whenever it is clearly proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that any original check of the United States is lost, stolen, or wholly or partly destroyed, or is so mutilated or defaced as to impair its value to its owner or holder, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue to the owner or holder thereof against funds available for the payment of the original check a substitute showing such information as may be necessary to identify the original check, upon receipt and approval by the Secretary of the Treasury of an undertaking to indemnify the United States, in such form and amount and with such surety, sureties or security, if any, as the Secretary of the Treasury may require; but no such substitute shall be payable if the original check shall first have been paid: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to relieve any certifying officer or his sureties or any disbursing officer or his sureties of any liability to the United States on account of any payment resulting from the erroneous issuance of the original check."

SEC. 5. (a) Subsection (c) of section 3646 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (31 U. S. C. 528 (c)), is further amended by deleting the phrase "prior to the expiration of 10 years from the date on which the original check was issued" and inserting in lieu thereof "prior to the close of the fiscal year next following the fiscal year in which the check was issued."

(b) Subsection (e) of section 3646 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (31 U. S. C. 528 (e)), is further amended by deleting the phrase "prior to the expiration of 10 years from the date on which the original check was issued."

(c) Subsection (f) of section 3646 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (61 Stat. 310; 31 U. S. C. 528 (f)), is further amended to read as follows:

"(f) Substitutes issued under this section drawn on the Treasurer of the United States shall be deemed to be original checks and payable under the same conditions as original checks."

SEC. 6. Section 2 of the act of July 11, 1947 (61 Stat. 309; 31 U. S. C. 133), and section 5 of the act of July 1, 1916, as amended (61 Stat. 309; 31 U. S. C. 154), are hereby repealed.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arkansas.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to S. 1791.

#### AMENDMENT OF REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1791) to further amend the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, so that such act will apply to reorganization plans transmitted to the Congress at any time before June 1, 1959, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That subsection (b) of section 5 of the Reorganization Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 205; 5 U. S. C. 133 z-3), as last amended by the act of March 25, 1955 (69 Stat. 14), is hereby further amended by striking out "June 1, 1957" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 1, 1959."

SEC. 2. Subsection (a) of section 6 of the Reorganization Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 205; 5 U. S. C. 133 z-4) is amended by striking out "by the affirmative vote of a majority of the authorized membership of that House."

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree with the House amendment, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arkansas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. MARTIN of Iowa, and Mr. CAPEHART conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1958

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the committee considered budget estimates totaling \$1,973,767,827, which includes \$113,018,860 that was not considered by the House of Representatives.

The bill as reported by the Committee on Appropriations recommends appropriations totaling \$1,820,351,547 which is an increase of \$238,760,960 over the House bill, and a decrease of \$153,416,280 under the budget estimates.

Two items account for more than \$200 million of the increase over the House bill. They are, first, Small Business Administration, \$100 million. This estimate was not considered by the House; and second, military construction, \$104 million.

The action of the committee with respect to each appropriation is set forth in the report accompanying the bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc; that the bill, as thus amended, be regarded for purposes of amendment as the original text; and that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by agreement to this request.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. Would the Senator agree to a separate vote on the matter involving \$12,500,000?

Mr. HAYDEN. That may be done under the request I am making. I have no objection to that.

Mr. MONRONEY. Could we have a separate vote on the Burke Airport item?

Mr. HAYDEN. There can be no question about that. There would be no objection to that procedure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Arizona? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

At the top of page 2, to insert:

#### "CHAPTER I

"DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

"Agricultural Research Service

"Salaries and Expenses

"Plant and animal disease and pest control

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and Expenses', for 'plant and animal disease and pest control', \$5 million."

On page 2, after line 7, to insert:

"Agricultural conservation program service

"Emergency Conservation Measures

"For an additional amount for 'Emergency conservation measures', to be used for the same purposes and subject to the same conditions as the funds appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, \$25 million."

On page 2, line 15, to change the chapter number from "I" to "II."

On page 3, after line 3, to insert:

"Coast and Geodetic Survey

"Construction of a Surveying Ship

"For an additional amount for 'Construction of a surveying ship', \$3,456,000, to remain available until expended."



On page 3, after line 7, to insert:

"Bureau of Public Roads

"Public Lands Highways

"Liquidation of contract authorization

"For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to the contract authorization granted by section 6 of the Federal-aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), to remain available until expended, \$1,533,000, which sum is composed of \$225,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1957, and \$1,308,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1958."

On page 3, after line 19, to insert:

"Weather Bureau

"Salaries and Expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$372,100."

At the top of page 4, to insert:

"THE PANAMA CANAL

"Panama Canal Company

"Panama Canal Bridge

"For expenses necessary for work preliminary to the construction of a high-level bridge across the Panama Canal at Balboa, Canal Zone, as authorized by the act of July 23, 1956 (70 Stat. 596), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 4, after line 8, to insert:

"INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

"Advisory Committee on Weather Control  
"To complete its final report to the President and the Congress as provided by law, \$175,000: *Provided, however,* That the Committee shall complete its report and terminate its activities by December 31, 1957, and turn its records over to the National Science Foundation, together with any unexpended balances."

On page 4, after line 16, to insert:

"Small Business Administration

"Salaries and Expenses

"For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$2,570,000; and in addition there may be transferred to this appropriation not to exceed \$8,590,000 from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, and not to exceed \$490,000 from the fund for liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation disaster loans, Small Business Administration, for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said funds: *Provided,* That the amount authorized for transfer from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, may be increased, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, by such amount as may be required to finance administrative expenses incurred in the making of disaster loans: *Provided further,* That 10 percent of the amount authorized to be transferred from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, shall be placed in reserve to be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, only in such amounts and at such times as may become necessary to carry out the business loan program."

On page 5, after line 18, to insert:

"Revolving Fund

"For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitations, \$100,000,000."

On page 6, line 1, to change the chapter number from "II" to "III."

Under the heading "Department of Defense—Military Functions—Department of the Army—Military Construction, Army" on page 7, line 11, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$305,000,000" and insert "\$315,000,000."

Under the subhead "Military Construction—Army Reserve Forces", on page 7, line 23, after the word "vehicles" to strike out "\$46,000,000" and insert "\$55,000,000."

Under the subhead "Department of the Navy—Military Construction, Navy", on page 8, line 17, to strike out "\$265,000,000" and insert "\$300,000,000."

Under the subhead "Department of the Air Force—Military Construction, Air Force", on page 9, line 10, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$900,000,000" and insert "\$950,000,000."

Under the subhead "General Provisions", on page 9, line 12, to change the section number from "201" to "301."

On page 9, line 17, to change the section number from "202" to "302."

On page 9, line 23, to change the section number from "203" to "303."

On page 10, line 8, to change the section number from "204" to "304."

On page 10, line 16, to change the section number from "205" to "305."

On page 10, line 22, to change the section number from "206" to "306."

On page 11, line 5, to change the section number from "207" to "307."

On page 11, line 13, to change the section number from "208" to "308."

On page 11, line 21, to change the section number from "209" to "309."

On page 12, line 3, to change the section number from "210" to "310."

On page 12, line 11, to change the section number from "211" to "311."

On page 12, after line 13, to insert a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 312. The Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized to transfer to the 'Air Force industrial fund' not to exceed \$100 million from appropriations to the Department of Defense available for obligation during the fiscal year 1958."

On page 12, after line 18, to insert a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 313. Section 612 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act of 1958, Public Law 117, approved August 2, 1957, is amended by deleting the figures '\$41,000,000' in the first line and inserting in lieu thereof '\$45,000,000'."

On page 12, after line 23, to insert a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 314. The General Counsel of the Department of Defense shall be paid at the rate prescribed by Reorganization Plan No. 6 approved June 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 638)."

On page 13, line 3, to change the chapter number from "III" to "IV."

Under the heading "Department of Defense—Civil Functions—Department of the Army—Administration, Ryukyu Islands", on page 13, line 25, after the word "appropriation", to strike out "\$2,410,000" and insert "\$2,475,000", and on page 14, line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,340,000" and insert "\$1,405,000."

On page 15, after line 18, to insert:

"Construction of Power Systems, Ryukyu Islands

"For necessary expenses of construction, installation, and equipment of electric power systems in the Ryukyu Islands, which shall be operated by the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation, an instrumentality of the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 a day for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles and hire of aircraft; \$1,513,000 to remain available until expended, without regard to sections 355 and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and title 10, United States Code, section 4774."

On page 17, line 13, to change the chapter number from "IV" to "V."

Under the heading "Independent Offices—General Services Administration", on page 17, after line 21, to insert:

"Hospital Facilities in the District of Columbia

"For an additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said District, \$290,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That the limitation under this head in the act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 644), as amended, on the total amount to be provided for completion of grant projects, is increased from \$13,010,000 to \$13,300,000."

On page 18, line 20, to change the chapter number from "V" to "VI."

Under the heading "Department of the Interior", on page 18, after line 21, to insert:

"Bureau of Land Management  
"Construction

"Not to exceed \$1,423 of the funds available to the Bureau of Land Management from definite annual appropriations shall be available for reimbursing the city of Monticello, Utah, for the cost of improvements to streets and appurtenant facilities adjoining property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Indian Affairs—Resources Management", on page 19, line 10, after the word "exceed" to strike out "\$118,000" and insert "\$169,000", and in line 12, after the word "basis", to insert a colon and the following proviso:

"*Provided,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend income received from leases on lands on the Colorado River Indian Reservation (southern and northern reserves) for the benefit of the Colorado River Indian Tribes and their members during the current fiscal year, or until beneficial ownership of the lands has been determined if such determination is made during the current fiscal year."

Under the subhead "Commission for a National Cultural Center—Salaries and Expenses", on page 20, at the beginning of line 6, to strike out "The" and insert "Not to exceed 12,000 of the."

On page 20, after line 14, to insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
"Forest Service

"Forest Land Management: During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$50,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for the acquisition of sites authorized by the act of March 3, 1925, as amended (16 U. S. C. 555), without regard to any other limitation on the amount available for this purpose."

At the top of page 21, to insert:

"CHAPTER VII

"DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

"Public Health Service

"Communicable Diseases

"Communicable diseases: For an additional amount for 'Communicable diseases', for emergency measures necessary for the further prevention and control of a threatened or actual epidemic of influenza, \$800,000: *Provided,* That \$2 million may be transferred from funds appropriated for disaster relief pursuant to the act of September 30, 1950, chapter 1125, section 8 (64 Stat. 1109), for the purposes specified in this paragraph, including the purchase, without regard to section 3709 of the revised statutes, and distribution of supplies and materials for prevention and control and grants to States of money and medical supplies and materials, upon a finding by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, upon the



recommendation of the Surgeon General and the National Advisory Health Council, that a threatened or actual epidemic of influenza constitutes an actual or potential health emergency of national significance."

On page 21, after line 21, to insert:

**"Hospitals and Medical Care**

"The limitation under this head contained in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act is increased by such sum or sums as may be necessary for the purpose."

On page 22, after line 3, to insert:

**"Construction of Indian Health Facilities**

"For an additional amount for 'Construction of Indian health facilities', \$34,000, for the construction of sewer and water facilities for the Elko Indian colony, Nevada."

On page 22, after line 7, to insert:

**"General Provisions**

"Section 210 of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 224), is amended by striking out the period at the end of such section and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: 'Provided, That this section shall not be applicable to assistance and consultation rendered by that Department in connection with the planning of a building for the use of the Food and Drug Administration at Washington, District of Columbia.'"

On page 22, line 17, to change the chapter number "VI" to "VIII."

On page 22, after line 18, to insert:

**"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS**

**"Department of the Army**

**"Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control**

**"Construction, general**

"For an additional amount for 'Construction, general', \$475,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 23, line 8, change the chapter number from "VII" to "IX."

Under the heading "Department of State—International Organizations and Conferences—Eleventh World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization", on page 23, line 16, after the numerals "832", to strike out "\$290,000" and insert "\$375,000."

On page 23, after line 16, to insert:

**"Contributions to International Organizations**

"Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of Public Law 689, 84th Congress, an additional contribution of \$5,696 to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference is authorized out of funds previously appropriated for 'Contributions to international organizations.'"

Under the subhead "Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Activities", on page 24, line 9, after the figures "\$3,525,000", to insert a colon and "Provided, That this amount shall be used for purchase of foreign currencies from the special account for the informational media guaranty program, at rates of exchange determined by the Treasury Department, but in no event at a higher rate per unit than the free world market value of the currency purchased, and the amounts of any such purchases shall be covered into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury."

Under the heading "The Judiciary—Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services," on page 24, after line 19, to insert:

**"Salaries of referees**

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries of referees', \$10,000, to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of the act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68)."

Under the subhead "Expenses of Referees," on page 25, at the beginning of line 3, to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$150,000."

Under the heading "Funds Appropriated to the President—President's Special International Program," on page 25, after line 7, to strike out:

"For an additional amount for 'President's special international program,' \$2,200,000, to remain available until expended."

And insert:

"For an additional amount for the 'President's special international program,' including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 2131), \$5,089,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount made available under this head in the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958, for United States participation in the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, is increased from '\$6,500,000' to '\$9,389,000'."

On page 25, line 21, to change the chapter number from "VIII" to "X."

On page 26, line 3, to change the chapter number from "IX" to "XI."

On page 26, after line 19, to insert:

**"DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH**

"Department of Public Health, amounts equal to the cost of medical services rendered recipients of public assistance, without charge, may from time to time be transferred to the Department of Public Welfare for deposit into a fund, hereby established, for the purpose of matching Federal grants under the Social Security Act for payment for medical services as provided under that act, payment of related administrative expense, and return of any surplus to the general fund of the District of Columbia."

Under the subhead "Judgments," on page 28, line 9, after the word "in" to insert "Senate Document No. 57 and," and, in line 11, after the word "Congress" to strike out "\$15,038" and insert "\$44,128."

On page 29, line 10, to change the chapter number from "X" to "XII."

On page 29, after line 18, to insert:

**"Architect of the Capitol**

**"Capitol Buildings and Grounds**

"Furniture and furnishings, additional Senate Office Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to carry out the provisions of the act of July 10, 1957 (Public Law 85-93, 85th Cong.), authorizing furniture and furnishings for the additional office building for the United States Senate, authorized to be constructed and equipped by the Second Deficiency Appropriations Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), \$1 million, to remain available until expended."

On page 30, after line 5, to insert:

"Remodeling, Senate Office Building: Toward carrying out the provisions of the act of July 10, 1957 (Public Law 85-95, 85th Cong.), authorizing the enlargement and remodeling of Senators' suites and structural, mechanical, and other changes and improvements in the existing Senate Office Building to provide improved accommodations for the United States Senate, \$250,000, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the funds herein appropriated may be expended only for such work as can be done by the force of the Architect of the Capitol and that no part of such funds may be expended for planning by architects or engineers not on the staff of the Architect of the Capitol."

On page 30, line 21, to change the chapter number from "XI" to "XIII."

Under the heading "Claims for Damages, Audited Claims, and Judgments", on page 31, after line 18, to insert:

"For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the

United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document No. 60, 85th Congress, \$753,860 together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than 30 days after the date of approval of this act."

On page 32, line 13, to change the chapter number from "XII" to "XIV."

Under the heading "General Provision," on page 32, at the beginning of line 15, to change the section number from "1201" to "1401."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations, I send an amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed, on page 33, after line 9, to insert:

SEC. 1402. The appropriations, authorizations, and authority with respect thereto in this act shall be available from July 1, 1957, for the purposes provided in such appropriations, authorizations, and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1957, and the date of enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations, authorizations, and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms hereof, and the terms of Public Law 85-78, 85th Congress, as amended.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, several of the appropriation bills were not passed until after July 1, the beginning of the current fiscal year. In order that the various agencies of the Government for which appropriations had not been approved could operate, the usual continuing resolution was passed.

The purpose of the amendment is to ratify and confirm all obligations incurred pursuant to that resolution. It is the usual provision which always follows a continuing resolution.

I ask that the amendment be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

**THE RIGHT TO KNOW**

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, a group of young Americans are en route behind the Bamboo Curtain in Red China.

Regardless of whether we approve or disapprove of the action taken by these young students in wanting to find out what it is like in China today, the fact remains that they are going. What we should now be concerned about is whether or not the American people are to be given an unbiased account of what they



do, what they say, and how they are treated.

Must we rely only upon Communist news agencies for the story of these American students in Red China?

I think the American people have a right to have their own press, radio, and television correspondents on the scene to record this story objectively—to tell us what happens, and what the reactions of our young Americans are.

In Moscow recently, a few young Americans were able to embarrass the entire Soviet Union by doing a more effective job of publicly criticising Kremlin policy than anyone else has been able to get away with. Yet if it had not been for the American press representatives, we probably would not have known about it.

We have no correspondents in China—because of our own policies, not because of Red China's. The American press would welcome a chance to go and cover this story of American students. It may be vitally important to have such unofficial observers available to give us an objective report, in view of the fact we have no diplomatic representatives there.

Mr. President, the State Department has shown some wavering from its earlier ban on American correspondents in Red China. I respectfully suggest it would be advisable to immediately grant at least temporary emergency authorization for our own correspondents to fly to Red China at once, to keep us informed over what is happening to our American youth being escorted through Red China.

This statement is not to be interpreted as condoning the action of these young students in defiance of State Department policy. It is merely recognizing that the interests of the United States can best be served now by seeing that we get full reports from competent American journalists, rather than the distorted propaganda reports which will undoubtedly emanate from the Communist press services in China.

Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

#### MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICIES— HIGH BORROWING COSTS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I also desire to invite the attention of the Senate to a letter I have received from a very responsible organization in my State, the Minnesota School Board Association, along with a press story. The letter indicates that there is no subject of more vital concern to the economic welfare of the American people than the monetary and fiscal policy of the Federal Government. Ever since March 1953, we have been witnessing ever-rising interest rates and a tightening of credit, both of which have exacted a heavy price from borrowers and placed an ever-increasing burden upon the taxpayers.

The administration's high interest rate and tight credit policy is a matter of such public importance that the Congress of the United States is being repeatedly called upon to exercise its

power over the value of money by calling a halt to the policies being pursued by the Eisenhower administration. The appeals for help are no longer coming only from farmers and small-business men, who were the first to feel the pinch of high interest and tight money policies. The appeals are now coming from local governmental institutions, particularly school boards who see much-needed public facilities jeopardized by the fiscal and monetary policies of this administration.

The Congress can no longer ignore these pleas and appeals. The borrowing policy, the tax policy, the interest rate policies, and the credit policies of the Federal Government require congressional supervision. Money and credit are not the special privileges of the Treasury Department, the Federal Reserve Board, and the private banking institutions. Each of these institutions has its role to play, but under the Constitution they should not have and do not have exclusive jurisdiction over monetary and fiscal policy.

I invite to the attention of the Senate an article which appeared in the Minneapolis Star some week ago. This article states that the Minnesota School Board Association adopted a resolution urging President Eisenhower to investigate the high interest rates on school construction bonds. The Minnesota School Board Association also asked the President to take necessary steps to make money available to school districts at lower interest rates.

I take this means of informing the Minnesota School Board Association that it is the fiscal and monetary policies of the Eisenhower administration that are responsible for the high interest rate on school construction bonds. Furthermore, the President has not given leadership to make money available to school districts at lower interest rates. Every act and attitude of the Eisenhower administration is conducive to and in fact leads to higher interest rates on both public and private financing. Not only did the administration fail to give leadership in support of the Federal aid to school construction program, which is direly needed, but even worse, its policies retard and impede school construction due to the heavy financing costs of a school bond issue.

I also invite to the Senate's attention a letter which I have received from the Minnesota School Board Association under the date of August 8. This letter carries with it a resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors of the Minnesota School Board Association. The resolution calls for the passage of Federal aid for school construction. It asks the Congress to enact legislation that will alleviate the high interest rates on school bond issues.

This resolution and letter are but further evidence of the growing anxiety and concern on the part of responsible local—and, may I add, conservative—public officials over the policies being pursued by the present administration.

I can assure, and have reassured, my constituents that I wholeheartedly support Federal aid for school construc-

tion—that I vigorously oppose the present high interest rate and tight credit policy of this administration—and that I shall do all I possibly can to make available to school districts financing at a rate of interest that is reasonable and fair and that takes into consideration the fact that local government bonds are tax exempt and, therefore, are a much more desirable investment to bond holders. Surely tax-exempt bonds should bear a much lower rate of interest than other securities.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter and the newspaper article to which I have alluded in my comments be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MINNESOTA SCHOOL BOARD ASSOCIATION,  
St. Peter, Minn., August 8, 1957.

Hon. HUBERT HUMPHREY,  
United States Senator,  
Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I wish to call to your attention action taken by the board of directors of the Minnesota School Board Association on Monday, August 5, 1957, during their regular monthly meeting. This action was taken by a unanimous vote, and I shall list the names and addresses of the board members at the conclusion of this letter.

"Whereas the recent Federal aid to school construction bill was killed by the United States House of representatives; and

"Whereas the board of directors of the Minnesota School Board Association were not concerned with enactment of this legislation; and

"Whereas the board of directors did not believe that this bill was the answer to partial financing of public school construction; and

"Whereas the board of directors want to impress upon you, in spite of propaganda to the contrary, that there is a real need for assistance in school construction; and

"Whereas the board of directors believe that the property taxload is lending itself to the taxing many small communities out of existence; and

"Whereas the board of directors know from basis of fact that more and more school buildings will have to be built within the next 10 to 15 years; and

"Whereas the board of directors believe that the single major factor in the high school cost of school building, and the biggest factor in the rise of local property tax, is the high rate of interest that school districts are forced to pay on their bond issues; and

"Whereas some of the recent school bond sales have nearly reached 5 percent on the sale (Bloomington 4.897) be it

"Resolved, That the board of directors of the Minnesota School Board Association respectfully request the Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Honorable Edward Thyne, the Honorable Hubert Humphrey, the Honorable August Andresen, the Honorable Joseph O'Hara, the Honorable Roy Weir, the Honorable Eugene McCarthy, the Honorable Walter Judd, the Honorable Fred Marshall, the Honorable H. Carl Andersen, the Honorable John Blatnik, and the Honorable Coya Knutson, to investigate the situation as it exists in Minnesota and other States, and to enact legislation that will alleviate the high interest rates on school bond issues. The board of directors believe that one of the main reasons for the high rate of taxation is the inability of school districts to borrow money at a low rate of interest. They believe that an emergency exists in the



on the topic and say that there is no attempt by the administration to get Dave Hamil out of the position he now occupies. This can be ascertained by talking to the Department of Agriculture officials and to others in the administration.

Mr. LANGER rose.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ALLOTT. I had promised to yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. I should like to say that REA organizations all over the State of North Dakota have written to me and asked me to intercede with the President to have Dave Hamil kept on his job. He is very popular with REA's all over my State. I wrote to the President sometime ago, asking that Mr. Hamil be retained. I have heard these rumors and stories. I wish to say to my distinguished friend from Colorado that in all the history of the REA I do not know of any Administrator who has had better backing from the REA's in North Dakota than has David Hamil, and we have had some very good men.

Mr. ALLOTT. I thank the Senator from North Dakota. I have a great deal of confidence in Mr. Hamil myself.

I yield further to the Senator from Minnesota, to finish our colloquy.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I simply want to make the record clear. We are not discussing Mr. Hamil. Mr. Hamil's record will stand on its own. What we are discussing is whether under the reorganization plan, under the authority of the Department of Agriculture, and under the authorization for the REA, any loan should be referred to a Department of Agriculture Assistant Secretary or official above the REA Administrator. I think the Senator will be hard put to it to find in the REA Act any authority whatsoever for anyone outside of the REA reviewing an REA loan.

Why do they do it? It may be because they are friendly. It may be because they are "kissin' cousins," or something like that. I do not know. There is no reason at all for the review to be made.

The answer which has been given is the answer not only in the newspaper story, but also in a letter which I have received. It is that the whole matter of reviewing loans comes about because of inflation and because of credit policies, and so forth.

The Congress of the United States determines what the REA loan policy shall be—not Mr. D'Ewart or Mr. Scott. Mr. Scott's position in the Department of Agriculture is Director of the Agricultural Credit Service. He admitted that the procedure of reviewing loans over \$500,000 had been in effect since June.

I say categorically that there is no authorization for that procedure in law. I say at best this is nothing more nor less than an accommodation in the Department. Perhaps there is nothing dangerous about it.

Mr. ALLOTT. I may say to the Senator that I am not sure the statement can be made categorically.

Mr. HUMPHREY. It can.

Mr. ALLOTT. I repeat that there has never been any impairment in any degree of Mr. Hamil's right and authority

to make these decisions, with the full power which is given to him in law as the director of the REA. I think when the Senator goes into the matter, if he investigates it, he will find that is a true statement.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at this point?

Mr. ALLOTT. Let me finish my colloquy with the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I want to say that there will be much less danger of impairment after a debate such as this on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. ALLOTT. That statement, perhaps, is true.

Mr. HUMPHREY. We may have solved the problem by alerting the people.

Mr. ALLOTT. I know this is not any attack in any sense upon Mr. Hamil.

Mr. HUMPHREY. No. It is an effort to support him.

Mr. ALLOTT. I know we all have the same interest in achieving a strong REA. I can assure the Senator that Mr. Hamil's power and duties have not been impaired in the least.

I now yield to the junior Senator from Colorado.

Mr. CARROLL. I wonder if the Senator from Colorado has found in his investigation what is the basis for the stories being circulated? The essence of the stories we are reading is that in June the lending authority of the REA administrator, David Hamil, was limited to loans of less than \$500,000. That would mean that prior to June he had full lending power and now his power has been limited. This is the question posed by these articles. I believe that is the important question before us.

We have listened to the distinguished Senator from North Dakota, who has heard rumors to this effect. Those rumors have been circulating in the newspapers in my home State of Colorado.

We have discussed the two fine Colorado newspaper reports. One written by a distinguished Washington reporter, who has no personal interest in the matter. Certainly this reporter is not trying to fan the flames of a contest between public and private power advocates to interfere with the present administration of the act. Then we also have for consideration the views of the very competent editorial staff of the Denver Post, which staff certainly writes its articles only after a careful investigation is conducted.

Does the Senator from Colorado have any specific evidence as to what has started these stories?

Mr. ALLOTT. I think if the Senator would call the Department of Agriculture or would talk with either of these two officials he would find that there is no basis for these articles and that his question can be answered categorically, "No; Mr. Hamil's powers have not been limited."

Mr. CARROLL. I am happy to have that information. I shall not dispute the Senator's word. However, my information is to the contrary.

Mr. ALLOTT. May I inquire from where the Senator got his information, aside from the newspaper articles?

Mr. CARROLL. We have information from officials of the Department of Agriculture, who indulged in a lot of double-talk.

Mr. ALLOTT. Let us get the names in the open on the floor, so that we can stop this doubletalk and stop the damage to the REA.

Mr. CARROLL. There is one way to do it and that is for the Secretary of Agriculture to appear, to respond, and to state what the situation is.

Mr. ALLOTT. I may say that I have talked with numerous people about this subject.

Mr. CARROLL. The way to settle the matter is by a proper investigation. It should not be a newspaper investigation. It should be a Senate committee investigation and the men involved should be brought before the committee so that they can answer the questions.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I wish to conclude my own side of this matter by saying that I am sure most of us on the floor have a very keen and sincere desire to see the REA continue and to see it develop as it was meant to develop and has a right to develop.

I say again that I am proud of the record Mr. Hamil has made. More than that, I wish to repeat that—newspaper articles to the contrary—his authority has not been impaired as to the making of loans, and he has the full power of the directorship of the REA.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 1482) to amend certain provisions of the Columbia Basin Project Act, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. ENGLE, Mr. ASPINALL, Mr. SISK, Mr. MILLER of Nebraska, and Mr. SAYLOR were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8996) to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. DURHAM, Mr. PRICE, Mr. HOLIFIELD, Mr. COLE, and Mr. VAN ZANDT were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the following bill and joint resolution of the House:

H. R. 7383. An act to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 323. Joint resolution to facilitate the admission into the United States of certain aliens.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of



the Senate to the following joint resolution and concurrent resolution of the House:

H. J. Res. 339. Joint resolution to waive certain provisions of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens; and

H. Con. Res. 171. Concurrent resolution favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence of certain aliens.

The message further announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 6080) to provide for the conveyance of certain property of the United States in Gulfport, Miss., to the Gulfport Municipal Separate School District, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1958

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN obtained the floor.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. What is the pending order of business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending order of business is the appropriation bill. The committee amendments have been agreed to en bloc, and one amendment offered on behalf of the committee by the Senator from Arizona has been agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I hope we can discuss the pending business.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I will say to the Senator from Washington that I desire to discuss the bill presently before the Senate.

Mr. President, I commend the Senate Committee on Appropriations for placing funds in the bill to permit the Advisory Committee on Weather Control to complete its report to the President.

IRVING LANGMUIR

In that connection, I wish to invite the attention of Senators to the comment made by the press services in their report on the death of Irving Langmuir last Friday.

I hold in my hand, Mr. President, a clipping from the Washington Post and Times Herald for Saturday, in which, in a comment upon the death of this famed research scientist, the writer says:

Mr. Langmuir and another GE scientist, Vincent Schaefer, worked at the close of the war to produce the first manmade rain and snow.

With Schaefer, Mr. Langmuir developed a new technique for producing huge quantities of extremely dense screen smoke which proved highly effective in concealing tactical movements of troops in combat in World War II.

After the war, Mr. Langmuir, with Schaefer and Bernard Vonnegut, produced the first manmade snow and rain.

The importance of the discovery was recognized by the armed forces, which estab-

lished Project Cirrus and hired Mr. Langmuir as a consultant.

#### FULL TIME TO RAIN

By the simple process of seeding clouds with dry ice particles, Langmuir was able to make it rain, provided weather conditions were favorable.

He resigned from the board of trustees of New York's State University to devote full time to Project Cirrus. At the time, he said the project had grown to such great importance that "the best service I can render to the national welfare is to increase, rather than decrease, my activities in this field."

Mr. President, I feel that the Senate Committee on Appropriations, in recognizing the importance of this work, is carrying on in keeping with what Dr. Langmuir himself said:

The best service I can render to the national welfare is to increase, rather than decrease, my activities in this field.

Mr. President, I should also like to state that the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] has made a valuable contribution, because his committee recently reported, by a unanimous vote, and I think the cosponsorship of all members, S. 86, a bill which would provide for a continuation of selected experimental work by the National Science Foundation, when the advisory committee has completed its report.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire article on the life of Dr. Langmuir may be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### NOBEL WINNER LANGMUIR DIES

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., August 16.—Irving Langmuir, famed research scientist and 1932 Noble prizewinner, died of a heart attack at Falmouth, Mass., the General Electric Co., announced here today.

Mr. Langmuir was 76. He retired from General Electric Co. in 1950 after an association that spread over 40 years. During his work he earned more than 100 patents and was noted chiefly for his postwar research into artificial rainmaking.

Mr. Langmuir and another GE scientist, Vincent Schaefer, worked at the close of the war to produce the first manmade rain and snow.

His research in developing the gas-filled incandescent lamp was credited with cutting \$1 billion from the yearly electric light bills of Americans.

#### PRODUCED POWER TUBE

His high-vacuum power tube, which permitted use of high voltage in radio sending and receiving, gave modern broadcasting its heart and was regarded as probably the greatest single factor in bringing radios into most American homes.

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Mr. Langmuir was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 31, 1881. He attended Chestnut Hill Academy, Philadelphia; Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and received a metallurgical engineering degree from Columbia University in 1903.

He received his master's and doctor's degree from the University of Göttingen in Germany in 1906. He spent 3 years as a chemistry instructor, at Stevens Institute of Technology before joining the General Electric research staff in 1909.

His 40 years with GE brought him worldwide fame and fortune. He was honored by Great Britain, Italy, Sweden, and France and received many medals and awards from American organizations for his genius in research. He held honorary degrees from 10 American and Canadian universities and from Oxford and Edinburgh in Great Britain. King Gustav V of Sweden presented the 1932 Nobel prize for his researches in the new-found surface chemistry. He was the first American industrial chemist so honored.

Mr. Langmuir married the former Marian Mersereau of South Orange, N. J., in 1912. They had two children, Kenneth and Mrs. H. R. Summerhayes, Jr.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I rise regretfully in opposition to the Senate committee amendment to strike from the bill the funds voted by the House of Representatives, amounting to \$12.5 million, for the beginning of construction of a second airport for Washington, D. C. In accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States, the Bureau of the Budget, and the House of Representatives, it is vital that construction work start at the earliest possible time on a second Washington airport.

The rapid increase in "near misses" at the National Airport, the overcongestion and the jamming of the airways into and out of Washington National Airport, have created a critical situation which is overtaxing and overloading the personnel and electronics gear of the airways into and out of Washington National Airport.

It seems to me we have paid too much attention to the political side of a Washington second airport, and too little to the need from an aeronautical standpoint. We have been told for the past 7 years, that the question must be investigated, and the subject studied further.

I well remember when the Congress authorized the second construction of a second Washington airport, in September 1950. In 1951, we appropriated the first money. That money, about \$1 million, was spent to acquire some land at the Burke Airport site.

When the bill was reported from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, of which the able senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] was chairman, it did not provide for a political selection of an airport site. It directed the Secretary of Commerce, whose Department supervises the Civil Aeronautics Administration, to investigate, study, and locate the best possible site from an engineering and aviation standpoint, to give Washington a much-needed second air terminal. It was badly needed in 1950. Think how it is needed today.



We have seen the growth year by year, exceed anything we dreamed could possibly have occurred.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER. If the need is so urgent as the Senator says it is, does he not think the CAB or some other governmental agency having authority, should direct flights into nearby Friendship Airport, as of this time?

Mr. MONRONEY. The Senator from Oklahoma has repeatedly urged the use of Friendship Airport, as the distinguished senior Senator from Maryland well knows. Immediately after the postponement of action last summer on the Burke Airport, or any other airport for Washington, I went to the CAB, I issued press releases, and urged in every way possible that the CAB authorize additional schedules to Friendship Airport, for the duration of the time of construction of a second Washington airport. I feel that by the time an airport can be built, with all possible speed, if additional schedules are placed into Friendship Airport at Baltimore, by 1960 or 1961, we shall have reached complete and total saturation of the airspace above Friendship, and of the runways which are available there.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator from Maryland would like very much to agree with the statement just made by the Senator from Oklahoma, but I do not think the facts will bear him out. If the Senator will look at the air traffic curve, he will find that Friendship is not anywhere near the point of saturation, and we are now within 2½ years of 1960. There does not seem to be any desire on the part of the airlines now using the very congested airport in Washington to make use of the fine facility which lies nearby in Maryland waiting to be used.

Mr. MONRONEY. There is a facility at Friendship, but there are no schedules. The people of Baltimore would be as eager to fly, I am sure, as the people of other metropolitan areas, if schedules were available. I believe that a vast amount of traffic could be generated. People are eager to fly when air schedules are available.

Mr. BUTLER. Let me point out to the Senator why air schedules are not available now at Friendship Airport. If anyone in Baltimore wishes to fly and he calls the airport, he cannot even find out when there is a connecting plane between Baltimore and Washington. The airlines have done everything they could to keep the traffic at Friendship International Airport at a minimum. They have not cooperated in any way. Even though the Senator from Oklahoma has requested the CAB to bring pressure on the airlines to use Friendship Airport, and although I have done so—and I know that the Senators from Virginia would be more than willing that that should be done—year after year we find the airlines doing everything they can to run Friendship International Airport down, and not put a single flight into it.

When the main airstrip at National Airport in Washington was out of commission and had to be repaired, the CAB,

of necessity, was forced to put the flights into Friendship International Airport. As the testimony before the committee will show, during that period of time service there was excellent. The ground time from Friendship International Airport to the Statler Hotel in Washington was an average of from 40 to 45 minutes; and the best time from Friendship International Airport to the Statler Hotel was 36 minutes. That is all official information gathered by the CAB and given to the Senator from Maryland.

If that be true, how can the Senator from Oklahoma possibly ask the Congress to appropriate \$12,500,000, which we all know would be only the beginning of an expenditure of from \$75 million to \$100 million, to give the city of Washington what it already has in Maryland? I should like to have the Senator address himself to that point. How can he possibly justify the erection of another airport, at Burke, Va., or at any other place in Virginia, against the opposition of the two fine Senators from that State, who say that the people of Virginia do not want that airport there; that it would blight the whole county in which it might be put? The blast from the jet planes would become more noisome and objectionable all the time.

When there is a facility available within from 36 to 45 minutes from the Statler Hotel in Washington, what justification is there for putting this appropriation back in the bill?

#### SCHEDULE INCREASE TRAFFIC

Mr. MONRONEY. I am glad the Senator asked that question.

In the first place, I remember distinctly that no one consulted the city of Washington or the needs of the city of Washington when the airport at Friendship was built. We were not asked whether Washington would find it acceptable to use jointly the Baltimore airport. Baltimore put up the money and built the airport. It is the airport of Baltimore.

I have repeatedly said that if there is sufficient capacity there—and I believe there is—for the 3 or 3½ years involved in construction of a second airport for Washington the schedules should be placed into the Baltimore airport. I believe that if such schedules were placed into Friendship Airport, the people of Baltimore, who would use the schedules, would use the full capacity before the opening of the second Washington airport.

#### CAPITAL NOT COUNTY SEAT

I envision an airport for Washington, whether it be the first or the second, as an airport for the Nation's Capital, the Capital of the largest and most important Nation in the world, and having the greatest volume of air traffic. We should not deal with the question of the location of an airport for the Nation's Capital in the same manner that we would deal with the question of a post office in a county seat town.

I feel certain that all of us would support a Senator in the location of a post office in any Senator's State. But when we are considering the location of an airport, I am certain that we must take into consideration our national obliga-

tion, our obligation to the four and one-half million people who are arriving and departing each year by air, not because they are coming to Virginia, to Burke, Chantilly, or some other place, but because they are coming to Washington, D. C., the Nation's Capital, on business. Those travelers include the Senator's constituents, my constituents, and the constituents of all other Senators from the remaining States. We have a national obligation to provide an airport capable of handling modern jet aircraft safely. We have an obligation to relieve what we now know to be a hazardous condition at the Washington airport. It is the most crowded airspace at any airport in the United States.

Yet the Senator from Maryland, in order to please the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, and to have a busy airport, has helped to block a second airport for Washington. Last year he helped to lead the fight to block the construction of a second airport for Washington at Burke. He is now doing the same thing. Next year it will be the same story again and again and again, while the traffic pattern becomes worse.

#### FLYING IS ON BORROWED TIME

It is time to stop flying on borrowed time. It is time to move along and do the thing which any number of study commissions have recommended since 1950. Six or seven Administrators of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, each new on the job, have studied the program. They all arrived at the same answer, namely, the Burke site.

I do not care whether the second Washington airport is built at Burke, Chantilly, Annandale, or elsewhere. I want a second airport for the Washington, D. C. area before there is a catastrophe which might make widows of the wives of 15 or 20 Senators.

A great many Senators, Representatives, constituents, and Government officials are flying in this congested air space while we play politics for the city of Baltimore. Land speculation, in order to hold property for residential development instead of selling it at farmland prices, bars the selection of a site anywhere within reasonable distance of the main part of Washington.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I will yield to the distinguished Senator. I hope he will not take up all of my time.

Mr. BUTLER. I shall be very brief.

I resent the implication of the Senator from Oklahoma that we are playing politics. I am not playing politics. When the International Airport at Friendship was established, \$4 million of Federal funds went into that airport. My predecessor in office succeeded in having the airport placed there. He made statements on the floor of the Senate which were concurred in at the time the money was appropriated, to the effect that it would be used as a Baltimore-Washington airport. It was established for that purpose. The Senator would build another airport when there is a fine facility within 45 minutes of the heart of Washington, a facility which is not being



used. We cannot do that with the people's money.

Mr. MONRONEY. The passengers do not wish to use it, but I say they should be forced to use it during the construction of the second Washington airport.

Mr. BUTLER. How does the Senator propose to go about forcing them?

Mr. MONRONEY. I am satisfied that at that time, the statistics regarding schedules will show that the schedules will saturate the Friendship Airport to the point where the Senator from Maryland will be trying to get rid of Washington traffic.

We do not desire to be an unwanted tenant of the Baltimore airport, when the more frequent air schedules available at Friendship Airport saturate the facilities there.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I believe that unintentionally the Senator from Oklahoma is blaming the Senators from Maryland a little too much, when the ones who should be blamed for the condition of the appropriation bill are the members of the Committee on Appropriations. The report would not deprive Washington of another airport. The only thing it does is to recommend something. It does not deprive the area around metropolitan Washington of another airport.

I will tell the Senator why we are against Burke as the site for the second airport. At places it will be necessary to fill in 70 feet of earth, and at other places it will be necessary to dig out 70 feet of earth. Not only that, but I see on the floor the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], who is opposed to it. The senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] who were elected to represent Virginia. Representative BROYHILL was elected to represent his district in Virginia. They are the ones who are opposed to the Burke site. We are only trying to carry out the idea that they would know more about where the site of the second airport should be than the Senator from New Mexico and the other members of the Appropriations Committee. Is that not the situation, more or less?

#### AIRPORT NATIONAL PROBLEM

Mr. MONRONEY. I regretfully find myself in opposition to the position taken by the Senators from Maryland, both of whom I respect as being two of our greatest and finest Senators. I also regret to be in disagreement with the Senators from Virginia.

I maintain that the location of the second airport for Washington is not a matter for local determination on the basis of civic or State or county pride, or for determination by any city or county in Maryland or Virginia. It is a national problem because of the necessity for giving the Nation's Capital, with traffic from the 48 States coming into it, the best possible air facilities.

If we were dealing solely with a local condition in Virginia, there would be no question about the fact that the location of an airport site, for example, would be the concern exclusively of the people

living in those areas. If the citizens of the counties surrounding Washington in the State of Virginia or the citizens of surrounding counties in Maryland are adamant against allowing Washington to have a second airport, then we become the prisoner of those areas adjacent to Washington, for whom we have done so much in building up their economy and making them prosperous sections of their States, by serving as the home communities for many public employees of the United States Government.

#### HOW MANY TIMES?

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. SMATHERS. I wonder whether the Senator would tell us how many occasions he knows when the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the Senate has studied the problem and made the recommendation that the second airport should be built at Burke.

Mr. MONRONEY. No less than four times, to my understanding. The first was when the bill was passed in the 81st Congress, in September 1950. Money was appropriated for a study. It was again studied 3 years ago when I was chairman of the subcommittee, at which time the committee again directed the Civil Aeronautics Authority, through the Department of Commerce, to come back to Congress on January 1 with a recommendation and request for money for the construction of the Burke airport; or, if Burke was not suitable, to recommend a site which was suitable. That was the unanimous decision of the committee.

#### UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TOUGHER THAN RUSSIANS

The Civil Aeronautics Authority looked into three different sites, as the distinguished Senator will remember. At first the CAA recommended Andrews Air Force Base, then Friendship, and then Burke, in that order. On investigation and restudy by our committee, they reversed this. It was realized that there was more chance of getting a field away from the Russians than there was a chance of getting the Air Force to permit Andrews to be used as a civilian airport. The CAA then did not like Friendship Airport. They then came back again to the Burke site as the best choice.

Again the following year, cooperating with the President's request, we studied the problem. We again approved what had been selected by all the aviation authorities; namely, the Burke site.

Mr. SMATHERS. I wonder whether the Senator is familiar with the statement on page 664 of the hearings on the pending appropriation bill, as follows:

We consider it highly significant that all organizations heard from who are in a position to utilize this expert knowledge are united in their choice of the Burke site. They include:

- The United States Department of Commerce.
- The Civil Aeronautics Administration.
- The executive branch of the United States Government.
- The Air Transport Association.
- Civil Air Patrol of Virginia.
- Air Line Pilots Association.

The Washington Board of Trade.

Francis Dodd McHugh, consultant, in 1955 Fairfax County master plan.

Does the Senator have any knowledge of any organizations, other than possibly local organizations in Virginia, that are opposed to the Burke site, and aside from the very praiseworthy—we shall say—opposition of the Senators from Maryland? Does he have any knowledge of other opposition to this particular location at Burke?

Mr. MONRONEY. I have never known of any aviation organization or any authority on aviation, either commercial or private, giving endorsement to any site other than Burke. The opposition seems to come entirely from the people who own property in the area, and from local residents who do not want to have an airport built in that area.

Mr. SMATHERS. Is it not a fact that if this matter were referred to the Air Modernization Board, the Board would be considering a proposal which would be contrary to the real purpose for which the Air Modernization Board was established? Therefore the Board would have to spend a considerable amount of time in determining the location of the second airport, rather than spending the time for which it was created.

Mr. MONRONEY. I quite agree with the Senator. The Air Modernization Board was established because of plane crashes. It was established because we could not wait any longer in view of the fact that the situation aloft—I repeat, the situation aloft—was reaching a point of saturation and grave danger. It was necessary to develop new communications systems and new radar procedures, and new radio beams, new electronics, and so on.

#### SHOULD SCIENTISTS BAKE BREAD?

This highly scientific organization has no more to do with the selection of an airport than a scientist has to do with baking a loaf of bread. The Civil Aeronautics Administration is trusted with the spending of all the money appropriated by Congress for the planning of airports in all the 48 States. They are apparently competent to do that in all the 48 States; but now it is said they must not do it in the District of Columbia. Why?

It is because the property owners in the nearby areas feel that they do not want the airport built there. The matter has been investigated a great many times, and each time the Civil Aeronautics Authority decided that Burke is the best site.

Now it is said that someone else should make the inquiry all over again. It is said that the Air Modernization Board should do it. That Board was created for a completely different reason than to make this sort of study.

Why not appropriate now? I would look with more enthusiasm on the suggestion for having the Air Modernization Board study the matter if the Committee on Appropriations had appropriated \$12,500,000 and said, "We will build it wherever the Air Modernization Board determines it should be built." At least we would be getting something done. As it is, we are merely



going to have more delay. It will be the same delay that was brought about a year ago in this Chamber. It is like seeing a movie over again. Every time the appropriation comes before the Senate, the Senators from Maryland dust off their speeches, and we get a dusting off of all the same testimony of all the same witnesses, year after year.

Mr. SMATHERS. Does the Senator know of an agency any more qualified to consider the location of the second airport than the CAA?

#### CAA HAS EXPERTS

Mr. MONRONEY. It is the one agency of the Government that has all the experts and all the necessary information on devices, landing aids, radio range patterns, length of runways, air conditions, wind patterns, and modern layouts of airports. It has been doing that work for the 48 States. It has been authorized to expend not only \$70 million of Government funds, but \$70 million of matching funds from the States, including the State represented by the Senator from Florida, and my own State. Why is that Authority incompetent to select a second Washington airport site? It is because a few people living in the nearby area object. However, even at Burke, the people who want the airport located there are in the majority, according to polls taken in that area.

Mr. SMATHERS. As I understand, the Air Modernization Board was established to develop and select such systems and devices and procedures as will best serve the civil and military needs for safe and efficient air traffic control. It seems to me that is a different matter than the selection of airport sites.

Mr. MONRONEY. It is as different as day is different from night. That Board is concerned principally with communications matters and with radar, and so forth.

Mr. SMATHERS. If the Board were to undertake the selection of an airport site, we would be extending the authority of the Board in asking them to undertake an activity in which it was not empowered to engage by the legislation which created it.

Mr. MONRONEY. Certainly. I should like to read a fine editorial published in Saturday's Washington Evening Star, entitled "Still Stacked Up." The editorial reads as follows:

#### STILL STACKED UP

The latest congressional action on the politics-ridden airport front leaves the Washington airport problem still up in the air and circling around with no place to land—stacked up, as the pilots say. There has been some fancy and fantastic stalling on the airport issue from some years, but nothing more frustrating than the baffling move just made by the Senate Appropriations Committee. The committee not only has recommended another study of airport sites—of which there has been too many already—but has proposed that it be made by a board created for an entirely different purpose.

Plainly stated, the committee found the airport problem too hot, politically, to handle. Aligned solidly against the President and his aviation advisers, who urged resumption of work at the Burke (Va.) site, were legislators from Virginia and Maryland. So the committee killed the Burke appropriation and suggested that the new

Airways Modernization Board study, investigate and recommend a site, either entirely new, or the remodeling of a present airport that is, in its opinion, suitable for a modern airport adequate to serve the needs of metropolitan Washington."

The trouble with this recommendation is that the Board's purpose, as described by Edward P. Curtis, former presidential air adviser and author of the proposal, is not to encroach on functions of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, which has the duty of picking an airport site here, but to develop and consolidate overall, nationwide systems of air traffic control. That is a big job by itself. To saddle the board, in addition, with Washington's controversial airport site problem would be unfair—and highly irregular besides. The straggle of the opponents of an airport at Burke is to study the matter to death. It is regrettable that the Senate Appropriations Committee, brushing aside considerations of public safety, convenience and necessity, has allowed itself to become a party to such risky strategy.

Mr. President, there is no hope that by January 1, 1958, we shall be any farther along than we were on January 1, of this year, when we yielded to the pleas that the matter needed more study—at that time, by a Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee. I do not know what additional developments which will be helpful could occur or what additional information will be available by January 1, 1958.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield to me?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. BEALL. I know the Senator from Oklahoma has made a very careful study of this entire situation. I think he will agree with me that the most important consideration is safety—particularly safety in connection with the taking off and landing of airplanes. I wish to read an item and recommendation as follows—and it is a recommendation by the White House:

White House advisers differ with CAA. The Curtis report on "Modernizing the National System of Aviation Facilities" (the White House, May 1957)—

Mr. MONRONEY. Will the Senator from Maryland read that again? I assume he is reading the item verbatim, and I wish him to read all of it verbatim to the Senate.

Mr. BEALL. Yes. It reads as follows:

White House advisers differ with CAA. The Curtis report on "Modernizing the National System of Aviation Facilities" (the White House, May 1957), recommends spacing airports from 16 to 40 miles apart depending upon the centerline of the airport's instrument-approach path. The Burke site is only 12.8 miles from National Airport. The Army's very important Davison Field at Fort Belvoir is only 5.3 miles from the Burke site. The danger area of Quantico Marine Base, over which flying is prohibited, is less than 12 miles south of the Burke site. In addition, the privately owned airports in Fairfax County (e. g., the Washington-Virginia Airport at Bailey's Crossroads) are much less distant from Burke than the minimum recommended in the Curtis report.

Mr. MONRONEY. The reference to the danger zone of the Quantico Marine Base is, I believe, a reference to the flight pattern north of the landing field.

Mr. BEALL. Does the Senator from Oklahoma agree that Friendship Airport is out of the danger zone, and is in a different channel, and that transatlantic

planes landing there would be an entirely different channel?

I know the Senator from Oklahoma has accused some of us of perhaps being a little politically minded. We do not object to that statement, because if we were not politically minded, we would not be here.

But certainly safety is the most important matter for consideration.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I appreciate the concern of the Senator from Maryland for safety. Certainly I do not believe that the Burke site would have been recommended again and again and again, after study and restudy, if it were unsafe.

#### FRIENDSHIP NOT PERFECT

So far as Friendship Airport is concerned, it lacks a great deal from being a completely safe airport, because it is directly on the New York-Philadelphia-Washington run; and in case of stacking, planes landing at the Friendship Airport would be directly in that flight pattern.

So Friendship Airport is not the perfect airport. But still it is safer to use it as an auxiliary airport, in connection with the Washington Airport, rather than not to have an auxiliary airport at all. Therefore, I think that during the 3 or 4 years required for construction of the second Washington airport, we should gratefully accept the invitation to use the Baltimore airport, and to disembark passengers for Washington there, approximately 1 hour's travel time from Washington, rather than overcrowd the traffic pattern at the Washington airport.

But certainly the recommendation in the Curtis report is that airports be spaced approximately 16 miles apart. I submit that the statement by the Curtis report was that the spacing be "on the order of 16 miles", which is the general median; and it is 14½ miles from the center of the Washington airport to the center of the Burke site. That is about as good a separation as can be found in an area which is so highly congested and has few airport sites to choose from.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President—

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. BEALL. I know how hard the Senator from Oklahoma has worked on this matter during the past several years. But does not he think the invitation to use Friendship Airport should be accepted?

Mr. MONRONEY. I remember that it has become an issue in only about the last year and one-half, when we were getting ready to build the second airport at Washington. Then, suddenly, the very capable, competent, and industrious Senator from Maryland thought it would be good business to get some more schedules lured into the Baltimore Airport.

And then the fight began. I am in favor of having the Senator succeed in getting more schedules for Baltimore, but not at the expense of the safety of the situation existing at Washington, the Nation's Capital.

Mr. BEALL. The airport is not in Baltimore; it is at Friendship.

#### IS THIS MORE RABBIT HASH?

Mr. MONRONEY. That is something like the story about rabbit hash, when it was said that the hash was composed of 1 rabbit and 1 horse.



Friendship is much closer to Baltimore than it is to Washington. If Friendship were as close to Washington as it is to Baltimore, I think we should use the Friendship Airport and should accept the very courteous invitation to use the Baltimore site—and to use it part time, in connection with the offer to use it, as an adjunct to the Washington Airport.

But certainly the Nation's Capital is entitled to have its own second airport; and passengers coming to Washington should not be required to spend on the highway the hour that is required to travel between Baltimore and Washington.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield to me?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. POTTER. Is it not true that the Civil Aeronautics Board could not arbitrarily require the airlines to use the Baltimore site, in the case of passengers scheduled for Washington? Whether the Civil Aeronautics Board has been dragging its feet in the matter of holding hearings about switching passengers to Friendship is a bedatable point. But I am sure the constituents of the Senator from Oklahoma and the residents of Michigan who buy tickets to travel to the Nation's Capital want to come to Washington, D. C., and do not want to be landed near Baltimore, and then have to pay additional fare for transportation from that airport to downtown Washington, to say nothing of the additional time required.

I should also like to comment on the suggestion that Friendship Airport be used as the second Washington airport. It happened to be my pleasure, during the past week end, to be visited by one of the oldest pilots of the Capital Air Lines. We discussed this very problem. He said, "If you think we are nervous now about coming to the National Airport, can you imagine what it would be like if we were going to use Friendship Airport and if we had to be stacked up in the most heavily trafficked airplanes in the world—those between Washington and New York City."

Mr. MONRONEY. The airplanes between Washington and New York City go right off the end of the runway at Friendship.

Mr. POTTER. Yes; a plane right off the end of the Friendship runway is in the Washington to New York pattern. That pilot said it is one of the most dangerous pieces of air in the world, insofar as air traffic is concerned.

So the question which I think we must decide here is whether we, as a Congress, are going to select the definite site for a second Washington airport—whether that is our responsibility, or whether it is the responsibility of the governmental agencies concerned. Certainly the decision which has been made was not just made "off the cuff." Instead, it was made after repeated and repeated study. All the agencies concerned have agreed on the Burke site. Whether that is the correct decision, I do not know, and I do not believe any other Member of the Senate knows. But time and time again this agency of the Government has made that decision.

#### DIFFERENT ADMINISTRATIONS AGREE

Mr. MONRONEY. And the decision has been made under different administrations.

Mr. POTTER. Yes, it has been made under different administrations.

If we depend upon having the Congress select the site for a second Washington airport, there may never be a second Washington airport. I say that because, regardless of the site which is selected, there will always be people who will say—as is now being said—that they do not want a certain site chosen because it is too close to property in which they are interested. I am convinced that if there is ever to be a second Washington airport, the decision must be made by the authorized agency, the one which has been delegated to make the recommendation.

I commend the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma, who probably knows more about our air problems than does any other Member of the Senate, for his diligent work as a member of the Air Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce. He has worked diligently, not only on this problem, but on all other problems connected with our growing air age; and he has been particularly concerned about safety.

I share his concern about the near misses which are happening at the Washington Airport. Do we have to wait until there is a major crash? I do not want the finger pointed at me as one who has been dragging his heels about the second Washington airport.

So I commend the Senator from Oklahoma for his activity in this connection.

Mr. MONRONEY. I thank my colleague for his kind remarks.

By way of reference to the existing facts, I should like to refresh the memory of the Senator from Michigan about the difficulty we had in getting the first Washington Airport constructed. At the old airport, a dog-leg turn used to be required, and the planes had to come over the high-tension wires of the Pennsylvania Railroad. At the time when all the agencies concerned had recommended the site at Gravelly Point, property owners in that area were constantly protesting; and, as a result, the Congress never did take action.

#### F. D. R. HAD A DREAM

Finally, President Franklin D. Roosevelt said he had a dream, one night, that 21 passengers on a DC-3—the type of plane then being used—were killed when the plane crashed when coming into the airfield at Washington. So he decided that WPA funds would be used to build the new Washington Airport; and so decided that the new airport was built at Gravelly Point, under his order. But that is the only reason why the Gravelly Point Airport was built. If the matter had been left to Congress, that airport never would have been built. Today, it is one of the largest and one of the best in the country, and it handles a tremendous volume of air traffic.

#### PROPERTY PRICES INVOLVED

Of course many property owners wish to have their property sold after it has been subdivided into 50-foot lots for res-

idential purposes, instead of having their property condemned for airport use while the property still is in timber or is being used for agricultural purposes—which is the situation in the case of most of the land in the area of the Burke site.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I wish to commend the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma for discussing the question so decisively and clearly. As a member of the subcommittee I was disappointed in the committee's action. I tried to have another airport established. I have felt for a number of years that we should have a new airport for the National Capital. There is too much air traffic coming from every section of the world to the National Capital to warrant any longer delay in remedying the inadequate airport facilities which exist at the National Capital. An accident could occur because of the overstacking. To use Friendship Airport and continue to have the air stacked with airplanes flying in the airways of the eastern seaboard, I would not approve.

I have served on the Appropriations Committee for a number of years. Year after year we have come practically to home base, and just before we were about to put our toe on the plate we had to back up for another period of 6 months or a year's time for another study. We got so close this year that the House included a \$12.5 million appropriation in its appropriation bill. Many studies have previously been made. Again we got to the stage where the committee was about to act, but action will be delayed until January 15, until there can be another study made by the Airways Modernization Board, although that group has no more authority to make the study than Mr. Smith in New Hampshire has. We borrowed that group, to speak, to take a look at the problem. If we have hearings, every interested person will demand to be heard, and it will be a year from now before we can determine the matter. That is the history we have had of the new airport for 5 years. In the last weeks of the session, we are again trying to determine what we should do about a new airport.

Burke may not be the proper place, but we have come very close to a decision, and the Civil Aeronautics Board has said the land area at Burke is as good as any other area in the vicinity of Washington, and would be as good a place as any other area for building the airport. I am not the master in the dispute, but I am at least one citizen, I am serving in the Congress, and I am serving on the Appropriations Committee. We are coming to the last step, and now it is being proposed that we back up, with no excuse as to why we should back up.

Mr. MONRONEY. I thank the Senator from Minnesota, who was the only member in the Appropriations Committee who voted for the Burke Airport.

Mr. THYE. No.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is not correct.

Mr. MONRONEY. I understand I am wrong. Other Senators also voted for it. I am sorry. I did not want to mislead



the Senate that anywhere near a majority of the Appropriations Committee voted for it.

Mr. THYE. We were in executive session. That is why I cannot disclose who the others were, but I was not alone.

Mr. MONRONEY. I am very sorry I gave that incorrect information. I think I read it in the newspapers.

I should like to say, supplementing what the Senator from Minnesota has stated, that we do not need the Air Modernization Board to make the study. What we need to do is put Mr. Paul Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Mr. Alcorn, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Mr. Gallup, of the Gallup poll, on such a Board, because the Burke proposal is not being turned down on the basis of aeronautical engineering recommendations, but on the basis of a popularity contest for airport facilities adjacent to Washington.

We cannot permit that, because air safety in the Washington area is a national problem, and not a matter for a county facility to consider.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I think the debate on this subject has become a little heated, and some things have been said that probably were not meant to be said. We are trying to arrive at a solution. No one has been more seriously concerned about the problem than has the Senator from Washington, because I had in my committee the bill that authorized the settlement of this matter 7 years ago. The bill provided that there should be a second airport. We were all in agreement 7 years ago that there should be a second airport for Washington.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], who has been working on this matter in committee, and I have been continuously urging that a second airport should be built. In the meantime, the Friendship Airport near Baltimore was established. In the meantime, also, the CAA, which has great responsibilities in this matter, looked into the problem, and even it at one time did not know where the airport should go. So if there has been some delay, it cannot be laid at the doorstep of the Congress or the Appropriations Committee. Months and months were spent on the matter, as the Senator from Oklahoma and all other members of the committee know. We sent letter after letter to the Commerce Department asking it to please make a decision on a second airport.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. MONRONEY. Is it not a fact that after 1952, when the appropriation for Burke was denied by Congress, the Democratic administration did not ask for funds, and the Republican administration did not ask for funds, and that the distinguished senior Senator from Washington, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, called hearings, and the committee directed that funds be asked for not later than January of the following year? The movement for a second airport started with the chairman of the Inter-

state and Foreign Commerce Committee, the Senator from Washington. If he had had his way, we would have had the airport operating now.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think we are talking a little too much about whether the airport should be at Burke, Friendship, or Chantilly, because no Senator knows a great deal about where the airport should be located.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Let me complete my statement.

I do not think anyone in this body thinks that the airport should be involved in Republican or Democratic politics. Everybody wants a second airport. I think we shall someday look with some amusement on the debate taking place, because by the time the question is settled—which will be in January, if I have my way, whether the committee amendment is agreed to or not—I believe we will realize that in the next 3 or 4 years all three airports will be necessary. One can hardly board an airplane in Washington. Perhaps the Baltimore airport is less crowded, but there are not as many planes leaving from there. Anyway, we are all trying to get a second airport, because National Airport has become overcrowded.

There has been local opposition, that is true. Some of it has been quite valid. It is not only a question of real estate. There is a problem of cost involved. I think the record will show that an airport at Chantilly, which is another alternative, would cost much less. I do not know why we cannot measure distances, but my best information is that, with a new road which would be built, Chantilly would be only 2 miles farther away than Burke. Actually, now it is 8 miles farther.

The White House set up a board, and rightly so, to consider the whole problem of air safety and airspace. The Chairman of the Board is General Curtis. It was a must, and there was a hurry for it. General Quesada was recommended. The committee did not even meet, but it was polled, and there was no opposition. The Board was established because of overcrowding, and to look into questions of air safety and airspace. The first job of the board was to consider the conflict over navigation equipment, which cost about \$800 million more than it should have—obsolete equipment.

In the meantime, there are available Chantilly, Burke, and Friendship. Seven years have passed. I think the Appropriations Committee, whether it acted wisely or not, has tried to move closer and closer toward authorization of a second airport. That was the main objective. We have tried to iron out some of the difficulties. While all of that was going on, during the past 12 months, the Senator from Oklahoma and all of us on the committee worked on the question.

All of a sudden the Commerce Department has stated what it wants, after all these years. If the Department is entitled to make such a study month after month after month, I think the Congress

is entitled to a couple months' study of the subject.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Let me complete my statement.

I think the two Senators from Virginia, who can correct me if I am wrong, are reconciled to the fact that we are going to have to have a second airport in Virginia, near the National Capital. I think there is a problem as to whether or not it should be in Burke or in Chantilly. The Senator from Oklahoma, I know, would be tickled if tomorrow a steam shovel started a second airport at Chantilly, so that its completion would be in sight. We have that problem. The Senate committee did not work against Burke. They voted not to appropriate \$12 million for a second airport at this time. The CAA had finally said, "We will recommend Burke."

I do not know whether the Department of Commerce will change its mind. It has done so 3 times that I know of in the past 4 years.

It was not the purpose of the vote of the Senate committee to prevent a second airport. The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] knows my position on this matter. We are all trying to find ways and means to do the job. Nobody was voting against one site or for another site. We are pretty well pledged in the committee that come January we are going to appropriate this amount of money to start a second airport.

The Civil Aeronautics Board did come up with a recommendation. I do not know whether it was right or wrong. I am no technician. I am not a safety engineer. It was thought airports ought to be at least 16 miles apart. I believe that is desirable. In taking care of airspace and air safety throughout the United States, the question of spacing of airports becomes important. The CAA, in recommending the location of airports, does take that question into consideration. The air patterns are all crowded.

Apparently Chantilly is a little bit less crowded on the air pattern on a direct line east and west; but I do not know. However, I want the RECORD to be clear that we are all trying to accomplish the same thing. The end result will be the same. I will pledge myself to that.

I think every member of the Committee on Appropriations will agree that whether the airport is built at Burke, at Chantilly, or whether Friendship will be used, or the day a new airport is dedicated will not be delayed one iota.

We turned to the so-called experts. As a matter of fact, I was not present when most of the discussion took place, for I was attending a meeting of my own committee on some of these matters.

I think the experts might be able to resolve the problem. They are experts, and they want to solve it. They are in charge of air safety and airspace, and they make recommendations.

The President of the United States has authority in this matter, through the Department of Commerce. The bill provides that the Department of Commerce and the Department of Defense shall be



represented on the Board, with one man as the President's adviser. He is General Quesada. The Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] and I know him well. When he takes action, he takes action, and he takes it fast.

I hope we will not get into finger pointing on this very important, serious matter, over a delay of 60 days or something of that kind, in view of the fact that everybody involved in this matter has backed and filled on several occasions.

This is not political at all. I do not blame the Senators from Maryland for trying to get some consideration for Friendship, but I will tell them that if air travel keeps increasing, as it has been increasing, we will be using Friendship and all the other airports around this vicinity.

Let us all get together and settle this problem as it should be settled, because we need to have the question resolved. The very fact that an appropriation will be made is important. Construction will go forward just as readily if it is decided to use Burke tomorrow, because of the condemnation features involved at the Burke site. I am informed that nobody wants the land at Chantilly, particularly, and the Government could go right ahead at that location.

I hope we will accept this bill as it is. I do not think the Appropriations Committee has made a mistake in its recommendation, because, as I have said, the net result is going to be the same in the end. No one in the Appropriations Committee has fought more for a second airport than has the Senator from Washington.

So far as I am concerned, we can provide the appropriation now and have the decision in January. That is all right with me. I will vote for that. Then the appropriation will be available, and we can get started on something.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I will yield the floor. I have said enough.

Mr. BIBLE. I should like to address a question or two to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. BIBLE. I should like to clear up one point. I know of the Senator's interest, and I am aware of the dynamic leadership the Senator has furnished toward attempting to solve the problem of the second airport. I understood the Senator to say that there was nothing in this particular bill which would in any way preclude Burke from consideration as the second site. Is that a correct statement?

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct, yes.

Mr. BIBLE. The thing which bothered me was a statement I observed on page 5 of the report, which is: that the Airways Modernization Board study terms of Public Law 762 of the 81st Congress and in furtherance of that study—

I am reading from the third paragraph of page 5, I will say to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. BIBLE. I continue to read:

in furtherance of that study investigate and recommend to the Congress by January 15, 1958, a site (either entirely new or the remodeling of a present airport)—

My question is directed to the significance of the language which was placed in the parentheses. It seemed to me, in reading the report, that it was indicated the Appropriations Committee had directed the Airways Modernization Board to make this study, but to bring back a recommendation of a site provided it was entirely new or involved the remodeling of a present airport. If that interpretation were the correct one, it would seem to eliminate consideration of Burke. I think the RECORD should be clear on that point.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I also think the RECORD should be clear. The report reflects the general discussion. The language means an entirely new site or the remodeling of an airport. By "new" we mean a new airport.

Mr. BIBLE. The use of that language does not in any way attempt to restrict the study to be made by the Airways Modernization Board?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No. If I thought the language were to be interpreted in any other way than as I have stated, I would ask permission now of the chairman of the committee to have the language in parentheses stricken from the report.

Mr. BIBLE. There is no question in the mind of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that the Burke site, as well as Chantilly and Friendship, will be considered in the study between now and the first of January?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct. I do not know what the Board will do. They may come back and say, "Burke." That will be the end of it, if they do. They may say, "We have looked them all over. The CAA has looked them all over. Everybody has looked them all over." It might be Burke. I do not want that site precluded by any language.

Mr. BIBLE. I wanted to clarify the point by questioning the distinguished chairman of the committee.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield the floor.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I simply wish to point out in connection with the question that there is nothing in chapter 1 about Burke. There was nothing directly in the committee report which said that the CAA had selected Burke. The act of 1950 gave them that authority, and there was appropriated \$12½ million to start. The words may not have been very accurately used.

The words "entirely new" were to be the opposite of perhaps the utilization of Andrews, which would be a remodeling. The words "entirely new" meant to go into the wilderness and start grading, to build the airport, as opposed to taking Andrews or some other military base and remodeling it. Those words had nothing to do with the site, for or against Burke.

Mr. BIBLE. I appreciate that comment by the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, first I should like to make a brief comment on the suggestion made by the distinguished Senator from Nevada. There is no question at all that the words "entirely new" embrace Burke, Chantilly, or any other new site. There was substantial sentiment in the committee for the elimination of Burke, but after long discussion it was decided that the words in the committee report should be broad enough to cover any new site anywhere, so that the previous legislation would remain unimpaired. The legislation of 1950 simply authorized—not Burke, not Chantilly, not Friendship, not Andrews—it authorized the selection by the Secretary of Commerce of a site in the area around the Capital of the Nation. The legislation did not confine it to Virginia or Maryland or any particular locality.

It is the intention of the committee, after long discussion, to leave the matter completely open as to what site will be selected.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Unless I am mistaken, the committee will make the decision in January, regardless of what it may be. That is my understanding. I am going to hold all Members to account at that time to furnish the money. It might be Burke, as well as any place else.

I say that the net result will be the same. I think that is the feeling of the entire committee. I am sure I express their feeling. It was my understanding, that "come January we are going to appropriate this money," and then something will happen. I do not know exactly where the airport will be placed.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, will my colleague yield to me, so that I may ask a question of the Senator from Washington?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. SMATHERS. In the light of the Senator's statement, why would it not be a good idea to appropriate the \$12.5 million? If we do not appropriate the money now, as the Senator well appreciates, when we return in January we will have to go through the hearings all over again, and it will be very difficult to get the appropriation bill for the Department of Commerce passed early in the year. We are now in the month of August. We know that frequently we have good intentions but not enough time to carry them out.

Why could we not amend the bill so as to appropriate the \$12.5 million, and then, on line 24, say "to remain unexpended until January 15, 1958"? Then we would accomplish exactly what the able Senator from Washington says he wants to bring about. We would provide the money, and we would merely wait until January 15 to have the Airways Modernization Board recommend where the airport ought to be located. The minute the Board makes the recommendation, we will not have to wait any longer.



Mr. MAGNUSON. I will say to the Senator from Florida that I would be perfectly willing to vote for what he has suggested. I made that suggestion in the committee, informally. I should be happy to see that done.

Mr. SMATHERS. I wonder if we could ask the able chairman of the Appropriations Committee how he feels about the suggestion.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am willing to do what the Senator suggests. I think it would clear up what are not necessarily fears, but perhaps could be called doubts, which the Senator from Oklahoma and I have had all this time.

Mr. SMATHERS. I believe it would be a happy compromise. We could have one more agency look into the matter, but if a determination were made by January 15, 1958, then we would not have to wait for the next 2 or 3 months while the Appropriations Committee was holding its normal hearings.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the committee discussed that suggestion and decided against it, for reasons which I think were eminently sound. The request was for a \$35 million appropriation to do 1 year's work at the level which was intended. The authorization originally had been for \$14 million, and the House cut down the budget request of \$35 million to \$12,500,000, to keep within the amount of the authorization still outstanding.

A study will be made by the Airways Modernization Board, and the Board will report its findings and conclusions to the Congress. Both the Senator from Washington and the Senator from Florida have stated that they are prepared to go along with the Board's recommendation, whatever it may be. We think we can start with a fresh slate. In the meantime, time will not be wasted, because if Burke, Chantilly, or some other location is decided upon, there must be plans and specifications prepared prior to the beginning of construction work. The mere moving of earth will require long planning and extensive specifications. In the case of Burke, the estimate is that 16 million yards will have to be moved. Incidentally, that will call for some fills of 70 feet, and some cuts of 70 feet. I do not think I need to tell Senators who are experienced in roadbuilding or construction work of any kind that, immediately following a 70-foot fill, it is not advisable to place a heavy structure on top of it. The question of delay enters into the picture.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. Will the Senator allow me to complete my statement? I have put in a great deal of study on this subject.

I should like to make it perfectly clear that there are no politics involved. I do not know of anyone living in Fairfax, Va., or in nearby Maryland, who is a Florida citizen, voting in Florida, who has expressed any interest in this matter.

Furthermore, if we are talking about Republican politics, I note that while our two distinguished colleagues from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER and Mr. BEALL], who happen to be of that party, are

pulling in one direction, a long article in the morning newspaper relates that the Republican Party of Virginia is pulling in the other direction. So there is just about as little politics involved as possible.

The Senator from Florida did not ask to get into this controversy. He is chairman of the Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee which handles appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies. That includes not only the Department of Commerce generally, but also CAA and CAB. So when the question arose last year the Senator from Florida conducted hearings in the full committee on the supplemental request which came in about 14 months ago, as I recall.

We have not been idle on this question. In the second supplemental for 1957 we took 124 pages of testimony on this matter. They will be found in the hearings on the second supplemental bill for the previous fiscal year.

The special committee, of which I was appointed chairman—I presume because I am chairman of the subcommittee which handles these appropriations—and I see our distinguished chairman nodding—held hearings in January and February of this year. Those hearings are contained in a record of 341 printed pages.

In August of this year, when the supplemental request for \$35 million was submitted, we held further hearings. Those hearings ran to 135 pages on this matter.

The other day a suggestion was made which I think was an excellent one. It came to the full committee from the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], but at the original suggestion of the Senator from Washington, [Mr. MAGNUSON], who is chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The recommendation was that we make use of the new Airways Modernization Board. We were all glad to receive such a suggestion, after looking at the 600 pages of testimony, and realizing some of the complications involved. We were glad to turn to expert advisers, whose specific duty it is to deal with the problem of security of flying, and with the proper division of airspace, particularly the proper division of airspace as between commercial and civilian flying on the one hand, and military flying on the other.

This problem would be relatively simple if it were not for the fact that the airspace around the Capital is so congested with military flying.

First, there is the great base at Andrews Field. That was the original selection of the CAA, and all others concerned. They all preferred it to Burke, Chantilly, or any other location. But the Air Force seems to have a permanent option on that site, and no one has seen fit seriously to challenge it. It is the preferred spot from every point of view that I have heard about.

In addition to Andrews Field, there are two bases directly across the Potomac from the National Airport, which are instrument controlled by the same tower.

They use a part of the airspace used by National. I refer to Bolling Field, which is an Air Force field, and Anacostia Field, which is a Navy field.

There is a small field at Fort Belvoir. I have forgotten the name of it. My distinguished friend from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] reminded me of it the other day. I believe it is called Davidson Field.

At Quantico there is an airfield. In addition, the Armed Forces have set up 2 large inviolable areas, 1 back of Quantico, and the other around the Dahlgren Naval Proving Station, where airplanes are not permitted to fly. So one of the grave problems is the accommodation of Armed Forces needs to the problems of commercial flying.

After we were appointed on this special subcommittee I think we were pretty diligent. We held 5 days of hearings. I do not know of any Senators who have spent more time in trying to iron out a problem of this magnitude which was not directly of importance to them.

Of course, all of us travel by air. I have been to Florida on 15 weekends this year; I have been to Atlanta twice; to Asheville once, only yesterday; I have been to San Francisco once; and, of course, a group of us went to Vienna, Ga., on a sad mission a few days ago. So I have made use of these facilities a total of about 20 times over a limited period of time. However, in the matter of providing the safest and most reasonable arrangement that can be made for serving this area, I would place my own personal security far down on the list of important items.

When we went into the question, we found a great many points which had been given scant attention or no attention at all. Except for those on the committee, I dare say that there is no Senator listening to me who knows that there is a conflict of airspace between National and Burke, and a lesser conflict of airspace between National and Chantilly, which will result in a sizable loss of stacking facilities at National if the airport is built at either Burke or Chantilly.

The CAA has made no mention of that factor in its recent frenzied recommendation of Burke. I have before me the original study by the CAA. I shall read a portion of it into the RECORD. I think it is a very important part of the entire picture.

I read from page 9 of Technical Development Report No. 187 of the Civil Aeronautical Administration, dated November 1952:

Activation of Burke Airport will interfere with the west holding stack presently adopted for Washington National Airport and will probably require that the Washington National Airport approach system revert to a one-stack operation with a primary stack at the outer marker. Simulation tests indicate that this change would reduce the acceptance rate of the Washington National Airport somewhat and would greatly increase the communications workload of the approach control position.

I do not believe that many Senators knew that that question was involved in the discussion. Certainly the Senator from Florida did not know it until we began to hold detailed hearings.



Only the other day when this question arose we explored it again with David D. Thomas, Director of Air Traffic Control of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, who has charge of this field of operations. I quote from the hearing record, beginning on page 555.

Senator HOLLAND. What do you mean by this significant paragraph because, really, this is the one that has caused me the most trouble in trying to understand your recommendations.

EXCERPT FROM ENGINEER'S REPORT

What we have before us is the technical recommendations of your own agency discussing Burke and National as related to each other, and I quote from it. This is the third paragraph on page 9:

"Activation of Burke Airport will interfere with the west holding stack presently adapted for Washington National Airport and will probably require that the Washington National Airport approach revert to a one-stack operation with the primary stack at the outer marker. Simulation tests indicated that this change would reduce the acceptance rate of the Washington National Airport somewhat and would greatly increase the communications workload of the approach control position."

To me, that sounds like anything but a successful verdict. I would like for you to interpret it for the RECORD.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, this deals with precisely the same point. The activation of the Burke Airport will interfere with the west holding stack. This is the Springfield stack. It will require us to eliminate it and it will require us to revert to a one-stack operation essentially. Since that time, with the major difference in studying Chantilly, Washington still reverts to that—

Senator HOLLAND. May we complete our consideration of the paragraph itself. The latter part of it says that it would reduce the acceptance of National. It would reduce the number of planes that could come in there; is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLAND. And that is still your statement?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir.

May I add that it would also be reduced at Chantilly.

Senator HOLLAND. Pardon me for interrupting, but I wanted you to complete that point.

It seemed to me you were telling Congress that, in that report, if both airports function at the same time, Burke and National, that the National's capacity would be necessarily lower and would have to operate as a one-stack holding operation; and that there would be, therefore, material interference.

As I understand it now, you are saying that that is exactly what you meant; is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir. Our estimate is a reduction of about five operations per hour.

Senator HOLLAND. All right, you may proceed.

In the latter part of the same report to which I have heretofore referred, there is the statement that the location of the airport at Burke would mean that one airport or the other would have to be the primary airport, and the other one a secondary airport. As the reporting engineers see it, Burke would be the principal one, and National would be reduced to a secondary status.

To my mind that is a rather ridiculous thing, when we have the closest-in airport that I know anything about, near any large population center in the Nation, and when it seems to me that

always it will be of very great importance to have National operating just as fully as it can, consistent with safety.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HOLLAND. Let me complete the reading of the last paragraph, to which I have already referred, but have not yet read. I quote from page 2 of the report:

The proximity of the Burke site to the Washington National Airport will tend to restrict the flow of traffic into the latter field by obviating the use of a west sector holding fix for feeding traffic into the Washington National Airport. This restriction may not be too serious if Burke becomes the principal airport in the Washington terminal area, since it is likely that Washington National Airport would then lose much of its present commercial traffic.

Mr. MONRONEY. I should like to ask the Senator from Florida, who has studied the matter over a great many years, whether it is not a fact that the reference deals with Washington Airport being a single-runway airport. In other words, unless we build across the Potomac River, it is impossible to create parallel runways at Washington National Airport. The plan is at Burke or Chantilly—or whatever site is selected—to build new modern parallel runways, so that planes can land and take off at the same time. Certainly we do not want to build an obsolete airport, such as we have at Washington National Airport now. We want to build parallel runways, to handle the traffic.

Mr. HOLLAND. I believe my distinguished friend from Oklahoma and I are trying to reach the same objective.

The point I make is that in locating the second airport, further consideration should be given to the fact that an airport located at Burke would diminish to a secondary position the National Airport and would cut down its stacking capacity to one-half its present stacking area.

Mr. MONRONEY. I believe the testimony was that it would cut down by 5 percent the landing capacity.

Mr. HOLLAND. I believe the Senator is incorrect on that point. The statement was that it would reduce from 40 to 35 the capacity per hour, and therefore would reduce it by 5 planes per hour.

Mr. MONRONEY. On page 553 of the testimony, Mr. Thomas stated specifically that the complex of Burke and National would make it possible to have about 115 operations per hour. The complex at Chantilly and Washington National would make possible about 120 operations per hour. So there would be something less than 5 percent involved.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am sure the Senator means as between the use of Burke and Chantilly as a second airport. The statement is clear that it would cut down by 5 planes per hour, during instrument weather, the capacity of National Airport. The distinguished Senator will find that statement clearly made in the record. If he is interested in reading it, I shall have it pointed out to him.

The next point I found there was no general understanding about—although other Senators may have understood it, but apparently no one on our subcommittee fully understood it; and of course

one of our ablest members had to be absent because of conditions existing at home, which were fully understood—but the four of us knew nothing about this point; namely, that the location at Burke would interfere with the long-range development program of Fairfax County. There is no doubt about that at all.

The testimony of the membership of the planning board and the mute testimony of the map show that point very clearly, and there is no argument about it.

To state it as briefly as I may, the development of Fairfax County must be such that the drainage—both from the standpoint of storm sewers and sanitary sewers—must go forward so as to provide drainage in a southerly direction into the Potomac below the city of Washington, and must not go over a considerable mileage to the north in Fairfax County so as to drain into the Potomac River above Washington. Senators are fully familiar with the polluted condition of the Potomac River.

From that point of view, the watershed of Pohick Creek is the only one closely available to go southward, and that is cut almost in two by the Burke location, and that is the only other available close-by area for continued residential development of Fairfax County.

Whether the people there want it to be so or whether we want it to be so, that is a suburban residential county, and always will be. Such towns are sometimes referred to as bedroom towns. Fairfax County has grown from a population of 87,000 in the census of 1950 to 194,000 a few months ago, and the statement has been made that it is now well above 200,000. The growth has been great, so great as to use up rapidly the areas which are served by the sewerage system under the present plan, and to make it imperative that in the future there will be a chance to begin to develop the Pohick Creek area.

We had the testimony of two members of the board. I shall read briefly from the statement of Mrs. Anne Wilkins, a member of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors and of the Fairfax County Planning Commission. Her statement begins at page 614 of the hearings.

She is a very intelligent person and was very well able to handle herself at the hearing. I ask that the two paragraphs at the end of the section entitled "Effects on Development of Watershed," which appear on page 616 of the hearings, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

There are two other watersheds in Fairfax County which presently serve as sources of water supply. Ocoquan supplies Alexandria and a large part of Fairfax County. Accotink supplies Fort Belvoir. This leaves Cameron (Holmes Run, Tripps Run, and Back Lick Run), Pimmit, and Pohick watersheds open and available for intensive residential development. Cameron, Pimmit, and part of Accotink are sewered, or being sewered, under the current \$20 million sewer program. Development in these areas is expected to reach the saturation point before 1980. This will leave only the Pohick



watershed open for future intensive development. Actually it is the only remaining watershed in which satisfactory sanitary sewer facilities can be provided economically for high-density residential development even without regard to protection of area water supply. Trunk and collector sewers can be installed at reasonable cost to serve the entire watershed with a disposal plant on the Potomac where it will not interfere with anybody's water supply.

A large subdivision of 900 houses is in the planning stage just over the ridge in the Accotink watershed. One area of 1,100 acres in the upper Pohick watershed has been purchased for subdivision recently and is awaiting only sewer facilities before it gets underway. There are many other smaller-scale projects on various stages of completion within the general area.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mrs. Wilkins points out that there are two other watersheds which presently serve as sources of water supply. She points out that Cameron and Pimmit and a part of Accotink are seweraged, or being seweraged, under the current \$20 million sewer program. She states that this will leave only the Pohick watershed open for future intensive residential development. She states that development in the Cameron and Pimmit areas is expected to reach the saturation point before 1980. Therefore, Pohick is the only one left for future development.

Then she states that there is a large subdivision of 900 houses in the planning stage just over the ridge in the Accotink watershed. She states that 1 area of 1,100 acres in the upper Pohick watershed has been purchased for subdivision recently and is awaiting only sewer facilities before it gets under way.

She states also that there are many other smaller scale projects in various stages of completion within the general area.

We looked at the map, and went over it very carefully. I do not believe any member of the subcommittee was prejudiced in the matter.

In the same paragraph which I have placed in the RECORD, Mrs. Wilkins spoke about the \$20 million sewer program which is underway. They have done good long-range planning. They are very fine people and intelligent people, and they want to utilize to the best advantage the area within their county.

The areas across the main highway, on the other side of Fairfax County, around Chantilly, and going toward Loudoun County and in Loudoun County, are now zoned for agricultural development, because any general sewerage program would have to go to the upper area of the Potomac, and they ban any such plan, as a matter of decency, I am sure, whether required by law or not. They do not want to be parties to the further pollution of the sources of the water supply of this whole area.

Why has this matter been allowed to reach this deplorable stage, with a lack of recognition of those two points which I have made? There is no doubt about those two points. They show up in the RECORD time and time again. The CAA admits them freely. Why has it gotten to that stage?

The reason is because CAA did not carry out the injunction of Congress

when, in 1950, we authorized them to choose a site somewhere around the National Capital, not specifying which State or which county, but requiring them to have a full consultation with the public officials and residents of the area to be affected. They did not do that. It has been clearly demonstrated that not only did they not have any consultation, but we have had complete demonstration of the fact that the whole group or local public officials are completely out of humor—and justifiably so, I believe—because, while they cannot have the final say, they ought to be heard. They are handling the affairs of a rapidly growing county, which now contains 200,000 people in a limited area, and they had not been heard up to the time that we heard them. We gave them a chance to be heard at our hearings.

What are the facts with respect to those public officials? There were six members of the county Board of Supervisors, one from each magisterial district, up to 1953. All six were against the Burke site.

There have been 7 since then, and all 7 have been against the Burke site, until the election of the present incumbent from the Mount Vernon area, General Ovenshine, and he was in favor of going ahead at Burke or anywhere else where a location can be agreed upon. His is the only vote—out of the votes of 14 different members who have served on the board since the time of the first site selection by the CAA—in favor of the Burke site, because the other members know how critically necessary it is for the county to retain the site, and they also know that other locations are available, not only because they involve agricultural land, and thus are cheaper, but also because the land there is level and does not require the immense amount of grading that would be required at Burke.

At Burke, the difference between the highest and the lowest levels is 140 feet, which means that some fills 70 feet in depth would have to be made and some cuts of 70 feet would have to be made. Everyone knows that when filling of so great an amount is required, it is impossible to erect heavy structures on the filled land a month after the fills are made. In this case, very heavy structures would be required for the jet commercial planes which are to operate at the new field.

Mr. President, what has especially demonstrated a lack of consideration on the part of the attitude of the CAA has been the fact that shortly after the authority was given, in 1950, rumors of the use of commercial jet planes had begun to be heard; and for the past 2 or 3 years everyone has known, and the CAA has been frank to recognize, that the new airport is to be built to serve commercial jet planes from all over the Nation and elsewhere. That not only involves difficulties because of heavier structures, but it also involves threats of much greater noise. In view of the present state of knowledge, to locate an airport using jet planes in the vicinity of the residences of citizens who object to it—

and who in the early years, at least, were not even allowed to appear at a hearing in that connection—to my mind would be the very height of lack of consideration, and even positive discourtesy. That is exactly what happened in the case of the Fairfax officials. The members of the school board feel that way; the members of the planning board feel that way.

We would not be so concerned if they merely felt that way; but when they feel that way for good reasons, I wish to say we were concerned; and all the members of our special subcommittee, and later all the members of the full committee who heard the case, felt that a study by a completely new authority was required.

I see my friend, the distinguished senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], now on the floor. I wish to pay him credit for having recommended the solution which now is submitted in connection with the proposed handling of this matter. He knew about the creation of the new board, because the matter had been handled by him in his committee. He suggested that as a brand new voice and a highly-trained voice in connection with two problems which are of primary concern in this case—namely, safety, and also the question of adjustment of flying patterns, the latter being closely connected to safety—this board, which was set up for the exact purpose of doing jobs of that sort, be used. I wish to have printed at this point in the RECORD the comment the distinguished Senator from Washington made about this matter, as his remarks appear in the hearings before the full Appropriations Committee; I refer to the portion of the additional hearings beginning at the bottom of page 2, and ending at the top of page 3. I ask unanimous consent that that excerpt from the hearings be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAGNUSON in the chair). Is there objection?

There being no objection, the excerpt from the hearing was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senator MAGNUSON. They are set up to explore and to assist the executive departments on all phases of the problem of airspace, air-navigational aids, and all matters pertaining to our rapidly crowding air condition in the United States.

There is pretty broad authority with respect to all of these problems, and, as you probably know by now, their first job would be—and the President is using his own funds until we appropriate money next January—as of now, to busily engage themselves in air-navigation matters; but you make recommendations as to airports, as to the whole problem of airspace and the crowded conditions and the safety in the air.

Mr. HOLLAND. In that statement the distinguished Senator from Washington, who is the chairman of the legislative committee concerned with this matter, made it very clear that he felt this was the proper way to handle this problem, and also that there was, under the measure establishing the new Board, specific authority for doing this kind of job. I shall not read the statement at this time, but, as a result of the request I have just



made, Senators will find the statement in the RECORD.

Next, Mr. President, we have the effort to bring the State of Virginia into this matter—an effort not initiated here, but initiated by the State of Virginia itself. Virginia set up, some time ago, a study commission in this field. The chairman is, I believe, the distinguished State Senator Fenwick, from the adjoining county of Arlington. He appeared before our committee, and testified. He said his group was holding hearings at that time; and he said he felt sure they would recommend that the State establish at its next session, next January, a State airport authority to help carry out the necessary objectives, just as groups of citizens elsewhere in the Nation have to do.

As a matter of fact, the number of people living outside the District of Columbia, in this great metropolitan area, now largely exceed in total the number who live within the District of Columbia. My recollection is that slightly less than 500,000 persons live in the adjoining counties of Virginia, and slightly more than 500,000 persons live in Montgomery County and Prince Georges County, Md. So far as Virginia is concerned—and, of course, it is natural for the residents of this part of Virginia to be interested—their interest in the matter has been manifested.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield to me?

Mr. HOLLAND. I shall yield with pleasure to the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts. First, let me say that the Senator from Massachusetts is the one who took the bull by the horns and asked that General Quesada testify before our committee. I understand that the Senator from Massachusetts discussed the matter with the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], who likewise had discussed it with me. I desire to commend the Senator from Massachusetts for searching for a reasonable solution, one which would give everyone concerned a chance to be heard, and would give the Senate and the House of Representatives some assurance, when they acted, as I believe they will, in January, that they were following the correct course.

At this time I am glad to yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator from Florida for the statement he has made.

I wish to say that in the full committees—I was not a member of the subcommittee—what impressed me involved three factors:

First, the question in connection with the use of the airfield by jet planes of greater speed, and the question, in that connection, whether the site at Burke was too close to the National Airport.

Second, the fact that several Senators who are directly interested in this problem stated very flatly and clearly that they will be willing to act next January, when the Board's report will be made, and that they do not intend to request that there be a further postponement. They said they were willing to act at that time. I thought that was very impressive.

Third, inasmuch as there has been such a great difference of opinion, it would be well to have the judgment of General Quesada, who heads the new board, who is a man of great military and aviation experience, and a noted flier. He was one of the early fliers in the Air Force. With him, there is to serve a representative of the military and a representative of the Department of Commerce. General Quesada is to preside. Thus, there will be an opportunity to correlate the military airfields in the vicinity—Bolling Field, Andrews Field, and the others—with the commercial airfields in the vicinity, such as the National Airport, Friendship Airport, and others. So the new group will make the decision, and it seems to me that the decision the group will make will be extremely helpful to the Congress.

Furthermore, at least one of the Senators directly involved has stated unequivocally that when the new Board's report is made, he will be prepared to act and to have a forward step taken. The committee has stated in its report—and this is the present sense of the committee, and the report was adopted unanimously by the committee—that it will act when the supplemental budget comes to Congress in January.

For those reasons, it seems to me that the report of the Appropriations Committee and its action in temporarily putting aside these funds and providing for the report constitute a wise forward step in the direction of the commencement, in January, of construction of the airport.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, not only do I agree with the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, but again I wish to express to him my appreciation for making the suggestion which received the uniform approval of the Appropriations Committee. Incidentally, at that time the number of members of the Appropriations Committee who were sitting in the hearing and were trying to work out a solution to the problem was greater than the number of Members of the Senate on the floor of the Senate at this time.

The problem has been a difficult one, and we have tried to move toward a solution.

At this time I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from pages 4 and 5 of the report, constituting the portion bearing on this question.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the report (No. 980) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CHAPTER II. COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES  
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION  
*Construction and development, additional Washington airport*

The evidence presented to the committee in the course of hearings on this matter clearly indicates that Washington National Airport airspace-congestion problems are in large part due to the proximity of military flying activities. In addition to the congestion created by flight activities at Andrews Air Force Base, Bolling Air Force Base, Anacostia Naval Air Station, and smaller installations at Quantico and Fort Belvoir, restrictions on airspace utilization are created by the Quantico gunnery and rocket range and the Dahlgren danger area.

Testimony discloses that the Burke site is 14½ miles from Washington National Airport. The Systems Engineering Team of the Office of Aviation Facilities Planning, the White House, in their plan for Modernization of the National System of Aviation Facilities dated May 6, 1957, recommend "spacing between airports . . . on the order of 16 miles." The effect of the proximity of the Burke site to the Washington National Airport would, as stated in the CAA Technical Development Report No. 187 of November 1952, "interfere with the west holding stack presently adopted for Washington National Airport and will probably require that the Washington National Airport approach system revert back to a one-stack operation . . . this change would reduce the acceptance rate of the Washington National Airport somewhat . . ."

This would mean that under instrument flight rule operations that Washington National Airport operations would be reduced because operations would work through one, instead of the present two, stacking areas.

Opposition to the Burke site was strongly presented by members of the Fairfax County Board, school board officials, members of the county planning commission, the two Senators from the State of Virginia, and the Member of Congress representing the district. It is apparent that such opposition may stem in large part from the lack of consultation with the local authorities which was prescribed by section 2 of Public Law 762 of September 7, 1950. Such opposition stemmed also from the apparent effect of the selection of the site at Burke upon the developmental program of the county planning commission and other impact upon the community, particularly with respect to the jet noise factor. At the time of the authorization (1950) and subsequent site selection, propeller aircraft were contemplated using the facility; the present situation is one where the facility would be serving commercial jets, expected to be operating in the near future.

With respect to other nearby areas, such as Chantilly and adjacent areas of Loudon County, there was little evidence of local opposition.

Just yesterday the President approved Public Law 133, the Airways Modernization Act of 1957, creating the Airways Modernization Board.

Therefore, the committee recommends that the amount of \$12,500,000 allowed by the House be eliminated from the bill and directs that the Airways Modernization Board study the terms of Public Law 762 of the 81st Congress and in furtherance of that study investigate and recommend to the Congress by January 15, 1958, a site (either entirely new or the remodeling of a present airport) that is in its opinion suitable for a new modern airport adequate of serving the metropolitan area of Washington.

It is the present sense of the committee that it will take appropriate steps to approve and commence the construction at a site for such an airport in the early months of 1958 as it recognizes the need for such an airport in the metropolitan area of Washington.

The committee urges the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Civil Aeronautics Administration in considering how best to route air traffic safely and expeditiously in the metropolitan area of Washington to make the fullest possible use of the Friendship Airport, temporarily, and, if advisable after experience, permanently.

This action is without prejudice with respect to submission of a request in the second session of this Congress.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I should also like to state that the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the senior Senator



from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], has endeavored in every way within his power to get the governmental agencies involved to be cooperative and to move in connection with this matter. I believe it was last July that the Senator from Arizona addressed a letter to the CAB and the Department of Commerce. Incidentally, the Department of Commerce had, before that time, already made a formal request of the CAB. In the letter, the Senator from Arizona stated that the Senate Appropriations Committee believed it was entitled to have a trial made of Friendship Airport, because Friendship Airport has been built for the jet age, and is closer to the Nation's Capital than some other airfields are to the metropolitan centers they serve.

A strong demand for the use of Friendship Airport was made by the distinguished senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] and the distinguished junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL]. Incidentally, both of them have been very helpful, but particularly the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], because of his membership on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. He has been exceedingly active in trying to bring this matter to a correct solution.

The two Senators from Virginia [Mr. BYRD and Mr. ROBERTSON] have also been very active and helpful, particularly the junior Senator from Virginia, by reason of his membership on the Appropriations Committee. There has been no lack of cooperation there. There has been no lack of desire to find an answer. We have felt we were within our rights in seeking information as to what would happen when heavy movements of aircraft were diverted to Friendship, and we felt that the failure of both CAA and CAB, and the airlines, too, to make any movement in that direction has been recalcitrance and everything else but cooperation.

More than a year ago the CAB started hearings on this matter. I am now informed by the Chairman of the CAB that they have had their pre-prehearings and their prehearings. I have used the words to describe what they seemed to mean, from my standpoint, although they do not use those words. They expect to have a verdict by next June if they have good luck.

That is the kind of cooperation we have had from that source, and personally, I do not appreciate it. I think when the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, passing on an important matter to the Senate and to the Nation, makes a request of that kind, he is entitled to better cooperation than he has received. We are not talking about a few nickels. We are talking about construction which CAA has estimated will cost \$50 million. If it is as wrong on this estimate as it has been on other matters before the subcommittee, the cost will be nearer \$75 million, which is the estimate stated by a distinguished Virginia contractor, who has been brought into the picture by the two Virginia Senators.

Mr. President, we have been fighting in the Senate on a two or three million dollar item, represented by the difference between the commitment of the

United States to the District of Columbia and the amount the Senate finally approved. That is chicken feed compared to what we are talking about now—an expenditure of somewhere between \$50 million and \$75 million. We are talking about doing something wholly at Federal expense, for the benefit of a community in which live between four and five hundred thousand people, and for the benefit of a metropolitan area in which more persons live outside the District of Columbia than live in it. I feel on that ground we are entitled to insist, as we do in this report, that there be a trial made so we will have a chance to see what will happen.

Mr. President, there has been a very brief trial, because a few weeks ago when there was repair needed on a runway at the National Airport, a few flights had to be moved to Friendship. They brought those flights back just as quickly as they could. I do not know why, but I "suspicioned," if I may use that word, that the experiment pleased the flying public and the flying personnel too well. A week later I flew back from Florida and talked to two pilots on the plane. They told me they would much prefer to use Friendship, because of the simplicity of its approach procedures. They hoped we could work out an arrangement to make greater use of that airport.

Mr. President, we went further, and requested that the airlines make an analysis of their ticket sales. We found 5 of them in a 1-month period had sold 3,500 tickets to Baltimore residents, who came all the way from Baltimore to the National Airport to catch planes here. It is reasonable to assume that there was a similar number going back the other way. When one flies into the New York area he is always asked which area he would like to go to, and has a choice between various fields. There has been no such practice in this area. There has been no effort at all to refine the service here, at the only place in the Nation where the Federal Government has built, at its sole expense, the only airport, and which is now studying building another one.

The airlines are my friends. I trust them with my life about every week end. But they have been less than frank. I would be less than candid if I did not say so. I think they can be cooperative, not to their hurt, but to aid the solution of this problem.

This year, when we are trying to be economical, are we to assume an additional Federal expense of from \$50 million to \$75 million, to provide the entire cost of constructing a second airport for this metropolitan area? It is a disturbing question, at least to me.

The Airways Modernization Board has been brought into the debate. I am one of the Senators who stated I thought we ought to bring this dispute to an end; that if the Board made a real study of it and made a recommendation, so far as I was concerned I was through fighting. I do not object to fighting, but I like to have a more definite stake involved than one of this kind.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], who is now presiding so graciously, as he always does, is one who

made the same statement. If the action proposed by the Committee is taken, we have the assurance of early action next January. I do not know what the recommendation of the Board will be. I hope it will not come back with another recommendation for Burke, because the facts are against it.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, will my colleague yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. SMATHERS. Is the Senator of the opinion that if the Airways Modernization Board makes a recommendation and recommends Burke, it will end the controversy, and that the CAA can go forward with building the airport at Burke, or will it lead to further delay?

Mr. HOLLAND. I believe it will end the matter. It will so far as the Senator from Florida is concerned. As my colleague well knows, we have enough matters to look after in Florida, growing as it is, to require all the attention we can afford apart from general national and international matters. This has been a real burden, which the Senator from Florida did not ask for, but one of which he has had to bear a good part. So far as I am concerned, I am ready to go along with any recommendation that may be made.

Mr. SMATHERS. I am, of course, very well satisfied with any statement my colleague makes to that effect. I wondered if in discussions in the Appropriations Committee, where the junior Senator from Virginia and other Senators were present, it was their judgment that when the Airways Modernization Board made its recommendations that would finally end the matter, and there would then thereafter not have to be another committee created to study the matter.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thought this was the committee to end all committees, but I would prefer my distinguished friend from Virginia to answer that question, if he cares to do so, and I yield to him for that purpose.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the committee was almost unanimous in wanting a board that was not dominated by travel time to take a look at this situation, because we had 300 pages showing that Burke was not the best site. We did not think the CAA had given a fair and impartial study to what was involved. We considered that we started out with a \$14 million project. We did not have the additional language contained in a previous bill which provided that from year to year Congress could appropriate for improvements and developments and that the building of a \$75 million airport could be started. That is point No. 1.

Point No. 2 is that in the second paragraph of the act of 1950, as the Senator from Florida has pointed out, it was provided that the CAA, which had the power to select the site, should consult with the local authorities. The CAA did not do it. It met at 8 o'clock one night, and between that time and 9 o'clock it decided the site was going to be Burke.

The committee was of the unanimous opinion that it wanted an independent agency to study the matter before Congress committed itself to an expenditure of \$75 million.



The local authorities have made it plain that Burke would be the worst possible site. However, the fact remains that the law of 1950 provided that the CAA has the authority to select the site.

Mr. SMATHERS. That is correct.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The report of the committee is not law. The report is an indication that Congress wants an independent agency to look into this matter. We believe if the CAA agrees with the recommendation of the independent agency, it will not delay the matter; but if the CAA is obstinate and says, "We do not care what you say about it. We are the ones to make the decision. We decided back in 1950 that it should be Burke, and we are still in favor of Burke. That is what we want—where we want the new airport." An amendment offered to that effect would be legislation, and I will make a point of order when the Senator offers such an amendment.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, will my colleague yield so that I may respond to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. SMATHERS. I was not offering an amendment, but the question had arisen whether, if the Airways Modernization Board made a recommendation and made one other than Burke, but the CAA, having final authority, which the Senator from Virginia agrees it has, did not go along with the Airways Modernization Board, would we not be right back to the point where we are at this moment?

Mr. ROBERTSON. No. Congress is still supreme. Congress can still legislate. If Congress wants a site other than Burke, Congress can say, "On all the facts and circumstances, we now legislate for some other site," and that would settle it.

Mr. SMATHERS. The Senator would have Congress exercise its judgment over that of the CAA with respect to where the airport should be?

Mr. ROBERTSON. No. As a matter of fact, the CAA will have one of its officials as 1 of the 3 members of the Board, because the Secretary of Commerce would appoint 1 member of the Board. The Secretary of Defense would appoint one member of the Board, and, of course, he would say we cannot take Andrews Field or Bolling Field. The CAA would say Chantilly is too far away. The other members of the Board would beat on General Quesada's neck. Does the Senator appreciate that?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to my friend, the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am somewhat confused as to what the response of the distinguished junior Senator from Virginia was to the question asked by the Senator from Florida. I should like to rephrase it with relation to one possible development. Suppose the Airways Modernization Board recommends Burke, and suppose the CAA recommendation coincides with the decision on Burke. Will that end the struggle, or will the Senator from Virginia and his group continue to oppose it? That is what I should like to know.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the Senator from Virginia would have to say that no matter how many Quesadas and boards should favor Burke, he thinks they would be wrong, but he does not say he would keep on fighting, because he knows when he is licked.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

Mr. HOLLAND. Before I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] may I say that my answer to my colleague, the junior Senator from Florida, was for myself only. I also stated that I knew how various other Senators felt, including the distinguished senior Senator from Virginia. I believe the Senator from Michigan was in that category. The Senator will speak for himself, since he is present in the Chamber.

The Senator from Mississippi and various other Senators made it clear that they thought this matter should be brought to an end. As a matter of fact, though I do not mean to quote any other Senator, I think the Senator from Mississippi was probably among the first in our special subcommittee to come to the opinion that the Burke site was not a wise site, and submitted in place thereof the name of Chantilly. I believe the Senator was the first to approach me on that subject.

I now yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator from Florida.

If I may address the junior Senator from Virginia, what appealed to me very much with reference to the decision of the committee was a very important paragraph which we find in the report. The Senator from Virginia was present. I should like to have his comment on the matter, because I think one of the things which as I say, convinced me that the action of the committee was appropriate, was the statement in these lines:

It is the present sense of the committee that it will take appropriate steps to approve and commence the construction at a site for such an airport in the early months of 1958 as it recognizes the need for such an airport in the metropolitan area of Washington.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Senator from Virginia was present. His distinguished friend, the Senator from Mississippi, said, "I am satisfied we need another airport." And the Senator from Virginia said, "I agree." The Senator from Mississippi said, "I am satisfied it is going to have to be somewhere in Virginia, but not necessarily at Burke." And the Senator from Mississippi further said, "Would the Senator from Virginia object to our putting in the report a statement that next year, early in January, we are going to act?" And the Senator from Virginia said, "No. That is the proper thing to do."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. And the Senator from Virginia went one step further, did he not?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes; he did. He said that the Senators from Virginia were not opposing the location of an airport in their home State, but that they did not think Burke was the best site, and they wanted an independent judgment on that one point.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. And when the decision is made with reference to a site, though the Senator from Virginia did not commit himself finally to the site, he certainly said he would be very much influenced by the decision, did he not?

Mr. ROBERTSON. He would have to admit that that is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I should like to make one further comment for the RECORD.

Soon after the distinguished Senator from Mississippi made the suggestion to me that he thought Chantilly should be carefully studied, I got in touch with the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and asked that he do exactly that. I will say, in justice to the Administrator, that at that time he had to leave on a long vacation, which was the first he had had a chance to take in a long while.

The point I make now, Mr. President, is that despite my keen anticipation and long waiting and urgent request, I received no reply about the advantages of Chantilly and its qualifications as a site until after the supplemental budget item had come to the Senate and after the hearings had been set by the distinguished Senator from Arizona, the chairman of the committee.

I should like to read the four "findings" sentences. Any Senator who wishes to may see the entire letter, which includes many references to charts and data. I do not want to include the whole letter in the RECORD.

There are a few paragraphs of interest:

Actually, it seems to us that any comparison of the two sites—

This is a quotation from the letter of the Administrator of the CAA, with reference to the two sites of Burke and Chantilly:

Actually, it seems to us that any comparison of the two sites should emphasize four things that we do know something about: (a) accessibility; (b) soil conditions; (c) air traffic control; and (d) relative cost. Our discussion of those four factors follows. Briefly summarized, our findings are these:

(a) Burke is more accessible to Washington National and to the District of Columbia than is Chantilly.

(b) Although more material would have to be moved in the process of grading the Burke site, it is softer, easier and cheaper than would be the excavation and grading work in connection with the Chantilly site.

The reference there means cheaper per unit, Mr. President, but by no means cheaper in totality, because at Burke 16 million yards would have to be moved and at Chantilly only 5½ million yards, and that on a rock base. Chantilly has a much more level site, and does not have present some very soft and unwanted types of earth found at Burke.

Mr. SMATHERS. The letter comes from whom?

Mr. HOLLAND. From the Administrator of the CAA. The Senator may see it if he wishes. As a matter of fact, I would put the letter in the RECORD were it not for the fact that so much is keyed to the maps and charts which accompany it that it would be impossible of understanding.



I hope Senators will listen to the next item particularly:

(c) Air traffic controlwise, satisfactory patterns and procedures can be worked out for either Burke or Chantilly, with Chantilly offering somewhat better possibilities than Burke.

(d) Ultimate costs would be approximately equal for constructing an airport at Burke or at Chantilly.

As to the last item, item (d), that is the only statement of that kind we have been able to find from any source. To the contrary, the contractor and the earth mover and others who were before the committee all said that the construction cost at Burke would be a great deal larger because of the immense earth-moving figures which were involved.

Mr. President, that is the gist of the proposal. Burke has a little advantage distancewise. Chantilly has an advantage—

Mr. CHAVEZ. Moneywise.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator from New Mexico is ahead of me. I was going to say, first, it had an advantage air-pattern-wise. That is shown in the first report, away back in 1950. Chantilly was shown to be preferable to Burke from the standpoint of air pattern, because it is farther away from Washington National Airport.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Is it not true that if Burke is selected, in order to make the airport possible at that site there are places where the engineers will have to dig 70 feet and places where they will have to fill 70 feet?

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. At Chantilly, while it would take 7 minutes longer to get to the city of Washington, the Government would save millions of dollars by reason of the terrain, would it not?

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct?

Mr. President, I should like to close on this matter. I hope this will be the last time I shall ever have to debate on the Senate floor the airport situation of Washington, because it has been an onerous duty.

I regret that the subcommittee was not able to file a full and firm report. The situation was this: Two of us felt one way about it; two of us felt another way about it; and one felt still a third way.

Mr. President, the situation was clearly disclosed to the full committee and clearly discussed by all of us at that time, and the full committee knew what the situation was. I do not think it would be profitable to discuss that matter now.

Mr. President, there is no question at all that this problem can be solved through the means we have suggested. Nor is there any question at all that the situation is being eased in a small degree by the doing of things which our subcommittee got started, or which our able chairman for the full committee got started, such as the moving of MATS from the Washington National Airport.

MATS has entirely moved now, except for 156 operations per year, which they are in the process of moving. I believe that move will be completed by November of this year, according to reports from the Department of Commerce.

In the case of Bolling, there is a move underway. As to the use of space by MATS, they have been able to turn back to the airport, for parking and for other uses, 2 or 3 acres of land which they had earlier occupied.

There are many different kinds of partial solutions which are underway. None of them is adequate, but they all seek to give a more convenient operation and seek to carry out an objective which I think my distinguished friend, the Senator from Oklahoma, will agree with me is one of the principal objectives, and that is to make National Airport, which should always be regarded as the most convenient and the most accessible, serve the maximum safe traffic load that it can serve from time to time.

With reference to Friendship, there has been complete recalcitrance up to now. We hope some data will be made available this fall. Perhaps this approach will not work. If it does not work at least we will know that, if a real trial is made in the months to come.

Mr. President, I should dislike to think that we would not differentiate between a community which has done its full bit for itself, with relation to its airport, under national legislation, and the other adjoining areas to Washington, where up to now there has been no evidence of willingness to rise to community responsibility.

Mr. President, that about concludes my remarks. I am sorry they were as lengthy as they were, but it seemed necessary to discuss the question in some detail. I think the two Senators from Virginia, and the Representative in Congress from that district of Virginia, all of whom I see in the Chamber, are thoroughly within their rights, as are the members of the board of supervisors of Fairfax County, their planning board, and other school board officials, in taking the position they take.

One thing I have not mentioned is that a new school is directly on the line of the proposed Burke Airport, and would have to be eliminated at Federal expense if that proposal went through.

The other main line of flight goes directly over Fairfax High School and courthouse, and the business and residential sections, at a distance of some 3½ miles from the end of the protected area just beyond the runway.

I do not believe that that sort of thing should be visited upon a community of many thousands of people, with thousands of schoolchildren being adversely affected. It seems to me that we should move to allow the Board to consider all the factors affecting those good people, and submit to us a recommendation based upon proper consideration of all the factors involved.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. First, I think we all owe a debt of gratitude to the Senator from Florida for the very fine hearings

he conducted on this subject, and the very thorough way he went into it.

As a member of the specially appointed subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations which considered this question, let me add one word, for whatever it may contribute to some progress on this matter.

This was more or less a new subject to me when we held the hearings, but I was quickly convinced that Washington must have an additional major airport, especially to take care of jet commercial planes, and that the additional airport is necessary notwithstanding the fact that Friendship Airport may be used to a considerably great extent than at present.

At all events, I think the logical location would be in northern Virginia. After riding over the Burke territory, however, and studying the area, I was convinced that further consideration should be given to the Chantilly area. So, notwithstanding the fact that I thought we were "burning daylight" and should proceed to meet the situation, I withheld my vote in favor of the Burke site until something further can be learned about Chantilly.

The other day one of the witnesses before the committee said that Chantilly was a suitable location, but that he thought Burke was a better location. That certainly shows that both of them are at least suitable. I am glad to see the study started, and I urged the full committee to put positive language in the report indicating progress. I think there will be action by the committee in the early part of 1958.

I trust that we shall have a clear-cut recommendation on our table when we return in January. I am confident that the committee will speedily act thereon. Like the chairman, I am inclined to favor the Chantilly site. I certainly would like to see further consideration given the subject. I believe, following the submission of the report of the commission, that the airport can be started.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank my distinguished friend from Mississippi.

The senior Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], who is the ranking minority member on our subcommittee, missed no sessions of the hearings, and evinced a very active interest in the problem. I believe she has just left the Chamber. I believe that her preferences in the matter, if anything, were stronger than those of the senior Senator from Florida. Inasmuch as she is not present, I shall say only this much: She felt that we were not being treated fairly, either by Government agencies or the airlines, and that a much more reasonable handling of this problem was required before the go ahead signal was given and the commitment to spend this huge sum was made.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment to strike from the bill the item for an additional Washington airport, beginning with line 13 on page 2.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.



The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MONRONEY. If a Senator desires to vote for the Burke site, he should vote "nay." Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct. A vote of "yea" would be a vote to strike the item for the additional airport.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment to strike from the bill the item for an additional Washington airport, beginning on page 2, line 13.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I think there is one item which we should scrutinize very carefully. I refer to the item beginning in line 21 on page 29, and extending to line 5 on page 30, appropriating \$1 million for new furniture for the new Senate Office Building.

I spoke briefly on this subject some weeks ago. I think it should be gone into very carefully. I appreciate the fine character of the members of the Senate Commission charged with this duty, and the fine work of the Senate Appropriations Committee. But there are grave possibilities that we shall subject ourselves to criticism if we appropriate \$1 million for furniture in the new building.

I want to point out, in the first place, that every Senator already has a desk and equipment. Every clerk has a desk and equipment. There is an ample supply of typewriters. What the new building provides is space; but we do not need new furniture to fill that space. If additional furniture is needed, it seems to me that probably there is used furniture in the possession of the General Services Administration lying around Washington that could be used. To provide another \$1 million would mean that we would be giving each of the 40 or 50 Senators who will move into the new building \$20,000 to \$25,000 to equip his office, and also to provide for the new hearing rooms when, as a matter of fact, Senators already have equipment and furniture which could be moved in. So personally I shall vote against this committee amendment, and I hope that it may be voted down. If it is voted down, I think perhaps we can propose an amendment to make the amount \$500,000, or such smaller sum as the committee may desire. But I warn Members of this body most solemnly we shall be exposing ourselves to grave criticism if we appropriate an additional \$1 million for new furniture, when the furniture we already have in our offices is, for all practical purposes, adequate.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, no one respects the Senator from Illinois more than I do. I like his sincerity of purpose. But Congress has taken action. It passed a bill to finish construction of the new Senate Office Building. It passed a bill to refurbish the old Senate Office Building. I, as chairman of the commission for the Senate, am trying only to carry out my duties under those two measures.

It is true that we could move furniture from the old Senate Office Building

to the New Senate Office Building; but every time we take old furniture from the old Senate Office Building, it will have to be replaced.

No one wishes to waste a single penny. It is true that there is furniture in the old Senate Office Building which could be moved to the new Senate Office Building. I hope my good friend the Senator from Illinois will go to the new Senate Office Building, and if he wishes to take his furniture with him, we shall try to make it available to him at any time.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Not at this time.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator mentioned my name.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I mentioned the name of the Senator, but he mentioned my name before that. Let the Senator be patient.

If we take the furniture from the old Senate Office Building—and I hope my good friend from Illinois—no names mentioned—will go to the new Senate Office Building and take his furniture with him—it will be in accordance with the wishes of Senators. As chairman of the Building Commission of the Senate, I have written a letter to every Senator concerned asking whether or not he wished to take his present furniture with him. If so, well and good.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am sorry, but I did not yield to the Senator from Illinois—

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I was going to try to help the Senator a little.

Mr. CHAVEZ. No; I do not need any help. Inasmuch as I did not yield to the Senator from Illinois, I must decline to yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

We are going to help Senators take their furniture when they move to the new Senate Office Building. I wrote a letter to every Senator—94 besides myself—asking if they wanted to keep their own furniture. If they want it, they can keep it. But, after all, we do have a responsibility. Why should I take a beating on furnishing the new Senate Office Building? In the Old Office Building possibly 45 Senators will remain, and the others will go to the new building. What are we going to do? Are we going to leave unfurnished rooms? Is it the responsibility of those who have been authorized to do something about it, to take care of the matter? Are we going to do it, or not?

I am sending to the desk an amendment with reference to what we have been authorized to do. We have authorized by law that at least five rooms shall be provided for each and every Senator in the Old Senate Office Building. We are trying to comply with that authorization of the law.

Accordingly, the Architect of the Capitol, who is the authorized agent of the Senate in matters of this nature, has been directed to provide five rooms for each Senator who remains in the old Senate Office Building.

I send the amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MORTON in the chair). The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 30, line 15, after the colon, it is proposed to strike out the proviso beginning with the word "Provided" and ending on line 20 with the word "Capitol" and insert in lieu thereof the following:

*Provided*, That the funds herein appropriated may be expended only for such work as can be done by the force of the Architect of the Capitol, except that not to exceed \$20,000 of such funds may be expended on a personal service contract basis for consulting architectural and engineering services for preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost heretofore completed.

Mr. CHAVEZ. On August 16 the Architect of the Capitol addressed a letter to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. It reads, in part, as follows:

AUGUST 16, 1957.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,  
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,  
United States Senate.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The supplemental appropriation bill, 1958, H. R. 9131, as reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations on August 15, 1957, contains the following item:

"Remodeling, Senate Office Building: Toward carrying out the provisions of the act of July 10, 1957 (Public Law 85-95, 85th Cong.), authorizing the enlargement and remodeling of Senators' suites and structural, mechanical, and other changes and improvements in the existing Senate Office Building to provide improved accommodations for the United States Senate, \$250,000, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the funds herein appropriated may be expended only for such work as can be done by the force of the Architect of the Capitol and that no part of such funds may be expended for planning by architects or engineers not on the staff of the Architect of the Capitol."

The Senator from Arizona may wish to make a statement.

Mr. HAYDEN. Some consulting architects must be engaged. That is why the amendment of the Senator from New Mexico proposes to take \$20,000 of the \$250,000 for consulting architects. It is a proper amendment, and I accept it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Do I understand correctly that what the Senator from New Mexico is proposing is to the committee amendment on page 30, lines 15 to 20?

Mr. CHAVEZ. It is to strike out the proviso on page 30, line 15, reading:

*Provided*, That the funds herein appropriated may be expended only for such work as can be done by the force of the Architect of the Capitol and that no part of such funds may be expended for planning by architects or engineers not on the staff of the Architect of the Capitol.

And insert language in lieu thereof.

Mr. DOUGLAS. If that amendment is adopted, does it mean that the whole amendment, beginning on line 21, page 29, to line 20, page 30, will be adopted?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; it is an amendment to a committee amendment.



The PRESIDING OFFICER. All the committee amendments have been agreed to en bloc, including the amendment beginning at line 21, page 29, with the right given to any Senator to offer amendments to the ones adopted en bloc.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Am I to understand that we have already approved an appropriation of \$1 million?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is subject to the right of any Senator to amend it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I move to strike out the figure of \$1 million on line 4 of page 30 and to insert in lieu thereof "\$500,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending amendment is the amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ].

Mr. DOUGLAS. I move that the Senate reconsider the vote whereby the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. As I see it, there is no objection to adopting the \$20,000 amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico. I would suggest that the Senate take action on that amendment.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I note that the Senator is limiting the use of that money with respect to the payment of architects who are—

Mr. CHAVEZ. Employees of the Senate.

Mr. LAUSCHE. He is limiting the money to payment of architects who are now employees of the Senate. Did the Senator come to that conclusion because of what he believes to be the inordinate charges made by outside architects?

Mr. CHAVEZ. With regard to inordinate charges, I should like to tell the Senator that the Commission, of which I am a member, has in its membership also the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE]. They passed on this subject matter, and they are not scared by any newspaper stories. We are not buying an \$800 stepladder for the Senator from Ohio; nothing at all like that. We are not going to buy him an \$800 desk.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The purpose of putting the question is gathered from page 382 of the hearings, where it is shown that in the building of structures for the Air Force Academy architects will be paid \$8,900,000 on an anticipated expenditure of \$118 million, and that that \$8,900,000 in architects' fees is predicated upon a 6-percent fee for plans and specifications and a 3-percent fee for inspection.

My inquiry is whether the limitation on the use of the fund for architects engaged is the consequence of the belief that in the hiring of outside architects the fees charged are greater than justified.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I should like to say to my good friend from Ohio that that was not the reason, but it could be a good reason. By the grace of the United States Senate, I happen to be a member of the Board of Visitors from the Senate to the Air Force Academy. Some of the fees the Senator talks about now—

Mr. LAUSCHE. I wish to pay tribute to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Let me tell the Senator this: It was American business at its best, and they put it over.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The Senator from New Mexico developed this thought in his questions during the hearings. He put certain questions about architects' fees, and from those questions I gathered that he was dissatisfied with what was being done.

Mr. CHAVEZ. We were dissatisfied with what the architects were getting. The junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] is a member of the Board of Visitors to the Air Force Academy. We did not like the fees. However, there were Philadelphia architects involved. [Laughter.]

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would say, as one member of the Committee on Appropriations who heard the testimony, that the \$20,000 was decided on for this reason:

The original amendment called for approximately \$500,000 for the architect's plans and specifications, to remodel the old Senate Office Building—the one now in use—at an expense of approximately \$7,250,000.

The committee felt that it did not want to begin with any such expensive plans at this time. So the committee said it would stop that planning, and would appropriate \$250,000 for the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. Stewart, and his assistants, so they could arrange to have the doors cut and to have the plumbing adjusted properly, and so forth, as may be necessary. But there will be no plans to put the wiring underground, install new lighting, and so forth.

The situation is that the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. Stewart, had spent \$20,000 in drawing up the plans and specifications. Ultimately, when we decide to remodel the old Senate Office Building, those plans and specifications, which by then will have been paid for, will be of value. But if the item of \$500,000 for plans is eliminated, the Architect will have no means with which to pay for the work which already has been done.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is the reason for the \$20,000. In that way, we shall purchase the plans which will be used when we decide to remodel the old Senate Office Building.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct.

Furthermore, let me say to my good friend, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], that although it is perfectly proper for him to object, yet he must realize that when the Senate and the House of Representatives pass a bill placing on the Senate Office Building

Commission the responsibility of refurbishing the old Senate Office Building, that responsibility is not easy to meet.

Furthermore, it is more expensive to remodel an old building than it is to construct a new one.

I do not know on what floor or on what side of the old Senate Office Building the office of the Senator from Ohio is located. But I point out to him that the original building had only three sides: those on Constitution Avenue—then called B Street—and on C Street and on Delaware Avenue. The side on First Street was built only a few years ago. The original part of the Senate Office Building is approximately 45 years old; and the plumbing, the electrical equipment, the wiring, and so forth, have deteriorated greatly. That situation is what causes the work to be so costly. Certainly no one wishes to waste \$7 million or \$8 million.

Furthermore, I wish the Senate to realize that although the Congress has been perfectly willing to appropriate approximately \$28 million for the Department of Justice, on Pennsylvania Avenue, but when there is a question of providing for the necessary offices for Senators, these seems to be objection. Yet many Senators constantly complain about the lack of room. They need sufficient room in which to be able to interview their constituents, and so forth.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I am not objecting to this proposal. I think a reading of the questions put by the distinguished Senator will clearly indicate that it is his impression that in the case of some of the proposals and some of the costs—especially in the case of the Air Force Academy—he is not in agreement.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes. For instance, I do not like the chapel.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I shall discuss that subject later.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I handled the last bill for the Department of Defense; it involved approximately \$34,500,000,000. By the time the items for military construction are included, the total will be approximately \$38 billion. It is not easy to deal with such items, and the Senator will be surprised at the amount of waste involved. We are trying to do something about that, because the total is too large.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I desire to address myself briefly to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] to make a reduction in the amendment voted by the Appropriations Committee, which calls for an appropriation of \$1 million.

Mr. President, \$1,350,000 was requested for furniture for the new Senate Office Building. The Appropriations Committee voted to reduce that to \$1 million. That amount will not necessarily have to be spent; it is appropriated for the Senate Office Building Commission to use as it sees fit in purchasing whatever furniture may be needed.

In this connection the report provides as follows, with reference to competitive bidding:

In this connection the committee requests the Senate Office Building Commission to get



competitive bids for the furniture and furnishings insofar as competitive bidding is practicable. When it is not practical, then the committee urges the Commission to follow the purchases with utmost care. It also believes that careful thought must be given to the extent it is possible to use furniture from the present Senate Office Building in order to have the best possible equipment for both buildings when they are fully equipped and in use.

That spells out the matter in considerable detail—in fact, in more detail than the authorization act itself did.

When the building is completed, there will be 315 empty rooms—without Venetian blinds, shades, draperies, floor coverings, or furniture. All of us realize that to purchase the furnishings for a room in a residence will cost at least several hundred dollars, and perhaps \$1,000. In this case there will be 315 rooms, 10 of which will be large committee rooms, large enough to accommodate witnesses, committee staffs, and Senators. Of course, all that will involve considerable expenditures. Some of the pieces of furniture will have to be made especially for that purpose. So we do not know what the actual cost will be. But we know the new building is needed, and we know it will have 315 rooms, which will have to be equipped with furniture. We have proposed this appropriation for the discretionary use of the Commission, which is composed of Senators, who will use the appropriation under the provisions of the authorization act. Furthermore, we have called for competitive bidding.

Of course, I hope that nowhere near \$1 million will be required. But I may say that the subcommittee dealing with this matter voted to eliminate all funds except those which it thought were probably essential, for items which should be appropriated for now, so the work can be done with dispatch.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MORRISON in the chair). The Senator from Illinois will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. What is the pending question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending question is on the amendment submitted by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ].

Mr. DOUGLAS. That amendment calls for striking out the proviso now appearing on page 30, between lines 15 and 20, and inserting a new proviso; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have no objection to that amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, the amendment of the Senator from New Mexico is agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it possible to combine two motions—namely, a motion to reconsider the vote by which one of the committee amendments was agreed to and a motion to strike out the figure

“\$1,000,000”, on page 30, in line 4, and to substitute for it “\$500,000”?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, it is not necessary to move to reconsider.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to have a ruling from the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that it is not necessary to move to reconsider.

Mr. HAYDEN. When we requested that the committee amendments be considered en bloc, it was clearly understood that it would not be necessary for a Senator to move to reconsider, if he wished to offer an amendment to one of the committee amendments.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to be assured to that effect. I had understood that the ruling of the Chair was to the contrary; namely, that, after the committee amendments were agreed to en bloc, a motion to reconsider would be necessary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair did not intend to give that impression to the Senator from Illinois. The committee amendments were adopted en bloc with the understanding that they were open to amendment by any Senator.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am very glad of that.

Then, Mr. President, I move that on page 30, in line 4, the figure “\$1,000,000” be stricken out, and that there be inserted, in lieu thereof, the figure “\$500,000.”

I should like to speak briefly to that amendment.

Mr. President, I know it seems very ungracious—after the hard and good work done by the committee which has dealt with the new office building and after the fine work done by the Appropriations Committee—to propose that this item be cut in half. I hope my good friends will not regard my motion as in any respect an indication of a lack of confidence in them. Again and again, both on the floor of the Senate and off it, I have paid tribute to the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], whom I believe to be one of the finest men who has ever served in this body. I stand by everything I have said about him; and my opinion of the other Senators is equally as high.

However, I desire to point out that, although it is true that there are to be 315 new rooms, there will not be any new Senators. There will still be 96 Senators; and each Senator and the members of his staff already have desks, tables, and so forth. What we lack is space.

I have been in the offices of a number of other Senators. At this time I refer particularly to the offices of Senators who represent large States, and some of whom do not have great seniority. I have seen the way in which their office forces are crowded into three-room suites. For instance, I have been in the offices of the two Senators from New York. As I recall, Senator Lehman, of New York, used to have only four rooms. I realize that the New York Senators receive more correspondence than do any other Senators. Yet, in the rooms of the Senators from New York, the desks

were placed back to back; and, as I recall, 1 Senator from New York used to receive approximately 2,000 letters a day. So what we need is more space.

I have been very dubious about having a new Senate Office Building. I do not think I voted for it. On one occasion I voted against it. When it went through, I did not vote for it. But that is water over the dam. The new building will permit a broadening out and the giving of more space to Senators, particularly those from the heavily populated States. However, the point I am trying to make is that Senators do not need proportionately more furniture. The furniture is already here. If more is needed, I think it can be found in the warehouses around Washington, in the possession of the General Services Administration.

I am not going to pose in any holier-than-thou attitude, but since the Senator from New Mexico made certain references to me, I may say I do not wish to move into the new office building. I do not wish any new furniture. We will make the existing furniture do. If necessary, we will pitch in and do any painting job that is required. I do not want even a new wastepaper basket from the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. May I ask—

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to continue. The Senator from New Mexico did not yield to me. May I continue?

Mr. CHAVEZ. The Senator may.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to call to the attention of the Senate the fact that we operate in a goldfish bowl, and in a sense it is very good that we should. Our expenditures are subject to very close scrutiny, and it is necessary that we not only be above reproach, but that, like Caesar's wife, we should seem to be above reproach. Mistakes which can be made in good faith will rebound and hurt the reputation of the entire Senate. I do not say mistakes will necessarily be made, but there is the opportunity for them.

Personally, I do not think it should be at the option of the individual Senator as to whether he wants completely new furniture. That apparently, at present, is the situation. I personally do not want any new furniture. There have been other Senators, I am sure, who have taken the same position. Now, however, if a Senator demands furniture, it is proposed to provide him with it. No one knows quite what the cost will be. I do not think this should be a matter for individual option. I think we should wear out what we have. I am not a great admirer of Calvin Coolidge, but his maxim of “make things do and wear them out” is much better than scrapping good furniture and getting new furniture.

Mr. President, I am not going to labor this matter, because to seem to be in favor of economy places one in a grudging position. To be an economizer puts one at the bottom of the totem pole, and he is actually regarded as questioning the good faith of his colleagues when he wants to cut down on the funds devoted to the running of the Senate. I do not want to overemphasize the importance



of this item, but at least I think we should be extremely careful about expenditures we make on ourselves, and I say that without reflecting on the committees of the Senate who have had this job.

Now I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. As I told the Senator from Illinois, there is no one who respects his judgment more than I do, and I heartily agree with him on the general matter of economy.

A few years ago there used to be a different ceiling in this Chamber. The ceiling was coming down. It had been in place for 96 years. In order to save a few thousand dollars, we had permitted the ceiling to deteriorate to the point where it could have come down on the head of the Senator from Minnesota or Illinois or New Mexico—

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am sure we would have gotten a subscription if it had fallen on the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. CHAVEZ. We could have saved a few thousand dollars by not doing anything about it, but it was economy to use a little money in order to fix the ceiling, and thereby possibly save millions of dollars in damage.

My friend from Illinois says he does not want to go into the new building. He does not have to. He can stay in the old building, and we can provide good space for him. Whether we like it or not, we enacted a law, and that law is still the law of the land. I refer to Public Law 85-95, 85th Congress, which was Senate bill 1429, and which provides for the remodeling of the Old Senate Office Building.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I say I am not raising a question about the remodeling of the old Senate Office Building? I congratulate the committee on eliminating an appropriation for \$7¼ million. I have not questioned the amendment the committee has proposed on that feature. What I am questioning is the appropriation of a million dollars for furniture for the new Senate Office Building.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Before the Senator eliminates appropriations for the old Senate Office Building, would he mind providing for air conditioning in my office? I have been there 8 years, and the air conditioning system has not worked. I believe in economy, but I do not believe in it at the expense of seven persons who work in the back room of my office.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I say to the Senator from Minnesota that is why I am fighting for this appropriation. The plumbing in his building is 45 years old. The wiring in his building is old. It is a wonder there has not been a fire there.

Mr. HUMPHREY. We have had one.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am glad I have never had a complaint—

Mr. HUMPHREY. Any employer in town who kept his employees in working conditions like those in some of these offices would be dragged before a judge and put in jail under some kind of con-

tempt proceedings. Inasmuch as the Senator says the building is going to be repaired, I wish he would see that some new wiring is put in my office. I have already blown out some fuses.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, who has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has the floor.

Mr. CHAVEZ. May I interrupt him—

Mr. DOUGLAS. I will yield for a brief period.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I will take it on my own time.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may address a question to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I listened to the general figures given by the Senator from Mississippi about the new rooms. Mr. Stewart testified that the cost of the furniture would be \$1,350,000. I am referring to page 873 of the hearings.

Mr. STENNIS. That is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. On page 874 the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], asked whether that sum would cover all the furniture needed.

Mr. Stewart answered that it would.

Now, my question is, Does that contemplate buying new furniture for all Senators?

Mr. STENNIS. No, it does not. The general discussion was that every Senator who wanted to could have his old furniture transferred to the new building. There was further discussion and it was shown that there would not be enough of it. It was brought out that, with expansion and more rooms, there are more clerks, and more secretaries, and new furniture is required.

Mr. LAUSCHE. On page 873, the Senator from Louisiana asked the question:

What is the full amount?

Mr. STEWART. \$1,350,000.

Senator ELLENDER. Will that cover the entire cost of the furniture?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir, everything, provided we buy all new furniture.

I judge from that answer that the provision of \$1,350,000 contemplated the buying of all new furniture for every Senator.

Mr. STENNIS. Of course, we reduced that amount from \$1,350,000 to \$1,000,000; but it does not cover only furniture. That amount covers equipment, including equipment for a cafeteria. As we understood, all such equipment is included in that amount. Everything that will go into the new building, except the walls and windows, will be included in the general appropriation for furniture and fixtures.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Not only that, but I have—

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, who has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has the floor.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I recapture the floor for a moment? May I say if it requires \$1,350,000 to buy new furniture for 96 Senators, and if we then appropriate \$1 million, it is obvious that we are expecting to have furniture bought for approximately three-quarters of the

Senate. I submit it simply is not needed. The new office building will provide more space, but it is not necessary that we junk three-quarters of the furniture we have and put in elaborate new equipment. There are still 96 Senators.

Even if Hawaii and Alaska should be admitted as States—as I hope they will be—that would merely add 4 percent to the number of Senators.

So far as I know, there is no added appropriation for staff. We shall have the same staffs, only they will not be packed close together as they are now.

There are no new committee staff appointees. We simply will get more breathing space, but we will not get more personnel.

It is not necessary to go through the elaborate process of buying new furniture when we already have decent furniture. I have been in the offices, probably, of half the Senators. I would not say that the furniture is rundown and excessively shabby. If it were shabby, that would be a mark of distinction rather than reproach.

I think the idea that public officials must have elaborate quarters and highly expensive furniture and expensive carpets is an abuse of the principle of democratic simplicity, which we should follow. The fact that we have allowed the departments downtown to go wild—and I have opposed those building appropriations—is no reason why we should go wild ourselves.

Mr. President, I do not wish to elaborate upon this point, because, as I say, it seems almost ungracious to stand up in this chamber and propose cheeseparing economies. It looks niggardly. It looks as though one is a bad sport. It looks as though one is self-righteous. One could make all kinds of reproaches against a person trying to save some money. I am aware of that.

Nevertheless, Mr. President, if we do not set an example ourselves, how can we control others? People will point the finger at us. I think there is a lot of military waste. When we go after military waste, if we have not eliminated our own waste, the people in the Pentagon can say, "Clean up your own house." I think there is a lot of waste downtown. Unless we manage to eliminate our own waste, the people downtown can say, "Reform yourselves first." That is a pretty good rule—reform yourself first.

I do not wish to elaborate upon this point. I merely make the motion and I ask to have it voted upon.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator from Illinois makes a very worthy point with reference to furniture. I would not wish to stand in opposition to that point. However, if this item includes the cafeteria, I want to say something about that.

I do not think United States Senators are entitled to luxury at all. I do not think very many people are entitled to luxury, unless they can afford it and earn it. But almost any form of life is entitled to a meal, and one is entitled to



eat in a reasonably wholesome surrounding.

I submit that the greatest waste of the public time and funds is represented by the hours spent on the part of high-priced officials of Government—United States Senators and Representatives in Congress—who are trying to find a place to eat. Hundreds of hours every day in this Capitol are wasted by officials who are paid \$22,500 a year, standing in line to get something to eat, as if they were in Moscow, queued up to get a yo-yo.

I want to take my time on this subject. This is a long-time gripe.

Even canines are entitled to the right to eat, but in this Capitol—mark my words—Members of the Senate stand with their families and stand with their constituents looking around, literally almost getting ready to bribe somebody, to get a place to eat, and when one does eat one is packed closer than Norwegian sardines in a Bolivian tin can.

I resent this as a human being. My resentment has nothing to do with being a public official. A taxpayer is entitled to more than that. If Senators do not have any more regard for themselves than that, and want to eat like that, that is fine, but they ought not make their constituents do so.

Furthermore, when one has to pay 75 cents for a hamburger, the restaurant ought to make some money from that sale. I do not like to hear about the cafeteria losing money. Anyone who cannot make money from a 75-cent hamburger has his hand in the register. It is utterly impossible not to make money from a 75-cent hamburger, particularly when the hamburger gets thinner and thinner every time the price goes up.

I am about to conclude this brief statement. I hope in this million dollars there is provision for some place for their constituents to get a wholesome meal, even if not for Senators. I hope it will be provided so that the waiters will not have to make a marathon run to deliver the dishes from the kitchen, which is off a block from the restaurant.

I am sure this is all provided for in the planning. If the \$1 million provides for a cafeteria, may I say that there will be rejoicing in heaven, for the privilege of citizens of the United States who come to the Capitol to have a place to eat, just a simple little place to eat.

This is not the most profound subject, but it does cause one to wonder after a while, when one takes his mother to have lunch and waits until Tuesday for the lunch ordered on Monday to be delivered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, who has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has the floor.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, my colleague, the Senator from Minnesota, is one of my dearest friends.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am with the Senator on the furniture side of the argument.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I like the Senator very much, and I do not wish to interfere with the insatiable pursuit of proteins by the Senator from Minnesota.

I am sure the new building will be equipped with a cafeteria, but I am talking about furniture. It is extraordinary that every time I start talking about furniture we drift into something else. We talk about the roof falling in, or we talk about standing in line to get into a restaurant, or we talk about ventilation.

What I am trying to say is that it is not necessary to spend a million dollars primarily for furniture.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I understood the Senator from Mississippi to say that in the million dollars was the amount necessary for the cafeteria.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator is correct. It includes the equipment for the cafeteria.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I said to the Senator that I was perfectly willing to use the desk that Methuselah used—the older the desk the better—and that I do not mind old tablecloths and I do not mind old chairs. All I am saying is that I should like to have a little space and a little equipment for the cafeteria.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator will get space.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I think the item can be substantially cut. I am not arguing with the Senator from Illinois. I think the Senator from Illinois makes a valid point. However, I do not think the United States Senate makes greater its standing in grandeur or honor by seeing if it can deny itself the rudiments of essential living.

I do not expect that we should have anything glorious and good. Perhaps we could have paper spoons, but at least have them clean. I submit that plenty of the spoons we are using are not clean.

Mr. CHAVEZ. And Senators should have a place to sit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has the floor.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I am ready to yield the floor. I hope that this amendment, which will save \$500,000, will be adopted.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote! Vote!

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I have one more point to make. I am going to take the floor in my own right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico is recognized.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I have stated heretofore that I have the greatest respect for the Senator from Illinois. However, I have seen him here in the Chamber over and over again make more speeches and get less votes—

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct. He does that more than anyone I know.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from New Mexico is eminently correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is all right. I know Illinois, and I know New Mexico.

Let us talk about this bill. Who passed the bill to refurbish the old Senate Office Building? Congress did that.

The Senate did its part. Is there any responsibility under that law to carry it out?

We wanted to do this properly. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] propounded a question to Mr. Stewart.

I will frankly state what I did. I took a poll of my office staff in order to get a general idea what their opinions were, and they were predominantly in favor of new furniture if they would be of the group that would go into the new office.

No one has to take new furniture. As a result of that, every Senator received a questionnaire, to determine whether he wanted new furniture. If my good friend, the Senator from Illinois, wants to take his old furniture with him, we will even refurbish it for him. We will fix it up nicely, so that he can take it to the new building.

Accommodations are being provided in the new buildings for committee and staff rooms for 12 of the 15 standing committees of the Senate.

Why did the Senate pass the bill? Why did we spend \$22.6 million for the building if we wanted to have empty rooms, including committee rooms?

The 315 office rooms include forty 5-room suites for the use of the Senators and their senatorial staffs. That might be wrong, but it is still the law. We provided the money.

The Senator will realize, of course, that an authorization for a building, or for work on the Mississippi River is of no value, unless we provide the money with which to carry on the project. That is what we did.

In answer to the questionnaire sent to each Senator, 46 expressed a desire to have a 5-room suite in the new building. Thirteen desired to remain in the old building, and 16 were undecided.

Mr. ELLENDER stated, "I am one of those 16."

Mr. CHAVEZ. I know that is the way the Senator from Louisiana feels. Any Senator who wants to stay in the old building can stay there. No one is trying to force him to move.

What are we going to do with the old building? We are talking about \$22.6 million. Are we going to use the building, or will we have it there with empty rooms? All we are asking to do is to have the Congress or the Senate tell us what to do. We think the money included in this bill is proper for this session.

I will say this to my good friend, the Senator from Illinois: I hope we do not spend more than \$250,000. If we do not need the money, it will not be spent. I assure the Senator of that fact.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Will the Senator from Mississippi, who is on the committee, answer some questions for me, please?

On page 875 of the record, at the bottom of the page, I find a statement by Mr. Stewart as follows:

Mr. STEWART. Now, percentagewise on the new furniture, 72 percent of the 75 Senators were in favor of it, and on the moving into the new building there were 61 percent of the Senators replying to the questionnaire, or 46, that wanted to move over there.



Did the fact that 72 percent of the 75 Senators indicated they wanted new furniture move the committee to recommend the \$1 million appropriation?

Mr. STENNIS. As a whole, we considered, first, general services to Senators, the public, and everyone else. For example, the building includes an auditorium, which will serve somewhat the same purpose as the present caucus room. It will serve everyone.

The cafeteria has already been mentioned. There are large rooms, including the Appropriations Committee rooms, and rooms for 13 other standing or subcommittees. All those rooms must be furnished, and that is where some of the higher figures come in. The building will not accommodate more than from 40 to 44 Senators, so all Senators are not going to move into it. A great number of committee staffs will go into the committee rooms. Many of the larger sums would be taken up by those items. But I have no exact picture in mind of any particular number. I was thinking in terms of giving some discretion to the Senate Office Building Planning Commission, with reference to buying furniture.

Mr. LAUSCHE. For how many Senators would the \$1 million provide completely new furniture?

Mr. STENNIS. The estimate for completely new furniture for whatever number of Senators would be permitted to move, plus all the committee rooms and the other facilities I have mentioned, was \$1,350,000. A reduction was made to \$1 million, as I have explained.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio has the floor.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield in order that I may address a question to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. LAUSCHE. I shall yield the floor in a moment.

Mr. President, I wish to subscribe to the words uttered by the Senator from Illinois. We cannot expect to obtain economical administration from the various departments of Government and from our employees, unless the chief shows a determination to be prudent. In my opinion nothing worse could be done by the Senate than to set a bad example in the matter of husbanding the moneys entrusted to our care by the taxpayers of the United States.

This is only a small item, but my experience has definitely pointed out to me that if we want our clerks, our secretaries, and our janitors to be prudent, we ourselves should be prudent. It makes no difference what Senators say on this floor. The fact is that the people of the United States, who are bearing the cost of government, will not subscribe to the idea that merely because we have a new building, each one of us must have new furniture. If we are to speak of economy, and then, by deed and example, proclaim for all to see that the words are mere utterances, and never intended to be translated into reality, we render a disservice.

I think these items are significant items.

In this connection, there was a discussion of the buying of furniture for the Army Air Force, especially custom-made furniture. How can we tell them to come down to earth if we are flying up in the skies?

I subscribe fully to the position taken by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I should like to address 2 or 3 questions to the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], who had a great deal to do with reporting the bill.

Mr. STENNIS. I shall be glad to try to answer them.

Mr. KERR. The intimation has been made on the floor that we seek to appropriate money to buy new furniture for all 96 Members of the Senate. I ask the Senator if it is not a fact that the program provided for in the bill is to purchase new furnishings only for the new offices in the new building?

Mr. STENNIS. Of course, the Senator is correct. All the new furniture covered by the bill pertains to the new building.

Mr. KERR. And all Senators who remain in the old building—and that will be at least half the total number of the membership of this body—will continue to use the furnishings in the old building, will they not?

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator is correct. Nothing is contemplated in the way of new furniture for Senators remaining in the old building. Incidentally, my election so far is to remain in the old building.

Mr. KERR. Is it not a fact that, so far as furniture for Senators in the new building is concerned, we provide only one chair for each Senator who is to move there?

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. KERR. The other furnishings which will be there will be for the office help, the public, and constituents.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. KERR. Is it the idea of the committee to provide facilities which will expedite the handling of the business of Senators—facilities for constituents who come here, and for the staffs which take care of the services requested by the constituents?

Mr. STENNIS. That is the sole purpose of the plan. The Senator has correctly stated the situation.

Mr. KERR. Is it not a fact that the \$1 million is not for Senators' furniture alone, but, as the Senator has said, to provide facilities in the building?

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. KERR. Will there not be a school there for the pages of the Senate?

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator is correct. The new building will include a pages' school, which will require school-room equipment, chairs, desks, and items of that kind.

Mr. KERR. There will also be an auditorium, where committee meetings and hearings on questions of wide public interest can be held, and where substantial room can be made available for constituents who have an interest, and wish to attend the hearings.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator from Mississippi believes that a major part of the money actually spent will be for furnishing committee rooms, subcommittee rooms, and conference rooms, together with the offices which go with them. That was one of the main original purposes of the building, to serve the Senate.

Mr. KERR. Is it not a fact that actually a good deal less than 5 percent of the amount will be spent for furniture to be sat in or handled by Senators themselves?

Mr. STENNIS. A very small percentage of it will actually come in contact with Senators, or be in the rooms of Senators. This is an estimate which provides money which the Commission can spend, but is not required to spend.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, inasmuch as I was engaged in this colloquy, I wish to state my position clearly.

The junior Senator from Minnesota is not asking for even as much as a new pencil sharpener, much less than any new furniture. But I say again that I do not think it is becoming of this body to equip itself in such a manner that it cannot do its work.

I am perfectly willing to go on record as saying that there are literally hundreds of lost hours of work because of the inadequacy of facilities of the United States Senate to accommodate employees and constituents.

My office has a space less than 9 feet long and 4 feet wide to take care of constituents who come to visit me. While they are not coming in great numbers—we average about 35 a day from my State—many others come in. It is impossible to find places for them to sit or to be received. There are three chairs in the waiting room. One of them belongs to me. The other two belong to the Government. I would be glad to buy 2 chairs, and require the Government to buy only 1.

All I am asking for is adequate facilities. The Senator from Illinois has said that the space problem is not involved.

I understood that the \$1 million was not to buy a new desk for a Senator, as such; not to buy new typewriters; not to buy new carpeting, except insofar as new carpeting is necessary for the new offices. I understood that most of the proposed sum was to go for general facilities to equip the building, and not for the individual comfort of an individual Senator, even though that would not be such a bad idea, because when a Senator becomes ill, often he must go to the hospital, and sometimes he goes to a Government hospital. So it would not be wrong to make it possible for a Senator to be comfortable, although I do not think that is a perquisite of public service.

However, I resent the fact that my employees are made uncomfortable. I wish to make a point of it, so long as I have the floor. I have had to put 7 or 8 employees in a room equipped for 3 or 4. A number of them have become ill. They have had to go to the doctor, because the room is not adequately ventilated. I have complained for months and years, and have tried to get air into the rooms.



The air-conditioning system does not work.

If this is not sensible, I should like to know what does make sense.

Finally, the cafeteria and restaurant facilities of the Capitol are an abomination. Every country in the world to which we give foreign aid has better restaurant facilities for its people than does the Government of the United States. If a person wishes to get something good to eat, he must go to the Methodist Building or somewhere else. He need not look for it around the Capitol.

I am not complaining about the people who operate the restaurant. They have nothing with which to work. They have a restaurant equipped to serve 45, but they must try to put 400 into it. It requires quite a man to do that. So in this appropriation, if there is any way to accommodate constituents and taxpayers, that is fine. I think it would be all right even to put up a sign, "Senators not allowed."

I submit that when someone comes down to Washington to see us, we ought not to have to fight our way into the Senate restaurant, like a Rocky Marciano. If there is any way by which we can do the job frugally and prudently, I suggest we do it. We had an opportunity to build the Senate Office Building 2 or 3 years ago. If we had done that, we would have saved the taxpayers millions of dollars. The longer we delay the more it will cost. Costs are going up, whether we like it or not.

I remember when we voted on the new Senate Office Building. We held back building it for 4 or 5 years. In the meantime costs have gone up 35 or 40 percent, and we are taking that out of the backs of our taxpayers. The time to do something is when it needs to be done.

I am perfectly willing to have the amendment adopted, and hold back buying any new desks or other office equipment for Senators. However, I am sick and tired of the United States Senate denying itself clean forks and knives. I am sick and tired of listening to people say that the Senate restaurant is a sacred cow. It is about time that we provide proper facilities for our employees. Senators can be foolish if they want to. That is their privilege. Perhaps that is why they get into politics. However, our employees take literally hours and hours and waste their time, at taxpayers' expense, waiting to get a sandwich. The cost of the sandwich gets to be \$10 by the time an employee is able to get it. That is all because we do not have proper facilities to take care of our own people. We are trying to operate the Capitol as if we were back in the days of William Howard Taft. We may still have some attitudes like that around here, but we cannot operate the mechanics of the Capitol in that way.

The operations of the Capitol need to be modernized in every possible way. If anything can be done to modernize them, I am in favor of it. We need more modern equipment and modern offices. In the long run, if we do that, we will get better government. We will do a better job. It has all been long overdue.

That has been my view for a long time, although I have never expressed it quite so vigorously before. However, I have come to the conclusion that apparently we do not know how to bring the session to an end, and perhaps we spend more time on these little things than we do with other affairs of the Government. What we ought to do is speak plainly. Perhaps we get a little more insight on the problems connected with little things than with big things. We get a better insight into the little things with which we have to deal. I cannot understand the delay we have had in all these things year after year. Why? It is because the Senate and the House are reluctant to take care of their own affairs. They will appropriate for the Army and Navy and the Atomic Energy Commission. CIA is building a great new office building in Langley, Va. It is to cost millions of dollars. That is for the cloak-and-dagger boys of the CIA. That is fine. Then we are going to put up a new atomic energy building in Maryland. However, the minute we start to talk about facilities for Congress, we become reluctant to do anything about it, or even to provide the facilities which are required, commensurate with the responsibilities of the job. If we do not do it for ourselves, we should at least do it for our secretaries and for all our other employees. I, for one, resent the fact that there are not adequate facilities provided in the Capitol for the public employees and for the constituents who come to visit us.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. KERR. Is it not a fact that the tourists and visitors who come to the offices of Senators in the Capital are increasing year by year?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes. It has reached the point where it is hard for a Senator to get on the trolley to come from the office building to the Capitol to do his Senate work.

Mr. KERR. Is it not wholesome for the people to come to see the Government and the men who run it, and in that way give us the benefit of their views?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I think it is the most wonderful thing in the world. I am always glad to encourage our young people to come to the city to see the Capital and to have an opportunity to visit the great monuments and museums and historical sights of the city.

Mr. KERR. Has the Senator from Minnesota tried to get a lunchroom so that he could have a group of high-school seniors from his State, for example, at lunch in the Capitol?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wish to say that although hope springs eternal in the human breast, what the Senator has mentioned is beyond hope.

Mr. KERR. I appreciate what the Senator has said. I think it goes right straight down the line. There is not the slightest question that there will be more people coming to Washington next year than this year, and a great deal more the succeeding year than there will be next year. Restaurants and other facilities ought to be provided so as to give them at least the ordinary courtesies Senators

would like to afford their constituents. Unless we get on with the job, we will still be next year where we are now.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I had hoped that we would wind up the discussion earlier than this. However the Senator from Minnesota, as he usually does, has opened up a number of questions which I believe need some comment. The question is not space or restaurants. The question is furniture for the new office building, where five-room suites will be provided, as they will be in the old office building. There will be provided, as I understand, a reception room, where we can greet our constituents. There will also be provided more space for the clerical staff. That situation is going to be met. There will also be a cafeteria. I hope my friend from Minnesota and his associates and constituents will enjoy meals there, and that they will suffer neither from malnutrition nor from food poisoning. The question is whether the new suites are to be equipped with completely new furniture. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] points out that in the testimony of the Architect, at the bottom of page 875 of the hearing, it is shown that the new suites in the new office building are to be equipped with new furniture.

The Senator from Ohio asked a question of the Senator from Mississippi, to which the Senator from Mississippi did not quite respond. The Senator from Ohio wanted to know if the total cost of \$1 million could be broken down so that we could get the specific amounts to be devoted to the purchase of new furniture in the new office building, and new furniture in the old office building as may be provided. I wonder whether the Senator from Mississippi has those figures, because that is the question at issue.

Mr. STENNIS. I do not have any figures specifically along the line the Senator mentions. The general idea was that most of the old furniture would be required to be used in the old building, because it will continue to be used there, unless Senators now in the old building move into the new building and want to take their old furniture with them, in which case they could do so. I am sorry that I do not have the exact figures. The Senator is referring to the private office of a Senator?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Not merely the private office. It is a suite of offices. I call attention to the fact that Mr. Stewart stated that as a result of a questionnaire, 54 Senators expressed the view that the building should be furnished with new furniture. That meant the building, not the private office of a Senator.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I believe there is some confusion on this question. Here is what happened. The Architect of the Capitol sent a questionnaire to every Senator, in which this question was asked: "Do you believe that the offices in the new building should be equipped with new furniture?"



That is a question which 75 percent of the Senators answered in the affirmative. There is no provision in the bill for new furniture in any part of the old building; none whatever.

Mr. DOUGLAS. How much is provided for new furniture in the new building? That is what I want to find out.

Mr. SPARKMAN. For new furniture in the new building, including committee rooms and the cafeteria and rooms for secretaries and administrative assistants, and for the committee staffs, and all that, the estimate was \$1,350,000. The committee cut that amount to \$1 million.

I should like to say to the Senator from Illinois—and this is confirmed by the testimony before the committee during the course of the hearings—that while there has been no formal resolution adopted by the Senate Office Building Commission to the effect that the furniture would be procured through competitive bidding, at a meeting of that Commission I believe every member stated that he was in favor of competitive bidding. I believe it appears in the testimony in the hearings that the furniture would be procured by competitive bidding.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Alabama whether he knows of any way of furnishing a 5-room suite with furniture from a 3-room suite.

Mr. SPARKMAN. If the Senator from Illinois will yield to me to answer that question, I will say that it is not contemplated that the furniture be moved from the old building to the new building. After all, the offices in the old building will remain.

Mr. HAYDEN. I was assuming that the furniture would be moved.

Mr. SPARKMAN. To answer the Senator's question directly of course it could not be done.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is not possible to furnish 5 rooms with the furniture from 3 rooms. That is my point.

Mr. SPARKMAN. If a Senator picked up all the furniture in the present 3-room suite and moved it over to his 5-room suite, it would be necessary to buy furniture to replace what he had moved.

Incidentally, we made a survey as to what furniture was on hand that could be used as a replacement or to supplement furniture in the old building. It just was not there. I believe it was the consensus of the Commission that the new building ought to be furnished with new furniture.

It was felt that there should be some leeway—in other words, that if a Senator was particularly anxious to retain a desk which he had been using or some other item of furniture he had been using, he could do so—although I believe the poll indicated that at least 75 percent of the Members of the Senate felt that only new furniture should be used in the new building.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the Senator from Alabama has now cleared up one point; he has stated directly, several times, that old furniture is not to be transported from the old building

to the new one, and that the new building is to be completely equipped with new furniture. This is exactly the point the Senator from Ohio and I have not only been trying to find out about, but which we have questioned. It seems to be extraordinarily difficult to make this point clear to our colleagues. Perhaps I may state it as follows: Let us consider a room 16 by 20 feet, thus having a total of 320 square feet. Let us assume that there are six desks in the room. In that event, each desk will have approximately 50 square feet of space available to it. Obviously, such an arrangement results in overcrowding. When the new office building is put into use, it will not be necessary to move all those six desks to the new building. Instead, perhaps 3 of them can remain in the old building, and 3 can be moved into the new building.

The Senator from Ohio and I are saying that some of the old furniture should be transported to the new building and should be used there. In that way, there will be more space per desk and per clerk. That is our point.

I should like to suggest to my good friend, the Senator from Mississippi, whom I admire very much, that the Architect certainly was somewhat at fault in not stating a breakdown of his item of \$1,350,000. Certainly the Architect should have shown how much was for the auditorium, how much was for the cafeteria, and how much was for equipping the new offices. I take it that no such estimates were given.

Mr. STENNIS. I have none of the estimates here. Those are matters for the Commission which is handling all such items.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Did it have such estimates?

Mr. STENNIS. The Architect was representing the Commission, when he submitted the estimate, as I understand.

Mr. DOUGLAS. He did not have a breakdown, did he?

Mr. STENNIS. Yes, there was some breakdown.

Mr. DOUGLAS. What was the estimate for the nonfurniture items?

Mr. STENNIS. I have tried to inform the Senator from Illinois as best I could, to the best of my knowledge. Roughly speaking, I think at least half, or more than half, of the money was for the auditorium and for the committee rooms, aside from the expense for the five-room suites for Senators. I would estimate that 60 percent was for the auditorium and the committee rooms.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I do not wish to labor the point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois. [Putting the question.]

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

#### COMPULSORY INSPECTION OF POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator

from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] may present a conference report at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1747) to provide for the compulsory inspection by the United States Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read, for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of August 14, 1957, pp. 13472-13474, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, there were very minor differences between the two versions of the bill, as passed by the two Houses. The points of difference were readily reconciled. The bill was passed unanimously by each House.

Rather than make a detailed explanation of the adjustments made in the conference committee, as between the two versions of the bill, as passed by the two Houses, I ask unanimous consent that an explanation of the report be printed at this point in the RECORD, together with brief explanations of the key amendments which were agreed to in the conference.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### SHORT EXPLANATION OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 1747

The conference substitute differs from the Senate bill in that under the substitute—

(1) The State poultry inspection agency (in any State having such an agency) would not be the sole agency entitled to initiate proceedings for the designation of a major consuming area.

(2) Exemption from labeling requirements would not be required to be consistent with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(3) Knowledge would be an element of the offense of possessing false inspection certificates, memorandums, and devices.

(4) The Secretary would be permitted to make exemptions from the prohibitions relating to New York dressed poultry. (The purpose of this is to afford the necessary time for conversion of plants to eviscerating operations.)

(5) Injunction proceedings would not be authorized.

(6) Somewhat tighter penalties are provided for first and second offenses.

(7) The authority to refrain from reporting violations for criminal prosecution would not be limited to "minor" violations.

(8) Exemption of certain groups would be mandatory rather than permissive and producers selling to restaurants, hotels, and boarding houses would be exempt.

(9) The jurisdiction of the Secretary provided by the bill would expressly be made exclusive.



(10) Overtime inspection costs would be charged to processors on an average instead of absolute basis.

EXPLANATION OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON  
S. 1747

There were a great many differences between the bill as passed by the Senate and the House amendment to S. 1747. The great majority of these differences were of a technical nature involving no difference in intent between the House and the Senate. The conferees agreed on a substitute for the House amendment, which differs from the Senate bill in the following material respects:

First, the Senate bill provided that hearings for the designation of a major consuming area for regulation could be initiated only upon application by the State poultry inspection agency if there was such an agency. In the absence of such an agency, the application might be made by any appropriate State or local official, or any appropriate poultry industry group. The House amendment provided for the application being made by the appropriate governing official or body of a substantial portion of the area to be designated, or upon application by an appropriate local poultry industry group. The conference substitute provides for application by any appropriate State or local official or agency of a substantial portion of the area, or application by an appropriate local poultry industry group. In any State having a State poultry inspection agency, that agency would be the appropriate State agency to make application, but this would not preclude application being made by an appropriate local official or poultry industry group.

Second, the Senate bill authorized the Secretary to grant exemptions from labeling requirements not in conflict with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The House amendment did not permit any exemption. The conference substitute provides for the exemption, but provides that the exemption shall not be in conflict with the purposes of the act; since determination that an exemption is not inconsistent with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act might require interagency consultation, delay issuance of the exemption, and cause difficulties in administration.

Third, the House amendment made knowledge an element of the offense of possessing false inspection certificates, identifications, or devices without notifying the Secretary of Agriculture. Since a purchaser or other person might innocently come into possession of a product bearing a false certificate and have no means of knowing that it was false; the Senate provision might have imposed a penalty upon the very person whom it was designated to protect. The conference substitute therefore makes knowledge an element of the crime of possessing such false identifications or devices. Knowledge would not, of course, be an element in cases of uttering, publishing, or using a false identification or device.

Fourth, the Senate bill prohibited transportation of New York dressed poultry except between official establishments and to foreign countries. In view of the fact that considerable time has elapsed since the bill was first considered by the Senate and that there might not be sufficient time for plants to convert to production of an eviscerated product prior to the effective date of the act, this exception was changed to permit the Secretary to make such limited exemption from this prohibition as might be necessary.

Fifth, the Senate bill provided for the use of injunctions in enforcing the act. The House amendment did not contain this provision, and it appeared that the other methods of enforcement provided for by the act were sufficient. The conference substitute

does not contain provision for injunction proceedings.

Sixth, the Senate bill provided for imprisonment for up to 1 year and a fine of up to \$5,000 for a first offense and imprisonment for up to 2 years and a fine of up to \$10,000 for all subsequent offenses. Under the House amendment, the latter penalty would not be imposed until the third offense and the former would not be imposed until the second offense. The House amendment placed the maximum penalty for the first offense at imprisonment for up to 6 months and a fine of up to \$3,000. The conference substitute adopted the somewhat lighter penalties provided by the House amendment.

Seventh, under the Senate bill, the Secretary was not required to report minor violations for criminal prosecution if he believed that the public interest would be adequately served and compliance obtained by a written warning notice. The House amendment made this provision applicable to all violations and the House conferees contended that the use of the word "minor" would always result in the Secretary's action being subject to question. It also appeared to the conferees that in many cases the administrative penalties, such as the withdrawal of service, would be sufficient so that criminal prosecution would not be required. The further fact that knowledge is not an element of many of the offenses under the act, including those committed by producers and other exempted persons, made adoption of the broader House provision appear advisable. The conference substitute, therefore, would not require the Secretary to report any case for criminal prosecution where the public interest would be adequately served and compliance obtained with a written warning notice.

Eighth, the Senate bill authorized the Secretary to make exemptions in certain cases, while the House amendment required such exemptions to be made. It was always the intention of the Department to make these exemptions and of the sponsors of the Senate bills and the Senate that these exemptions should be made. The conference substitute, therefore, adopts the mandatory language of the House amendment. The House amendment enlarged the exemption provided by this section for poultry producers to extend it to those selling to restaurants, hotels, and boarding houses for use in their own dining rooms, or in the preparation of meals for sales direct to consumers. The conference substitute adopts this enlargement of the exemption.

Some question has arisen in connection with the religious exemption which was contained in both bills. Both the Senate bill and the House amendment provided that poultry processed in accordance with religious dietary laws is exempt from the act, so that such dietary laws may be observed. This will permit kosher poultry to be slaughtered by a shochet, dressed with cold water, and sold to the housewife uneviscerated, as required by the laws of Kashruth.

Ninth, the House amendment provided that the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture within the scope of the act would be exclusive. While it is difficult to see how regulation by the Secretary under the act could do otherwise than occupy the field and thereby preclude State regulation of the same subject, this amendment would make it clear that Federal regulation under the bill would preclude State regulation of the same subject.

Tenth, the Senate bill required the processor to bear the cost of overtime performed in his plant. The conference substitute makes it clear that the Secretary may require reimbursement upon the basis of average costs rather than upon the basis of the salary of the particular individual performing the overtime work at a particular plant.

Other material points in dispute were determined in accordance with the Senate position as follows: (1) Reinspection may be conducted whether processing operations are then being conducted or not; (2) labeling may not be false or misleading "in any particular"; (3) knowledge is not an element of offenses by exempted persons; and (4) the House provision providing a rule of construction against invalidation of State law was rejected.

Since the bill was passed by the Senate, a question has been raised as to whether squabs are covered by it. Poultry is defined in the bill as live or slaughtered domesticated birds. Commercially produced game birds, which would include squabs, are, therefore, not covered.

Mr. WILLIAMS subsequently said: Mr. President, immediately preceding the vote on the conference report, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a statement on the poultry inspection bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

In adopting the conference report the committee recognized that while the sale of New York dressed poultry is diminishing there are nevertheless some responsible and efficient processors of this style of poultry who still sell in interstate commerce for the purpose of fulfilling a bona fide consumer demand.

The New York dresser would face problems under compulsory poultry inspection which are special and apart as compared to those which the eviscerator may face. Some of these problems are:

(1) The additional expense and investment which would be required to convert a New York dressing operation into an approved eviscerating plant under compulsory inspection.

(2) The additional time which would be over and beyond the expense mentioned in (1) above.

(3) The development of a new marketing program—hitherto the New York dresser has been selling customers, many of whom do not use eviscerated poultry, and hence would have to build a new customer list under compulsory inspection. This also would take time and money.

(4) An employee training program would be required to indoctrinate the employees in the methods and procedures used in producing ready-to-cook poultry as compared to New York dressed.

(5) Also some poultry producers could suffer hardship in finding outlets for live chickens in the event they had been selling their chickens to a New York dressing plant which suddenly found itself out of business.

Taking this into consideration the conference committee adopted language which extended to the Secretary of Agriculture authority to grant such extensions pursuant to rules and regulations prescribed by him as he deemed necessary and practical.

The provisions of section 9, subsection (1), as approved by the committee of conference will authorize the Secretary to permit under regulations, the continued marketing of dressed poultry—commonly referred to as New York dressed—to consumers for such periods of time as he deems practicable to avoid hardship because of the problems involved in shifting from New York dressed to an eviscerated type of product. It was not the intent of the committee, by this provision, to prohibit at any time the movement of New York dressed product between official establishment for further processing, or for export, as was clearly contemplated by the House and Senate bills.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move that the report be agreed to.



The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY subsequently said: Mr. President, I have been discussing with the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], a matter in connection with the poultry-inspection bill. It is covered by the statement on the part of the managers on the part of the House, which appears in the report. I ask that the statement be printed at this point in the RECORD, so that all points of discussion may be covered by the proceedings which will be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the report (No. 1170) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT OF MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1747) to provide for the compulsory inspection by the United States Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House amendment struck out all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill and substituted the language of H. R. 6814 as passed by the House on July 9, 1957. The bill reported herewith is a substitute for the House amendment which has been agreed upon by the conferees. Except for changes of a clarifying or technical nature, following are the differences between the House amendment and the committee substitute.

#### SECTION 5

This section follows substantially the House language but has been modified to include a provision of the Senate bill which provides that application for a hearing by the Secretary may be made by an appropriate State official, as well as by those persons designated in the House amendment. As recommended by the conferees, the section now provides that three classes of persons may make application to the Secretary for designation of an area as a "major consuming area." These are: (1) Any appropriate State official representing a substantial portion of such area; (2) any appropriate local official or agency of a substantial portion of such area; or (3) an appropriate local poultry industry group in such area.

The committee of conference reemphasizes the fact that this provision as reported by the conferees provides that the public hearing contemplated is a quasi-legislative hearing and the facts or opinions submitted thereat may be supplemented by investigations by the Secretary to aid in his determination as to whether a designation of an area should be made. Such hearing and investigation are to develop not only information as to the volume of poultry marketed in a major consuming area, but all other facts which would bear upon the question as to whether the designation of such an area will tend to effectuate the purposes of the act.

#### SECTION 6

Section 6 is substantially the House language. Subsection (b) was amended to make it clear that reinspection, quarantine, and segregation of poultry may take place at any time and need not be done when the plant is in operation.

In connection with post mortem inspection, the committee of conference in adopting the House language reiterates the interpretation

of the language as contained in the House report that "the Secretary \* \* \* shall at all times provide sufficient inspectors and employ such procedures as will not slow down processing operations in the plants being inspected."

#### SECTION 7

The committee of conference has followed the House language in section 7 and, in doing so, points out that there is no authority in this bill for the Secretary to withdraw inspection from all of the plants operated by a company if he finds that only one or more of such plants are not complying with regulations. Inspection is on a plant-by-plant basis and may be withdrawn only from the particular establishment "whose premises, facilities, or equipment, or the operation thereof, fail to meet the requirements of this section."

#### SECTION 8

Subsection (a) was identical in both the House and Senate versions except that the Senate bill contained authority for the Secretary to permit reasonable variations and grant exemptions from the labeling requirements in any manner not in conflict with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The conference substitute permits exemptions but requires only that they shall not be in conflict with the purposes of this act.

Subsection (b) was identical in both bills except that the Senate bill used the words "in any particular" in connection with labeling which is "false or misleading." The conferees have adopted the Senate language in this case as being more nearly in conformity with other similar statutes.

#### SECTION 9

Section 9 is identical with the language of the House amendment except that a modification has been made in subsection (i) to permit the Secretary to grant some extension of time to processors of "New York dressed" poultry to comply with the provisions of the act. The effective date of the act with respect to its compulsory features is January 1, 1959. In view of the time which has elapsed since introduction and committee consideration of the bills the conference committee felt that some extension of this time might be needed by some processors of "New York dressed" poultry to permit the change-over of their plant and operations to the processing of eviscerated poultry. The amendment to the House language will permit the Secretary to grant such extension "pursuant to rules and regulations prescribed" by him. It is, however, the intent of the bill that the prohibition against "New York dressed" poultry be made fully effective as soon as practicable.

#### SECTION 13

The committee of conference has adopted the House language in section 13 and, in doing so, points out that it is the intention of the committee that subsection (b) of this section should apply to public warehousemen who handle poultry products in the course of their movement from processor to consumer on the same terms as it will apply to a carrier. A public warehouseman is in precisely the same position as a carrier except that, instead of transporting, he stores goods for the general public for hire. It is the opinion of the committee of conference, therefore, that public warehousemen should be treated by the Secretary in exactly the same manner as carriers in enforcing the provisions of this act.

#### SECTION 17

The House language required knowledge as an element of guilt under this section with respect to a person who sells unwholesome or adulterated poultry under one of the exemptions of the act. The Senate bill did not require knowledge in this respect and the conference bill follows the Senate language.

#### SECTION 20

The conference bill follows substantially the wording of the House amendment with the addition of language to make it clear that the rates of overtime and holiday pay to be charged processing establishments may be established at a reasonable uniform rate instead of being figured on an individual basis. The holidays to be counted with respect to Federal employees are those which apply to Federal civil-service employees either by law or by Executive or administrative order. Holidays to be counted with respect to State employees will be those legally observed by employees of that State.

#### SECTION 24

The Senate bill contained no provision similar to section 24 of the House amendment. In view of adoption by the conference committee of the House language in section 19, providing that "the jurisdiction of the Secretary within the scope of this act shall be exclusive," the committee felt that section 24 would neither add to nor detract from the legal effect of the rest of the bill but might be confusing. It therefore did not include this section in the conference bill.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,  
GEORGE M. GRANT,  
JOHN C. WATTS,  
CLARK W. THOMPSON,  
WILLIAM S. HILL,  
CHARLES B. HOEVEN,  
CLIFFORD G. MCINTIRE,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 319. An act to provide for the conveyance to the State of Maine of certain lands located in such State;

S. 364. An act for the relief of the village of Wauneta, Nebr.;

S. 534. An act to amend section 702 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, in order to authorize the construction, reconditioning, or remodeling of vessels under the provisions of such section in shipyards in the continental United States;

S. 538. An act to amend Public Law 298, 84th Congress, relating to the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission, and for other purposes;

S. 556. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States situated in Clark County, Nev., to the State of Nevada for the use of the Nevada State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners;

S. 620. An act to transfer ownership to Allegany County, Md., of a bridge loaned to such county by the Bureau of Public Roads;

S. 919. An act to provide that certain employees in the Postal Field Service assigned to road duty, and rural carriers, shall receive the benefit of holidays created by Executive order, memorandum, or other administrative action by the President;

S. 1113. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain lands of the United States to the city of Gloucester, Mass.;

S. 1417. An act relating to the affairs of the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma;

S. 1631. An act to amend certain sections of title 13 of the United States Code, entitled "Census";

S. 1823. An act to authorize the conveyance of Bunker Hill Island in Lake Cumberland near Burnside, Ky., to the Commonwealth of Kentucky for public park purposes; and



S. 1971. An act to amend sections 4 (a) and 7 (a) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 939) to amend section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 959) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed or food on the farm, and for other purposes.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1958

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I suggest to the Senator from Delaware that he offer his amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I send to the desk an amendment which is submitted on behalf of myself and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY]. I ask that the amendment be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, after line 7, it is proposed to insert:

#### AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Marketing research and service," for marketing services, \$3,500,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 1747 of the 85th Congress.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, the Senate has just adopted the conference report on the mandatory poultry inspection bill. The purpose of this amendment is to implement that legislation by providing the necessary funds with which to pay the inspectors.

I understand that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] is favorable to the amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I am glad to accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Delaware.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator from Minnesota or the Senator from Delaware what evidence there is to indicate that this is the correct amount? Why cannot it be less? We have had no evidence about it in the Appropriations Committee.

As the senior member of the committee on this side of the aisle, I should like to know about that. I am glad the chairman of the committee has agreed to take the amendment to conference.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Department of Agriculture gave us that figure.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I called the Department of Agriculture; and it is my understanding that the Department budget office indicated; in response to request from committee staff, that consideration has been given to that figure. I told the chairman of the committee that we were perfectly willing to have the figure taken to conference, with that understanding. The bill the Senate passed a moment ago makes it mandatory for the Government to provide these inspectors.

Mr. HAYDEN. We had telephoned information that the Department of Agriculture had given preliminary consideration to this amount of money.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 13, after line 19, it is proposed to insert:

#### FARM HOUSING RESEARCH

To carry out the provisions of section 603 of the Housing Act of 1957 for farm housing research to be conducted by land-grant colleges through grants for research study and analysis, \$300,000.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, this amendment relates to a provision of the Housing Act which was signed into law about 1 month ago. I think it is highly important that this work be begun.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understand it is a 2-year proposal.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes; it is a 2-year proposal, for \$300,000 for the 2 fiscal years 1958 and 1959.

Mr. HAYDEN. Inasmuch as a part of the present fiscal year has passed, will the Senator from Alabama be willing to reduce the item by one-half? Then we can take the amendment to conference and can see what will happen there.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Let me say that I have discussed this matter with the chairman of the committee and also with the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. I would be willing to cut the item in half, with the understanding that the provision of some money in this case will enable those responsible for the work to begin their plans; and in January or February, in the next session, when another supplemental bill is before the Senate, perhaps by then those who are in charge of the work will be able to give the Senate an understanding of what will be necessary in order to carry the work forward. It may be that \$150,000 will be sufficient for the first year.

Mr. HAYDEN. And of course, a new program takes some time to get underway.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator from Alabama has discussed the matter with me. It is another case in which there has been no estimate in connection with the new law, which was signed on June 30, and, as the Senator from

Alabama has said, authorizes \$300,000 for the 2 years.

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I am glad to have the chairman of the committee accept the amendment and take it to conference, to see what figure may be agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Will the Senator from Alabama modify the amendment in the way indicated?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes. Mr. President, I modify the amendment by striking out "\$300,000", and inserting "\$150,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Alabama.

The amendment was agreed to.

#### CONSTRUCTION AT CERTAIN MILITARY INSTALLATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me, so I can submit the conference report on House bill 8240, which authorizes certain construction at military installations? The report contains items affecting the appropriation bill the Senate has been considering today, and the report has already been agreed to by the House of Representatives.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; I think it would be appropriate to have the report considered at this time.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8240) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read, for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

(For conference report, see House proceedings of today.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I have before me certain statements which are explanatory of the conference report. I ask unanimous consent that they be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR STENNIS

As the bill passed the House, the authorities granted in the Army, Navy, and Air Force titles totaled \$1,416,573,000. The corresponding authority granted in the Senate version totaled \$1,203,413,000 or \$213,165,000 less than the House version. The total agreed to by the conferees for title I, II, and III is \$1,232,495,000. This later sum is \$184,078,000 less than the House version and \$29,082,000 more than the Senate version.

I wish to direct the Members' attention to section 406 as it was agreed to by the conferees, which in substance is identical to that contained in the Senate version except



that it eliminates the applicability of the section to Wherry Housing and is designed to make certain that Wherry Housing would be acquired at any installation where title VIII Capehart Housing is planned for construction.

It is the intent of this legislation that the current housing programs of the various services continue as now contemplated through June 30, 1958. This section does not repeal any existing law. It simply requires that effective July 1, 1958, the number of military family housing units to be contracted for at or in support of any military installation must be first authorized by an annual military construction authorization act before it can be contracted for.

#### CHANGES TO H. R. 8240 (SENATE) IN CONFERENCE

##### Army—title I

Added Fort Sam Houston, Tex., land acquisition, \$675,000 (was in House version).

Replaced Fort Jackson hospital authorization in deficiency authorization section; conferees increased original amount of \$5 million to \$7,500,000 (South Carolina).

##### Navy—title II

Inside United States: (increased by \$14,181,000).

Added to NAS, Pensacola, Fla., \$3,512,000 for pier; final authorization, \$6,225,000.

Deleted entire item for NAAS, Edenton, N. C., \$199,000.

El Toro, Calif., Marine Corps Air Station, added \$209,000; final authorization, \$3,620,000.

Replaced John H. Towers Field (for Naval Academy) with some language change, and to be located at Andrews AFB, \$3,200,000.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N. C., added \$1,500,000 for headquarters building, final authorization, \$2,372,000.

Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C., added \$1,501,000 for barracks; final authorization, \$2,643,000.

Marine Corps School, Quantico, Va., added \$48,000 for utilities; final authorization, \$1,923,000.

Marine Corps Training Center, Twenty-nine Palms, Calif., added \$207,000 for ground improvements, final authorization, \$2,331,000.

Replaced Ordnance Aerophysics Laboratory, Daingerfield, Tex., final authorization, \$2,649,000.

Replaced Applied Physics Laboratory, Howard County, Md., final authorization, \$1,452,000.

Outside United States (increased by \$504,000):

Replaced Naval Air Facility, Naha, Okinawa, final authorization, \$504,000.

Air Force—title III (increased by \$13,722,000)

Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, N. Y., added \$393,000; final authorization, \$674,000.

Youngstown Municipal Airport, Youngstown, Ohio, added \$141,000; final authorization, \$358,000.

Replaced Marietta Air Force Station, Marietta, Pa., \$2,438,000.

Robins Air Force Base, Ga., added primary runway and apron taxiway, \$10,750,000; final authorization, \$13,104,000.

#### New totals

	Army	Navy	Air Force
Inside United States.....	\$115,624,000	\$230,356,000	\$394,076,000
Outside United States.....	34,477,000	48,199,000	160,705,000
Classified.....	143,002,000	59,056,000	47,000,000
Total.....	293,103,000	337,611,000	601,781,000
Grand total.....		1,232,495,000	

#### DEFENSE OFFICIALS' COMMENTS ON APPROPRIATED FUNDS VERSUS CAPEHART

Reference to statements by military officials concerning appropriated fund housing versus payment (Capehart family housing construction programs. You will remember Secretary Wilson said when asked his opinion as a businessman:

"I think the answer to that is 'Yes,' that it is cheapest to do it with Government funds, unless you do it in such a way that it is more or less off your military post or something like that in a separate housing business.

"But if we have to be responsible for the rent for 20 years or something like that, or repurchase it like we have to do with warehouses, I would say it really would be cheaper to put the money up in the first place, because, basically, our Government has the best credit in the United States; it can borrow money cheaper.

"This was an effort, I suppose, to avoid taxing the people now with a big budget and trying to get the budget down."

Secretary Wilson further said in responding to a question concerning the possibility of overbuilding of family housing units:

"As I said awhile ago, I believe in evolution, not revolution, and I am very frank to say that if we could suddenly build within 1 year all the stated requirements of the services for housing, we would overbuild and we would have a particular reaction from the public, because these people are living someplace now; they are not quite living where they would like to, but millions of other Americans are not quite living where they would like to either.

"I think it [referring to family housing] needs to be improved and it is one of the morale factors in keeping the good men in the service. And I want to make some progress with it but I do not want to try to do it overnight and make some big mistakes."

Secretary Quarles when asked a similar question responded in part:

"I certainly agree that appropriated funds would show a lower cumulative cost over amortization."

Assistant Secretary of the Army Dewey Short when he appeared before the committee said in response to your question:

"Senator STENNIS. Would you mind a brief interruption right there? We have been concerned with you, about which is the best program. Are you free to give us an opinion—I will put it this way: Don't you think the Government gets more for its dollar just to go on and appropriate the money and build these houses?

"Mr. SHORT. There is no doubt about it. I have felt for years and think most of the members of the House Armed Services Committee have felt strongly for a long time that you get more for your dollar by having appropriated funds for houses. The only trouble is that the need is so great and the volume of money needed is so enormous we can't do it."

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Mississippi.

The motion was agreed to.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1958

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

#### NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, there was provided by the Congress for the fiscal year 1958 a total of \$211,183,000 for the medical-research programs, representing an increase of \$21 million over the amount approved by the Bureau of the Budget for submission in the President's budget.

The National Institutes of Health submitted apportionment requests for the first quarter of the fiscal year, in accordance with provisions of the antideficiency statute, for a total of \$138,522,850. The Bureau of the Budget approved apportionment allowances of \$120,805,000 for the first quarter, a reduction of \$17,717,850.

The Senate should have no sympathy with the arbitrary and capricious administrative action of the Bureau of the Budget withholding a substantial portion of the funds appropriated by Congress for medical research. The appropriations subcommittees and the full Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress reviewed in great detail the research programs proposed by the National Institutes of Health for fiscal year 1958. Scientists and doctors from both the National Institutes of Health and from private institutions presented factual testimony showing that there are urgent problems to be attacked by medical research, and that a successful attack requires additional funds. A committee of conference carefully reviewed the actions taken by both Houses, and reached decisions reflecting weeks of hearings and study.

Officials in the Bureau of the Budget then perverted a law—the antideficiency statute—to override the considered will of Congress by making available to the National Institutes of Health for the first quarter of fiscal year 1958, \$17.7 million less than was available and needed.

If the refusal of the Bureau of the Budget to make available to the National Institutes of Health the full amount appropriated by Congress is not reversed, the medical research of the entire National Institutes will be seriously set back. Carefully planned research will be cut off—for example, studies in infectious diseases, including research aimed at dealing more effectively with the influenza epidemic which now threatens the Nation. The continuing research for oral drugs for diabetes will be impaired. The research for drugs effective in dealing with cancer, which has developed so auspiciously over the past year, will be definitely handicapped, and many other urgent and vital programs will suffer. The full effects appear in detailed material submitted for inclusion in the hearings on the pending bill.

In addition to these specific harassing and very injurious impediments, the action of the Bureau of the Budget seriously interferes with the orderly and efficient execution of the Government's business by establishing fiscal uncertainty as a principle of administration. Finally, the action directly and irresponsibly thwarts the will of Congress.



In short, the Bureau of the Budget, under the guise of technical provisions of a law designed to prevent overspending by executive agencies, has imposed upon the American people their judgments as to the proper levels of research support contrary to the will and judgment of the Congress. This is a most serious and disturbing development in our system of Government, and one which Congress cannot allow to pass unrecognized.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I desire to ask a few questions of the chairman of the Subcommittee on the Air Force Academy. I refer to the 47 housing facilities which are to be built at that Academy. They are to house the Superintendent and the deans. The Superintendent's house was to cost \$75,000. There were to be 2 houses at \$50,000 each, and 44 houses at \$30,000 each.

The first question concerns what is supposed to be custom-made furniture which has been requested. Has the committee approved of the type of furniture which has been requested?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I may say to the Senator from Ohio that, in the first place, it was considered not proper to have a \$95,000 house for the head of the Academy. It was not considered proper to have a \$75,000 house for the dean, as the Senator will see from the committee report. The committee has not approved those figures. It was not considered proper to have the other items to which the Senator has referred. The board of estimates and those who have to do with the Air Academy at Colorado Springs have nothing to do with those figures.

Mr. LAUSCHE. What I should like to learn particularly is actually what the deans are paid. Do I understand correctly that each one has a house provided?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Each dean is supposed to have a house provided for him.

Mr. LAUSCHE. How many houses will be provided for how many teachers? The figure is 47, as I have read it from the record.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I would not be surprised if the Senator were correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I refer to page 375 of the hearings.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I also see, by referring to page 376, that 25 percent of the houses are to be furnished, at a cost of \$5,000 for each house.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The Senator refers to page 376 of the hearings.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Yes; in the middle of the page.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct.

I read from page 376 of the hearings:

Senator SMITH. You say you are not going to have custom-made furniture for the houses. Could you give us an estimate of how much it is going to cost for the furnishings in the houses?

Colonel Witters.—

I had a letter from Colonel Witters today. He is leaving. He is through with that place.

Colonel WITTERS. Senator, we are planning on 44 colonels' houses and 25 percent of them will be furnished with Government furniture at \$5,000 a house.

Mr. LAUSCHE. That is as I understand it.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Then, am I correct in my understanding that one-quarter of those houses will be furnished at a cost of about \$5,000 each?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct, \$5,000.

Mr. LAUSCHE. What is the teachers; annual salary?

Mr. CHAVEZ. They will have salaries, they will have houses, and they will get furniture benefits.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Can the Senator from New Mexico tell me what their yearly salary is?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I cannot tell the Senator that. It depends on what category a teacher is in. As I understand from a member of the staff, it is roughly \$10,000 a year.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Then, their salaries would be approximately \$10,000 a year, and they would be furnished with houses to live in?

Mr. CHAVEZ. A salary, a house, \$5,000 worth of furniture, and the Senator would be surprised what else.

Mr. LAUSCHE. It is my understanding that the total sum for architect's fees for the Air Force Academy will be about \$8½ million, covering the entire project?

Mr. CHAVEZ. The Senator is low in his figure.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Perhaps the figure is \$9½ million.

Mr. CHAVEZ. It will be more than that. The total amount now appropriated, if the Senator from Mississippi will bear me out, is about \$116 million; but we shall be lucky, when we get through, if it is not \$150 million.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I find, from looking at page 383 of the hearings, that we shall pay the architects 6 percent for plans and 3 percent for supervision.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct. Some Georgia boys got in there. [Laughter.]

Mr. LAUSCHE. Will the Senator from New Mexico give me his views on the chapel, which is supposed to be built at a cost of \$3 million?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I believe in prayer—

Mr. LAUSCHE. So do I.

Mr. CHAVEZ. But not to that extent. Yes, I believe in prayer, but I think that the chapel sought to be provided for the Air Force Academy is un-Christian.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Un-Christian?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I will say to the Senator from Ohio the Senator from New Mexico and I feel the same way, and I know, the distinguished Representative from Texas, GEORGE MAHON, emphasized that, while we in the Congress cannot design the chapel, we can be critical. We were very critical a year ago. There was a great deal of criticism at that time. I have personally discussed the question with the Secretary of the Air Force and urged that he give just as much attention to that matter as he possibly can, to see if there cannot be built a chapel—and we want a chapel there—that is reasonable in cost, and is satisfactory and pleasing in design, without being extreme in design.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I would say, over and

above that, let us have a chapel that has humility, that is fit to be the House of the Lord. Let us not have an extravaganza.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Let us have a chapel that will reflect Christianity.

An attempt is being made to construct a chapel at Colorado Springs which does not represent Christianity.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I wish to commend the Senator from New Mexico, on the basis of the questions which he put in the committee hearings. Every one of them indicates a purpose of practicing economy and using decent and good judgment.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I truly believe that the Air Academy at Colorado Springs, the Academy at West Point, and the Naval Academy should all have religious services. But I do not believe that in order to carry out religious purposes it is desirable to have a type of chapel which indicates material wealth. I do not believe that is necessary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 9131) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. THYE, Mr. MUNDT, and Mrs. SMITH of Maine conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I ask that there be printed in the RECORD at this point a tabulation of the project program for military construction approved by the Senate Committee on Appropriations for execution by the Services for the fiscal year 1958, and concurred in by the Senate, in the passage of the appropriation bill.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Project program for military construction approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee for execution by the services, fiscal year 1958*

*Department of the Army*

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Ordnance Corps:	
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.....	\$2,288,000
Anniston Ordnance Depot, Ala.....	2,015,000
Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California.....	130,000
Savanna Ordnance Depot, Ill.....	758,000
Seneeca Ordnance Depot, Oreg.....	136,000
Sioux Ordnance Depot, Nebr.....	249,000
Umatilla Ordnance Depot, Oreg.....	258,000
White Sands Proving Ground, N. Mex.....	16,530,000
Total, Ordnance Corps.....	22,364,000

Quartermaster Corps:	
Atlanta General Depot, Ga.....	1,579,000
New Cumberland General Depot, Pa.....	1,095,000
Fort Lee, Va.....	5,417,000
Seattle Quartermaster Depot, Wash.....	40,000
Sharpe General Depot, Calif.....	765,000
Fort Worth General Depot, Tex.....	1,789,000
Total, Quartermaster Corps.....	10,685,000



Project program for military construction approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee for execution by the services, fiscal year 1958—Continued

Department of the Army

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Chemical Corps:	
Fort Detrick, Md.....	\$627,000
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah.....	54,000
Total, Chemical Corps.....	681,000
Signal Corps: Fort Huachuca, Ariz.....	2,703,000
Army Security Agency: Vint Hill Farms, Va.....	328,000
Corps of Engineers:	
Cold Regions Laboratory, New Hampshire.....	2,496,000
Fort Belvoir, Va.....	2,120,000
Granite City Engineer Depot, Ill.....	765,000
Total, Corps of Engineers.....	5,381,000
Transportation Corps:	
Brooklyn Army Terminal, N. Y.....	1,169,000
Charleston Transportation Corps Depot, S. C.....	306,000
Fort Eustis, Va.....	1,197,000
Total, Transportation Corps.....	2,672,000
Medical Corps:	
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Colo.....	937,000
Walter Reed Medical Center, District of Columbia.....	1,920,000
Total, Medical Corps.....	2,857,000
Total, technical services.....	47,671,000
First Army:	
Fort Devens, Mass.....	4,712,000
Fort Dix, N. J.....	54,000
Fort Niagara, N. Y.....	209,000
Fort Totten, N. Y.....	242,000
Total, First Army.....	5,217,000
Second Army:	
A. P. Hill Military Reservation, Va.....	153,000
Fort Knox, Ky.....	4,404,000
Fort George Meade, Md.....	5,955,000
Fort Ritchie, Md.....	820,000
Total, Second Army.....	11,332,000
Third Army:	
Fort Benning, Ga.....	1,583,000
Fort Bragg, N. C.....	1,051,000
Fort Campbell, Ky.....	5,117,000
Fort McClellan, Ala.....	326,000
Fort Rucker, Ala.....	5,778,000
Fort Stewart, Ga.....	3,691,000
Total, Third Army.....	17,546,000
Fourth Army:	
Fort Bliss, Tex.....	7,704,000
Fort Hood, Tex.....	4,130,000
Fort Polk, La.....	7,734,000
Total, Fourth Army.....	19,568,000
Fifth Army:	
Fort Carson, Colo.....	1,049,000
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	459,000
Fort Riley, Kans.....	3,353,000
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.....	4,663,000
Total, Fifth Army.....	9,524,000
Sixth Army:	
Fort Lewis, Wash.....	2,748,000
Fort Ord, Calif.....	3,449,000
Total, Sixth Army.....	6,197,000
Total, continental armies.....	69,384,000
United States Military Academy, N. Y.....	3,466,000
Armed Forces special weapons project:	
Bossier Base, La.....	164,000
Clarksville Base, Tex.....	200,000
Killeen Base, Tex.....	379,000
Lake Mead Base, Nev.....	138,000
Manzano Base, N. Mex.....	50,000
Medina Base, Tex.....	125,000
Total, Armed Forces special weapons project.....	1,056,000
Tactical sites, continental United States.....	1,736,900

Project program for military construction approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee for execution by the services, fiscal year 1958—Continued

Department of the Army

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Tactical support facilities:	
First Army:	
Bellemore, N. Y.....	\$1,201,000
Boston defense area, Massachusetts.....	58,000
Camp Kilmer, N. J.....	2,381,000
Fort Totten, N. Y.....	200,000
Second Army: Cleveland defense area, Ohio.....	350,000
Third Army: Oak Ridge defense area, Tennessee (Fort Campbell).....	749,000
Fourth Army: Fort Sheridan, Ill.....	359,000
Sixth Army:	
Camp Hanford, Wash.....	1,045,000
Fort Lewis, Wash.....	811,000
Fort MacArthur, Calif.....	1,192,000
Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.....	120,000
Total, tactical support facilities.....	8,466,000
Total, continental United States.....	131,779,000
OVERSEAS	
Alaska:	
Alaska general.....	658,000
Eielson Air Force Base.....	248,000
Fort Greely.....	1,891,000
Ladd Air Force Base.....	1,878,000
Fort Richardson.....	6,447,000
Tactical sites.....	4,910,000
Total, Alaska.....	16,032,000
Pacific: Tripler Army Hospital, Territory of Hawaii.....	154,000
Caribbean:	
Fort Buchanan, P. R.....	137,000
Fort Gulick, C. Z.....	289,000
Total, Caribbean.....	426,000
France.....	20,754,000
Korea.....	9,000,000
Okinawa.....	8,000,000
Total, overseas.....	54,366,000
CLASSIFIED	
Various locations—including tactical.....	159,405,000
GENERAL AUTHORIZATION	
Advance design.....	8,222,000
Capehart utilities.....	4,000,000
Emergency construction.....	1,000,000
Minor new construction.....	6,400,000
Total, general authorization.....	19,622,000
Grand total, Army.....	365,172,000
Department of the Navy	
Class	
Shipyard facilities, continental:	
Naval engineering experiment station, Annapolis, Md.....	618,000
Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash.....	25,438,000
Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1,452,000
Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, Calif.....	1,500,000
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.....	2,966,000
Headquarters, Commander in Chief, Atlantic and Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Va.....	11,779,000
Subtotal, shipyard facilities, continental.....	43,753,000
Shipyard facilities, overseas:	
Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.....	1,297,000
Naval base, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands.....	1,750,000
Naval station, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands.....	7,576,000
Headquarters, Commander in Chief, Pacific and Pacific Fleet, Makalapa, Oahu, T. H.....	10,502,000
Locations classified: Oceanographic research facilities.....	2,751,500
Subtotal, shipyard facilities, overseas.....	23,876,500
Total, shipyard facilities.....	67,629,500

Project program for military construction approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee for execution by the services, fiscal year 1958—Continued

Department of the Navy

Class

Fleet base facilities, continental:	
Naval station, Key West, Fla.....	\$1,326,000
Naval station, Long Beach, Calif.....	544,000
Naval station, Newport, R. I.....	2,729,000
Subtotal, fleet base facilities, continental.....	4,599,000
Fleet base facilities, overseas:	
Naval station, Adak, Alaska.....	246,000
Camp H. M. Smith, Oahu, T. H.....	332,000
Naval station, San Juan, P. R.....	190,000
Subtotal, fleet base facilities, overseas.....	768,000
Total, fleet base facilities.....	5,367,000
Aviation facilities, training:	
Naval auxiliary air station, Chase Field, Tex.....	566,000
Naval air station, Corpus Christi, Tex.....	140,000
Naval air station, Glynnco, Ga.....	293,000
Naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Tex.....	160,000
Naval auxiliary air station, Meridian, Miss.....	13,387,000
Naval auxiliary air station, New Iberia, La.....	4,152,000
Naval air station, Pensacola, Fla.....	2,713,000
Subtotal, aviation facilities, training.....	21,411,000
Aviation facilities, fleet support:	
Naval air station, Alameda, Calif.....	537,000
Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine.....	340,000
Naval air station, Cecil Field, Fla.....	5,249,000
Auxiliary landing field, Crows Landing, Calif.....	39,000
Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, Calif.....	4,849,000
Naval auxiliary air station, Fallon, Nev.....	9,175,000
Naval seaplane facility, Hertford, N. C.....	8,548,000
Naval air station, Jacksonville, Fla.....	152,000
Naval air station, Key West, Fla.....	130,000
Naval air station, Lemoore, Calif.....	27,535,000
Naval auxiliary air station, Mayport, Fla.....	384,000
Naval air station, Miramar, Calif.....	3,601,000
Naval air station, Norfolk, Va.....	1,739,000
Naval air station, North Island, Calif.....	9,384,000
Naval air station, Oceana, Va.....	7,527,000
Naval air station, Quonset Point, R. I.....	2,697,000
Naval auxiliary landing field, San Clemente Island, Calif.....	9,448,000
Naval auxiliary air station, Sanford, Fla.....	2,953,000
Naval air station, Whidbey Island, Wash.....	9,365,000
Outlying field, Whitehouse Field, Fla.....	1,537,000
Classified locations.....	806,000
Subtotal, aviation facilities, fleet support.....	105,995,000
Aviation facilities, marine aviation:	
Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Beaufort, S. C.....	5,638,000
Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, N. C.....	6,503,000
Marine Corps air station, El Toro, Calif.....	7,511,000
Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Mojave, Calif.....	3,782,000
Marine Corps air facility, New River, Jacksonville, N. C.....	39,000
Subtotal, aviation facilities, marine aviation.....	23,473,000
Aviation facilities, special:	
Naval air development center, Johnsville, Pa.....	39,000
Naval air station, Patuxent River, Md.....	2,209,000
Naval air missile test center, Point Mugu, Calif.....	3,808,000
Subtotal, aviation facilities, special.....	6,056,000
Aviation facilities, overseas:	
Naval air station, Agana, Marianas Islands.....	428,000
Naval station, Argentia, Canada.....	1,793,000
Naval air station, Barbers Point, T. H.....	2,088,000



Project program for military construction approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee for execution by the services, fiscal year 1958—Continued

Department of the Navy

Class	
Aviation facilities, overseas:	
Naval air station, Cubi Point, Luzon, Philippine Islands.....	\$140,000
Naval air station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.....	6,423,000
Marine Corps air station, Kaneohe Bay, T. H.....	249,000
Naval station, Kwajalein, Marshall Islands.....	69,000
Naval station, Midway Island, T. H.....	69,000
Naval air station, Roosevelt Roads, P. R.....	15,517,000
Location classified.....	2,643,000
Subtotal, aviation, overseas.....	29,428,000
Total, aviation facilities.....	186,363,000
Supply facilities, continental:	
Electronics Supply Office, Great Lakes, Ill.....	92,000
Naval Ordnance Supply Office, Mechanicsburg, Pa.....	155,000
Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pa.....	550,000
Subtotal, supply facilities, continental.....	797,000
Supply facilities, overseas:	
Naval station, Adak, Alaska.....	1,550,000
Naval station, Guam, Mariana Islands.....	884,000
Naval Supply Depot, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands.....	397,000
Subtotal, supply facilities, overseas.....	2,831,000
Total, supply facilities.....	3,628,000
Marine Corps facilities, continental:	
Marine Corps supply center, Albany, Ga.....	814,000
Marine Corps supply center, Barstow, Calif.....	7,616,000
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N. C.....	423,000
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C.....	1,766,000
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif.....	1,469,000
Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.....	1,875,000
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif.....	116,000
Marine Corps Training Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif.....	2,108,000
Total, Marine Corps facilities.....	16,192,300
Ordnance facilities, continental:	
Naval Ammunition Depot, Bangor, Wash.....	316,000
Naval magazine, Port Chicago, Calif.....	564,000
Location classified (AC-1).....	5,004,000
Location classified (WC-1).....	173,000
Location classified (WC-2).....	410,000
Locations classified (Polaris facilities).....	17,775,000
Subtotal, Ordnance facilities, continental.....	24,247,000
Ordnance facilities, overseas:	
Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, T. H.....	326,000
Location classified (S-1).....	59,000
Location classified (S-2).....	2,463,000
Location classified (WP-1).....	3,345,000
Subtotal, ordnance facilities, overseas.....	6,193,000
Total, ordnance facilities.....	30,445,000
Service school facilities, continental:	
Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.....	1,602,000
Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, Calif.....	2,052,000
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.....	5,598,000
Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif.....	1,613,000
Total, service school facilities.....	10,865,000
Communication facilities, continental:	
Naval communication station, Norfolk, Va.....	443,000
Naval communication station, San Diego, Calif.....	100,000
Naval Communication Center, Stockton (San Francisco), Calif.....	889,000
Naval radio station, Washington County, Maine.....	16,192,000
Subtotal, communication facilities, continental.....	17,624,000

Project program for military construction approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee for execution by the services, fiscal year 1958—Continued

Department of the Navy

Class	
Communication facilities, overseas:	
Naval radio station, Adak, Alaska.....	\$1,053,000
Naval communication station, Finegayan, Guam.....	594,000
Naval security group activity, Istanbul, Turkey.....	130,000
Naval communication facility, Philippine Islands.....	1,467,000
Naval security group activity, Sakata, Japan.....	69,000
Naval radio station, Wahiawa, T. H.....	4,392,000
Subtotal, communication facilities, overseas.....	7,705,000
Total, communication facilities.....	25,329,000
Office of naval research facilities: Location classified.....	
	3,100,000
Total, Office of naval research facilities.....	3,100,000
Yards and docks facilities, continental:	
Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	332,000
Public works center, Norfolk, Va.....	3,244,000
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, Calif.....	1,984,000
Advance planning.....	6,000,000
Replacement of damaged facilities.....	4,000,000
Special minor facilities.....	3,000,000
Capehart housing.....	4,000,000
Commodity Credit housing.....	3,000,000
Subtotal, yards and docks facilities, continental.....	25,560,000
Yards and docks facilities, overseas:	
Public Works Center, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands.....	393,000
Replacement of temporary family quarters.....	2,040,000
Subtotal, yards and docks facilities, overseas.....	2,433,000
Total, yards and docks facilities.....	27,993,000
Grand total, military construction, Navy.....	376,911,800

Department of the Air Force

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Air Defense Command:	
Duluth MAP, Duluth, Minn.....	5,115,000
Ethan Allen AFB, Burlington, Vt.....	594,000
Geiger Field, Spokane, Wash.....	2,721,000
Glasgow AFB, Glasgow, Mont.....	3,737,000
Grand Forks AFB, Grand Forks, N. Dak.....	9,481,000
Hamilton AFB, Ignacio, Calif.....	1,641,000
K. I. Sawyer Airport, Marquette, Mich.....	2,365,000
Kinross AFB, Kinross, Mich.....	1,660,000
Klamath Falls MAP, Klamath Falls, Oreg.....	1,743,000
McChord AFB, Tacoma, Wash.....	632,000
McGhee-Tyson Airport, Maryville, Tenn.....	491,000
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minneapolis, Minn.....	23,000
Minot AFB, Minot, N. Dak.....	10,927,000
Niagara Falls MAP, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	2,149,000
Otis AFB, Falmouth, Mass.....	9,454,000
Oxnard AFB, Camarillo, Calif.....	2,525,000
Pescadero Consolan, Calif.....	584,000
Portland IAP, Portland, Oreg.....	3,828,000
Presque Isle AFB, Presque Isle, Maine.....	4,522,000
Richard Bong AFB, Kansasville, Wis.....	23,821,000
Richards-Gebaur AFB, Belton, Mo.....	1,213,000
Seifridge AFB, Mount Clemens, Mich.....	8,275,000
Sioux City MAP, Sioux City, Iowa.....	1,061,000
Stewart AFB, Newburgh, N. Y.....	735,000
Suffolk County AFB, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.....	956,000
Truax Field, Madison, Wis.....	7,226,000
Tyndall AFB, Springfield, Fla.....	3,186,000
Wurtsmith AFB, Oscoda, Mich.....	3,758,000
Youngstown MAP, Vienna, Ohio.....	1,892,000
Various locations (ADC storage).....	14,717,000
Various locations (BOMARC).....	42,963,000
Various locations (land).....	1,465,000
Total, Air Defense Command.....	175,460,000
Air Force Academy: USAF Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo.....	
	8,921,000
Air Materiel Command:	
Brookley AFB, Mobile, Ala.....	2,583,000
Griffiss AFB, Rome, N. Y.....	13,351,000

Project program for military construction approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee for execution by the services, fiscal year 1958—Continued

Department of the Air Force

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Air Materiel Command—Continued	
Griffiss/AVA and Stock, N. Y.....	\$922,000
Hill AFB, Ogden, Utah.....	3,040,000
Kelly AFB, San Antonio, Tex.....	1,044,000
McClellan AFB, Sacramento, Calif.....	6,544,000
Norton AFB, San Bernardino, Calif.....	851,000
Olmsted AFB, Middletown, Pa.....	5,753,000
Robins AFB, Macon, Ga.....	7,568,000
Rushmore AFS, Rapid City, S. Dak.....	56,000
Searsport AFSS, Searsport, Maine.....	745,000
Stony Brook AFS, Holyoke, Mass.....	88,000
Tacoma FSS, Tacoma, Wash.....	251,000
Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City, Okla.....	18,737,000
Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio.....	10,950,000
Total, Air Materiel Command.....	62,483,000
Air proving ground:	
Eglin AFB, Valparaiso, Fla.....	7,677,000
Eglin Auxiliary No. 9, Fort Walton, Fla.....	600,000
Total, air proving ground.....	8,277,000
Air Research and Development Command:	
Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma, Tenn.....	7,000,000
Edwards AFB, Rosamond, Calif.....	5,116,000
Holloman AFB, Alamogordo, N. Mex.....	12,513,000
Indian Springs AFB, Indian Springs, Nev.....	711,000
Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	2,386,000
Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Mass.....	8,508,000
Patrick AFB, Cocoa Beach, Fla.....	1,000,000
Patrick Auxiliary No. 1, Cape Canaveral, Fla.....	271,000
Patrick Auxiliary No. 3, Grand Bahama, British West Indies.....	1,011,000
Patrick Auxiliary No. 5, San Salvador, British West Indies.....	423,000
Patrick Auxiliary No. 6, Mayaguana, British West Indies.....	23,000
Patrick Auxiliary No. 7, Grand Turk, British West Indies.....	104,000
Total, Air Research and Development Command.....	39,066,000
Air Training Command:	
Amarillo AFB, Amarillo, Tex.....	9,595,000
Chanute AFB, Rantoul, Ill.....	299,000
Craig AFB, Selma, Ala.....	2,211,000
Harlingen AFB, Harlingen, Tex.....	743,000
J. Connally AFB, Waco, Tex.....	2,693,000
Keesler AFB, Biloxi, Miss.....	2,243,000
Lackland AFB, San Antonio, Tex.....	3,440,000
Laredo AFB, Laredo, Tex.....	76,000
Luke, Litchfield Park, Ariz.....	3,752,000
Mather AFB, Sacramento, Calif.....	9,582,000
McConnell AFB, Wichita, Kans.....	763,000
Moody AFB, Valdosta, Ga.....	3,465,000
Nellis AFB, Las Vegas, Nev.....	509,000
Perrin AFB, Sherman, Tex.....	2,667,000
Randolph AFB, San Antonio, Tex.....	2,941,000
Rice AFB, Lubbock, Tex.....	7,603,000
Scott AFB, Shiloh, Ill.....	2,722,000
Sheppard AFB, Wichita Falls, Tex.....	8,012,000
Stead AFB, Reno, Nev.....	2,753,000
Vance AFB, Enid, Okla.....	2,633,000
Vincent AFB, Yuma, Ariz.....	3,001,000
Webb AFB, Big Spring, Tex.....	4,208,000
Williams AFB, Chandler, Ariz.....	2,626,000
Total, Air Training Command.....	78,537,000
Air University:	
Gunter AFB, Montgomery, Ala.....	340,000
Maxwell AFB, Montgomery, Ala.....	350,000
Total, Air University.....	690,000
Continental Air Command:	
Brooks AFB, San Antonio, Tex.....	952,000
Dobbins AFB, Marietta, Ga.....	791,000
Mitchel AFB, Hempstead, N. Y.....	337,000
Total, Continental Air Command.....	2,080,000
Headquarters Command: Bolling AFB, Washington, D. C.....	
	550,000
Military Air Transport Service:	
Aero Chart Information Center, St. Louis, Mo.....	1,162,000
Andrews AFB, Camp Springs, Md.....	5,802,000
Charleston AFB, Charles, S. C.....	3,320,000
Dover AFB, Dover, Del.....	2,368,000
McGuire AFB, Wrightstown, N. J.....	1,281,000
Total, Military Air Transport Service.....	13,933,000



Project program for military construction approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee for execution by the services, fiscal year 1958—Continued

Department of the Air Force  
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Strategic Air Command:	
Altus AFB, Altus, Okla.....	\$1,054,000
Barksdale AFB, Bossier City, La.....	3,884,000
Beale AFB, Marysville, Calif.....	9,568,000
Bergstrom AFB, Austin, Tex.....	1,524,000
Biggs AFB, El Paso, Tex.....	5,876,000
Blytheville AFB, Blytheville, Ark.....	11,810,000
Bunker Hill AFB, Peru, Ind.....	10,041,000
Carswell AFB, Fort Worth, Tex.....	3,414,000
Castle AFB, Atwater, Calif.....	3,027,000
Clinton-Sherman AFB, Burns Flat, Okla.....	3,614,000
Columbus AFB, Columbus, Ohio.....	2,670,000
Davis-Monthan AFB, Tucson, Ariz.....	6,179,000
Dow AFB, Bangor, Maine.....	17,444,000
Dyess AFB, Abilene, Tex.....	971,000
Ellsworth AFB, Rapid City, S. Dak.....	2,217,000
Fairchild AFB, Spokane, Wash.....	2,028,000
Forbes AFB, Topeka, Kans.....	2,001,000
Gray AFB, Kilteen, Tex.....	34,000
Greenville AFB, Greenville, Miss.....	20,802,000
Homestead AFB, Homestead, Fla.....	2,370,000
Hunter AFB, Savannah, Ga.....	2,456,000
Lake Charles AFB, Lake Charles, La.....	721,000
Larson AFB, Moses Lake, Wash.....	13,381,000
Laughlin AFB, Del Rio, Tex.....	346,000
Lincoln AFB, Lincoln, Nebr.....	848,000
Little Rock AFB, Jacksonville, Ark.....	501,000
Lockbourne AFB, Columbus, Ohio.....	11,440,000
Loring AFB, Limestone, Maine.....	9,790,000
MacDill AFB, Tampa, Fla.....	3,501,000
Malmstrom AFB, Great Falls, Mont.....	5,570,000
March AFB, Riverside, Calif.....	4,924,000
Mountain Home AFB, Mountain Home, Idaho.....	4,380,000
Offutt AFB, Omaha, Nebr.....	10,700,000
Pincastle AFB, Orlando, Fla.....	449,000
Plattsburgh AFB, Plattsburgh, N. Y.....	2,561,000
Portsmouth AFB, Portsmouth, N. H.....	2,394,000
Schilling AFB, Salina, Kans.....	3,445,000
Travis AFB, Fairfield, Calif.....	3,138,000
Turner AFB, Albany, Ga.....	9,357,000
Walker AFB, Roswell, N. Mex.....	13,942,000
Westover AFB, Chicopee Falls, Mass.....	2,033,000
Whiteman AFB, Knob Noster, Mo.....	471,000
Total, Strategic Air Command.....	216,876,000

Tactical Air Command:	
Clovis AFB, Clovis, N. Mex.....	3,248,000
Donaldson AFB, Greenville, S. C.....	5,367,000
England AFB, Alexandria, La.....	3,154,000
Foster AFB, Victoria, Tex.....	1,416,000
George AFB, Adelanto, Calif.....	4,295,000
Langley AFB, Hampton, Va.....	292,000
Myrtle Beach, Myrtle Beach, S. C.....	1,560,000
Sewart AFB, Smyrna, Tenn.....	1,422,000
Seymour Johnson AFB, Goldsboro, N. C.....	10,716,000
Shaw AFB, Sumter, S. C.....	2,799,000
Total, Tactical Air Command.....	34,269,000

AFOAT, Zone of Interior.....	1,236,000
Aircraft control and warning system.....	81,461,000
Various locations.....	107,000,000

## RESERVE FORCES CONSTRUCTION

Bakalar AFB, Columbus, Ind.....	319,000
Bradley Field, Windsor Locks, Conn.....	423,000
Clinton County AFB, Wilmington, Ohio.....	2,855,000
Davis Field, Muskogee, Okla.....	40,000
General Billy Mitchell Field, Milwaukee, Wis.....	16,000
Greater Cincinnati Airport, Covington, Ky.....	3,963,000
Hill AFB, Ogden, Utah.....	3,091,000
McClellan AFB, Sacramento, Calif.....	3,065,000
Paine AFB, Mulkilteo, Wash.....	425,000
Pinellas Airport, St. Petersburg, Fla.....	2,657,000
Portland Airport, Portland, Oreg.....	610,000
Scott AFB, Shiloh, Ill.....	864,000
Tinker AFB, Midwest City, Okla.....	2,172,000
Wilkes-Barre ARC, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	412,000
Total, Reserve Forces construction.....	20,912,000
Total, Continental United States.....	851,751,000

## OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Alaskan Air Command: Alaska.....	
Air Materiel Command: France.....	22,871,000
Far East Air Force:	
Hawaii.....	2,711,000
Okinawa.....	4,908,000
Philippines.....	3,400,000
Total, Far East Air Force.....	11,019,000
Military Air Transport Command:	
Azores.....	9,708,000
Bermuda.....	7,263,000
Total, Military Air Transport Command.....	16,971,000

Project program for military construction approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee for execution by the services, fiscal year 1958—Continued

## DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

## OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Strategic Air Command:	
Canada.....	\$67,566,000
Greenland.....	15,782,000
Guam.....	9,260,000
Morocco.....	1,123,000
Puerto Rico.....	6,317,000
Spain.....	11,214,000
United Kingdom.....	2,011,000
Total, Strategic Air Command.....	113,273,000
United States Air Forces, Europe:	
AFE, France.....	2,941,000
AFE, Germany.....	1,965,000
AFE, Middle East.....	17,844,000
Greece.....	2,747,000
Libya.....	619,000
Saudi Arabia.....	575,000
Various.....	13,903,000
AFE, United Kingdom.....	4,987,000
Total United States Air Forces, Europe.....	27,737,000
AFOAT overseas.....	403,000
Aircraft control and warning, overseas:	
Greenland.....	20,000,000
Canada.....	568,000
Total, aircraft control and warning overseas.....	20,568,000
Various locations overseas.....	2,480,000
Total, outside continental United States.....	215,569,000
Planning.....	25,000,000

## MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Minor construction.....	18,000,000
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## SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Support activities.....	31,200,000
Total.....	1,141,520,000
Less application of Spanish pesetas.....	19,000,000
Less anticipated reimbursements.....	4,408,000
Total, new program, Air Force, fiscal year 1958.....	1,118,112,000

Mr. MANSFIELD obtained the floor.  
Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator from Montana for yielding to me.

Mr. President, for the information of Senators who have asked questions about the matter, I believe the record should reflect that there was authorized for the Air Force Academy, in the original bill, the sum of \$126 million. This bill authorizes an additional \$8,921,000. The subcommittee held the authorization up for a time, thinking there had been a great abuse of discretion in the construction of the institution.

I believe the cost of construction before it is over, will be \$150 million. Computed at a 4-percent interest rate, the annual interest would be \$6 million. With the expected rate of graduations, if we should charge the interest to the graduating class, it would amount to more than \$10,000 per graduate cadet, for the graduation year, to pay the interest on the debt which that institution will cost the taxpayers. This demonstrates the enormous sum involved and how the cost runs away when the Congress tries to vest an agency with discretion in building an institution which is supposed to serve for a long time.

I make that statement for the information of Senators.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may ask a question?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota for a question.

Mr. HUMPHREY. As a point of information, on the appropriation bill we have passed the item of \$375,000 for the World Health Assembly was included, as I recall. Is my understanding correct?

Mr. STENNIS. I do not remember the exact figure, but there is an item in the bill for that purpose. I recall the item.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is for the World Health Organization.

I understand the item for the emergency ACP program, \$25 million, was likewise included. Is my understanding correct?

Mr. STENNIS. That is correct, as I recall. I do not have those figures in my mind, but I believe that is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is for the drought and flood-relief areas?

Mr. STENNIS. That is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Minnesota, Oklahoma, and other States were included?

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator.

## PERMANENT MISSING PERSONS ACT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 997, H. R. 5807, to amend further and make permanent the Missing Persons Act, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5807) to amend further and make permanent the Missing Persons Act, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD]?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5807) to amend further and make permanent the Missing Persons Act, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with amendments on page 1, at the beginning of line 7, to insert "exclusive of part time or intermittent employees or native labor casually hired on an hourly or per diem basis"; on page 4, line 17, after the word "if", to strike out "after an investigation a finding is made that"; in line 20, after the word "of", to strike out "an active" and insert "a"; on page 5, line 11, after the word "and", to strike out "imprisonment." and insert "imprisonment.", and, after line 11, to insert:

"(c) No part of any amount paid on any claim filed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section in excess of 10 percent of the first \$1,000 so paid on such claim, and 7 percent of the amount so paid over \$1,000, shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with any such claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this subsection shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall



be fined in any sum not exceeding \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both."

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO TOMORROW

Mr. **MANSFIELD.** Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business tonight it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. **MANSFIELD.** Mr. President, when the Senate convenes tomorrow I ask that there be the usual morning hour for the introduction of bills and the transaction of routine business. I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### CALL OF THE CALENDAR TOMORROW

Mr. **MANSFIELD.** For the benefit of the Senate, Mr. President, I believe I should reiterate that at the conclusion of the morning hour tomorrow the call of the calendar will be in order, and we shall start the call from the beginning of the calendar.

#### APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES IN ORGANS OF INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. **ANDERSON.** Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8992) to provide for the appointment of representatives of the United States in the organs of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to make other provisions with respect to the participation of the United States in that Agency, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of today.)

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. **ANDERSON.** Mr. President, the matter in controversy between the two Houses was the amendment inserted on motion of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. **BRICKER**], relating to how the materials were to be supplied to the agency. The conference report strikes out the discrimination against the International Atomic Energy Agency and makes the same rule applicable to all groups of nations. It also provides that the allotments may be made for any specified periods of time. Upon that basis the conferees on the part of the Senate and the House were able to reach complete agreement. The report is signed by all conferees. It is brought up by agreement with the able minority leader. I hope the conference report will be agreed to.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

#### HOUSE BILL PLACED ON CALENDAR

The bill (H. R. 6080) to provide for the conveyance of certain property of the United States in Gulfport, Miss., to the Gulfport Municipal Separate School District, was read twice by its title and placed on the calendar.

#### TERMINATION OF VETERANS' EDUCATION APPEALS BOARD

Mr. **MANSFIELD.** Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1020, H. R. 8076.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The **CHIEF CLERK.** A bill (H. R. 8076) to provide for the termination of the Veterans' Education Appeals Board, established to review certain determinations and actions of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in connection with education and training for World War II veterans.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. **MANSFIELD.** Mr. President, pursuant to the order previously entered, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Tuesday, August 20, 1957, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate August 19, 1957:

##### IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named officers under the provisions of section 8066, title 10, of the United States Code, to be assigned to posi-

tions of importance and responsibility designated by the President in rank as follows:

Lt. Gen. Leon William Johnson, 88A (major general, Regular Air Force), in the rank of general, United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Francis Hopkins Griswold, 94A, Regular Air Force, in the rank of lieutenant general, United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. William Fulton McKee, 467A, Regular Air Force, in the rank of lieutenant general, United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. William Dole Eckert, 560A, Regular Air Force, in the rank of lieutenant general, United States Air Force.

##### COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Frank A. Thornton, of California, to be collector of customs in customs collection district No. 25, with headquarters at San Diego, Calif. (Reappointment.)

##### INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Robert B. Anderson, of New York, to be United States Governor of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the term of 5 years.

##### POSTMASTERS

###### ALABAMA

Grant C. Barham, Bridgeport, Ala., in place of V. P. Mickam, retired.

###### ARKANSAS

Vernoy V. Godwin, Warren, Ark., in place of M. O. McClendon, retired.

###### CALIFORNIA

Glenn L. Thomas, Baker, Calif., in place of W. M. Anderson, resigned.

John P. Anderson, Lakewood, Calif. Office established December 31, 1956.

###### COLORADO

Robert W. Martin, Fort Morgan, Colo., in place of W. E. Bales, removed.

###### FLORIDA

William C. Davis, Leesburg, Fla., in place of A. W. Newett, Sr., deceased.

Walker A. Stanley, Ponce de Leon, Fla., in place of E. D. Padgett, transferred.

Victor Wray Irby, Zolfo Springs, Fla., in place of E. O. Sawyers, retired.

###### ILLINOIS

Viola Kinman, Hamburg, Ill., in place of E. F. Day, retired.

###### INDIANA

Charles W. Hudson, Solsberry, Ind., in place of E. J. Myers, retired.

###### IOWA

Bryce L. Bremser, Dow City, Iowa, in place of W. F. Hulburd, retired.

Ernest K. Woods, Woodburn, Iowa, in place of C. G. Marquis, retired.

###### LOUISIANA

Eck H. Bozeman, Winnfield, La., in place of S. E. Jenkins, retired.

###### MARYLAND

Richard R. Sinnisen, Keedysville, Md., in place of T. D. Knede, retired.

###### MICHIGAN

Lyle G. Kaechele, Caledonia, Mich., in place of S. G. Beckman, resigned.

###### MINNESOTA

R. Dean Fischer, Brook Park, Minn., in place of S. M. Rasmussen, resigned.

###### MISSISSIPPI

Burl J. Faulkner, Vicksburg, Miss., in place of C. E. Crook, deceased.

###### NEW JERSEY

Alice M. Dwyer, Hopatcong, N. J., in place of E. B. Helmrich, retired.

George C. Koepfel, Pennington, N. J., in place of T. H. Reed, retired.

M. Elizabeth Mathis, Rancocas, N. J., in place of M. E. Stevens, retired.









# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 21, 1957  
For actions of August 20, 1957  
85th-1st, No. 151

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on bill to exempt from quotas wheat used on farm where produced. House received conference report on supplemental appropriation bill. Senate committee announced it had annulled proposed favorable report on onion futures bill. Senate committee reported bills to sell surplus cotton to U.S. mills, and to provide for greater State participation in disaster relief. Sens. Humphrey and Carroll criticized Secretary for failure to testify on REA loan authority; Sen. Allott defended Secretary.

### HOUSE

1. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1958. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 9131 (H. Rept. 1207) (pp. 14026-30). As reported the bill provides \$4 million for ARS for eradication of screwworms and fireants (instead of \$5 million as proposed by the Senate). The amount of \$3.5 million added by the Senate for poultry inspection was reported in disagreement, but the statement of the House managers says a motion will be offered to concur with the Senate amendment, with an amendment to provide \$1,300,000 instead of \$3.5 million as proposed by the Senate. The item of \$25 million for emergency conservation measures was reported in disagreement. The item to authorize the use of not to exceed \$50,000 of the funds appropriated for forest land management in 1958 for the acquisition of sites for buildings outside the national forests with other limitation, was reported in disagreement.
2. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 8240, the military housing construction authorization bill, including a provision for the use of foreign currencies acquired under Public Law 480 for the construction of military family housing units in foreign countries (pp. 14030-34). This bill will now be sent to the President.

3. ATOMIC ENERGY. Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 8996, authorizing appropriations for the AEC to acquire or construct power reactor facilities (pp. 14037-42). The report had been submitted by the conference committee earlier (H. Rept. 1204)(p. 14054).
4. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 1411, to give agencies discretion in either suspending or retaining on duty a Federal employee prior to security hearings (H. Rept. 1201). p. 14054
5. STATION TRANSFERS. A subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee ordered reported S. 1408, to provide allowances for transportation of house trailers to civilian employees of the U.S. who are transferred from one official station to another. p. D806
6. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 1996, to approve the contract negotiated with the Casper-Alcova Irrigation District and to provide that the excess-land provision of the Federal reclamation laws shall not apply to the lands of the Kendrick project, Wyo.. p. D807
7. RICE; FISHERIES. A subcommittee of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 1552, to develop methods for the commercial production of fish on flooded rice acreage in rotation with rice field crop. p. D807

SENATE

8. WHEAT. Agreed to the conference report on S. 959, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed or food on the farm where produced (See Digest 149). This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 13984-5
9. REA LOANS. Sens. Humphrey, Carroll, Morton, Allott, and Aiken discussed the alleged change in REA loan authority, which Sen. Humphrey contended was a violation of the Secretary's promises when the Reorganization Act was adopted, and Sen. Carroll charged was a basic change in policy violating the REA Act. Sen. Allott defended the Secretary. pp. 13998-14005, 14006-8
10. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Passed with an amendment S. 2757, to authorize construction of the Burns Creek Project, Ida.. The amendment, by Sen. Anderson, provided that all lands acquired within the exterior boundaries of a national forest and not used by the project shall become national forest lands. pp. 13995, 13997-8
11. WATER RESOURCES. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 2431, granting Congressional consent to the Ore.-Calif. compact on the Klamath River Basin. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13992  
At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over S. Con. Res. 28, to authorize the compilation and printing of materials relating to the development of the water resources of the Columbia River. p. 13947  
Both Houses received from the Budget Bureau plans for improvement works on the Bayou Nexipique watershed, La., and the Alamo Arroyo and Diablo Arroyo watershed, Tex.. pp. 13919, 14054
12. ONIONS. The Daily Digest states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee annulled its proposed favorable report without amendment on S. 778, to prohibit trading in onion futures in commodity exchanges. p. D804



## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

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AUGUST 20, 1957.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. CANNON, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 9131]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses of the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 19, 20, 52, and 60.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 5, 11, 13, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36, 37, 39, 42, 44, 46, 48, 51, 53, 55, 59, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71, 73, and 74, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$4,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$310,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$75,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$332,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 32, 33, 34, 38, 40, 43, 45, 47, 49, 50, 54, 57, 58, 61, 64, 69, 70, 72, and 75.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
GEORGE MAHON,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
JOHN J. ROONEY (except as  
to language in proviso,  
amendment No. 58),  
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,  
CLIFF CLEVINGER,  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*  
CARL HAYDEN,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
DENNIS CHAVEZ,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
LISTER HILL,  
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,  
JOHN STENNIS,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
MILTON YOUNG,  
By L. S.  
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,  
EDWARD J. THYE,  
KARL E. MUNDT,  
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,  
*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*



## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

### CHAPTER I

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 1: Inserts chapter number.

##### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for plant and animal disease and pest control instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed to will provide \$1,600,000 to initiate a program of eradication of the screwworm and will provide \$2,400,000 to initiate the fireant eradication program.

##### AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Amendment No. 3: Reported in disagreement. It is the intention of the managers on the part of the House to offer a motion to recede and concur with the Senate amendment, inserting \$1,300,000 instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount approved will provide funds to enable the Department to initiate the poultry-inspection program, on a deficiency basis if necessary.

##### AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

Amendment No. 4: Reported in disagreement.

### CHAPTER II

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 5: Changes chapter number.

##### CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

##### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Amendment No. 7: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House intend to offer a motion which will appropriate

\$2,400,000 in lieu of \$3,456,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided herein, together with funds previously appropriated, provides a total of \$6,100,000 for the new surveying ship. The conferees are in agreement that this amount is to be the total cost of the ship.

#### BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Amendment No. 8: Reported in disagreement.

#### WEATHER BUREAU

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$100,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$372,100 as proposed by the Senate.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL

Amendment No. 10: Reported in disagreement.

#### INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Amendment No. 11: Inserts heading.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL

Amendment No. 12: Reported in disagreement.

#### SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 13: Inserts heading.

Amendments Nos. 14 and 15: Reported in disagreement.

### CHAPTER III

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Amendment No. 16: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$310,000,000 for military construction, Army, instead of \$305,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$315,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$55,000,000 for military construction, Army Reserve Forces, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$46,000,000 as proposed by the House.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$265,000,000 for military construction, Navy, as proposed by the House instead of \$300,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and adds the following projects, as approved by the House, to the funding program as approved by the Senate:

MCAS, El Toro, Calif.....	\$209, 000
MCTC, Twentynine Palms, Calif.....	270, 000



## DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$900,000,000 for military construction, Air Force, as proposed by the House instead of \$950,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The committee of conference approves the funding program as proposed by the Senate and has allowed \$17,253,000 for the Air Academy.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendments Nos. 21 through 31: Change section numbers.  
Amendments Nos. 32, 33, and 34: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER IV

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Amendment No. 35: Changes chapter number.  
Amendments Nos. 36 and 37: Appropriate \$2,475,000, of which not to exceed \$1,405,000 shall be available for administrative and information and education expenses for administration, Ryukyu Islands, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,410,000 and \$1,340,000, respectively, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 38: Reported in disagreement. It is the intention of the managers on the part of the House to offer a motion to recede and concur with the Senate amendment with an amendment. In recommending an appropriation of \$1,513,000 the conferees are agreed that the amount is for power facilities at the Marine base or a transmission system to the Marine base, whichever is more economical. No other construction is authorized.

## CHAPTER V

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 39: Changes chapter number.

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

## HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 40: Reported in disagreement.

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Amendment No. 41: Appropriates \$75,000 for farm housing research instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## CHAPTER VI

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 42: Changes chapter number.

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 43: Reported in disagreement.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 44: Authorizes transfer of \$169,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$118,000 as proposed by the House for emergency operation and maintenance of the San Carlos irrigation project on a nonreimbursable basis.

Amendment No. 45: Reported in disagreement.

## COMMISSION FOR A NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

Amendment No. 46: Inserts limitation proposed by the Senate that not to exceed \$12,000 of the unobligated balance may be used for expenses of the Commission for a National Cultural Center.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 47: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER VII

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendment No. 48: Inserts chapter number.

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Amendments Nos. 49 and 50: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$34,000 for construction of Indian health facilities as proposed by the Senate.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 52: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

## CHAPTER VIII

## PUBLIC WORKS

Amendment No. 53: Changes chapter number.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Amendment No. 54: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will propose an amendment to include \$425,000 in lieu of \$475,000, proposed by the Senate. This action will eliminate funds provided in the Senate amendment for Rathbun Dam, Iowa (planning).



## CHAPTER IX

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 55: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 56: Appropriates \$332,500 for the Eleventh World Health Assembly instead of \$290,000 as proposed by the House and \$375,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 57: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 58: Reported in disagreement.

## THE JUDICIARY

Amendment No. 59: Authorizes \$10,000 for salaries of referees as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 60: Authorizes \$75,000 for expenses of referees as proposed by the House instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

## PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

Amendment No. 61: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will propose an amendment to include \$545,000 of the increased amount provided for in the Senate amendment; of this amount \$430,000 is solely for the purpose of paying Belgian taxes and \$115,000 is solely for insurance required under Belgian law.

## CHAPTER X

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 62: Changes chapter number.

## CHAPTER XI

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 63: Changes chapter number

Amendment No. 64: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 65 and 66: Insert \$29,090 to pay judgments set forth in Senate Document No. 57.

## CHAPTER XII

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 67: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 68: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 69: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 70: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER XIII

## CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

Amendment No. 71: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 72: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER XIV

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendments Nos. 73 and 74: Change chapter and section number.

Amendment No. 75: Reported in disagreement.

CLARENCE CANNON,

GEORGE MAHON,

ALBERT THOMAS,

JOHN J. ROONEY (except  
as to language in pro-  
viso, amendment No.  
58),

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

CLIFF CLEVINGER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*





The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of August 19, 1957, pp. 13907-13908, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move that the report be agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE— ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

H. R. 8992. An act to provide for the appointment of representatives of the United States in the organs of the International Atomic Agency, and to make other provisions with respect to the participation of the United States in that Agency, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 8996. An act to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO TOMORROW, AT NOON

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today, it stand in adjournment until tomorrow, at noon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDER FOR LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS MADE DURING THE MORNING HOUR TOMORROW

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I ask unanimous consent that, during the transaction of routine business, after the Senate convenes on tomorrow, statements shall be limited to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I understood that on tomorrow the Senate will continue consideration of the conference report on Senate bill 939, to amend section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended. That report has been under discussion today.

In addition, I should like to give notice to all Senators, and especially to the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], of the possibility of the consideration by the Senate of the following measures:

Calendar No. 389, Senate bill 25, relating to effective dates of increases in com-

pensation granted to Wage Board employees.

Calendar No. 660, Senate bill 491, a private relief bill which has to be brought up by motion.

Calendar No. 714, House bill 4240, which also is a private relief bill which must be brought up by motion.

Calendar No. 1054, Senate bill 2205, amending the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

In addition, there is a conference report on the veterans' housing bill. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] is the senior conferee. The report is on House bill 4602. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] is the ranking Republican member. I have asked that the Senator from Ohio be informed of the possibility that the report will be brought up tomorrow.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I may say, Mr. President, that, according to my understanding of the parliamentary situation, that is not a conference report, but is a House bill. The Senate made some amendments to the bill, and they went to the House of Representatives. The House concurred in the Senate amendments, with some amendments of its own. But the additional amendments added \$200 million or \$300 million to the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I believe the Senator from California is correct; and I correct my previous statement accordingly. This measure involves a request that the Senate concur in some action taken by the House of Representatives.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Either that, or to send the measure to conference.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It was indicated to me that it will be agreeable to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] to have the Senate take action on it tomorrow. So I wish to be sure that he is informed that the bill will be taken up then.

Furthermore, I wish to give notice of the possibility of bringing up the Jencks bill, which is Calendar No. 577, Senate bill 2377. We have previously announced on several occasions that the Senate would consider that bill in due time.

In addition, I list the immigration bill which is to be reported by the judiciary committee. I should like to have that bill brought up tomorrow or the next day, if we find we have any spare time.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, while the Senator from California is checking the list, let me inquire about the nominations on the Executive Calendar; I refer particularly to the nominations of representatives to the United Nations. Those nominations were passed over last week. As the distinguished Senator from Texas knows, the session begins in September, and I believe that normally there are some advance briefings by the Department, before the representatives actually go to New York, to take over their assignments.

I wonder whether the Senator from Texas can give any indication as to when those nominations may be called up.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I think we can get to them in the near future. We shall give as much advance notice about them as possible.

In addition, I include Calendar No. 706, Senate bill 1356, reported by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]. It is a bill to amend the antitrust laws by vesting in the Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction to prevent monopolistic acts by certain persons engaged in commerce in meat and meat products, and for other purposes.

I understand that the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] wishes to have some notice regarding that measure; and I should like to have the RECORD show that we expect to have the Senate take it up in the next day or two.

Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the order previously entered, I now move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 7 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order previously entered, to tomorrow, Wednesday, August 21, 1957, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate August 20, 1957:

##### UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Paul Johnson, of Oklahoma, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Oklahoma for a term of 4 years. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expires August 5, 1957.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States to the grades indicated under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3442 and 3447:

##### To be major generals

Brig. Gen. Theodore Scott Riggs, O17076, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. Garrison Barkley Coverdale, O17148, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. Hugh Mackintosh, O17716, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

##### To be brigadier generals

Col. Herbert Voivenelle Mitchell, O18073, United States Army.

Col. Willis Almeron Perry, O18131, United States Army.

Col. Harrison Alan Gerhardt, O18697, United States Army.

Col. Charles John Timmes, O29777, United States Army.

Col. Richard John Meyer, O19147, United States Army.

Col. Samuel Edward Gee, O19251, United States Army.



# House of Representatives

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1957

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, by whose grace we are privileged and permitted to enter upon a new day, make us eager to conserve the good which we have gained from our yesterdays and all the days that are past.

Inspire us with Thy grace to cooperate with one another in reaching out to loftier fields of endeavor and in making each succeeding day even more glorious.

Grant that we may manifest Thy grace in all of life's human contacts and relationships. Give us the grace to practice the Golden Rule and to forgive those who have wronged us, as Thou art always forgiving us.

May we cultivate the grace to refrain from hasty speech and harsh judgments; the grace that is tolerant and charitable toward the thoughts and opinions of others; the grace that will make us courageous enough to change our minds when that is needed.

Now may the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit be with us all. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5807. An act to amend further and make permanent the Missing Persons Act, as amended.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 9131. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the Senate insists on its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. THYE, Mr. MUNDT, and Mrs. SMITH of Maine to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the

House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1556. An act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to their interest in, and the apportionment of, the waters of the Little Missouri River and its tributaries as they affect such States, and for related purposes; and

S. 1799. An act to facilitate the payment of Government checks, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8240) entitled "An act to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8992) entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of representatives of the United States in the organs of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to make other provisions with respect to the participation of the United States in that Agency, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1747) entitled "An act to provide for the compulsory inspection by the United States Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products."

## HERBERT E. HITCHCOCK

(Mr. McGOVERN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most illustrious citizens of the State of South Dakota is former United States Senator Herbert E. Hitchcock, of Mitchell, S. Dak., who will celebrate his 90th birthday on Thursday of this week. Senator Hitchcock has not only lived a long life but he has filled his life with worthwhile endeavors in the interest of his fellow citizens.

Appointed to the United States Senate on December 29, 1936, by Gov. Tom Berry to complete the unexpired term of Senator Peter Norbeck, who died in office, Mr. Hitchcock won the esteem and the warm friendship of his colleagues during the 2 years that he served in the Senate.

As a senior fellow townsman of mine, he has for many years been a source of inspiration to me during the time that I

was going through the public school system and the college of our city. His vast political and public experience was in more recent years of inestimable value to me during the time that I joined with other interested citizens in rebuilding our Democratic Party in South Dakota.

In 1954, Democratic county officers in all parts of the State selected Senator Hitchcock for the honorary title, "Mr. South Dakota Democrat." This is an honor the Mitchell attorney richly deserved but he is appreciated not only by his fellow partisans.

Senator Hitchcock has been an inspiration to good citizens throughout a long and constructive life. He has for many years held the respect of both Democrats and Republicans because of his keen interest in vital public issues.

Although I have no doubt that my esteemed friend and counselor will live for many more fruitful years, I want to take this occasion of his 90th birthday to express my public appreciation for the inspiring example that he has set for me and my fellow South Dakotans. We are all richer because he is our friend.

## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1958

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand the chairman of the committee has reached an agreement with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the ranking minority member, to go to conference?

Mr. CANNON. That is true.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON, MAHON, THOMAS, ROONEY, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, and CLEVINGER.

## COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House have until midnight tonight to file a conference report.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.



There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1207)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 19, 20, 52, and 60.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered, 1, 5, 11, 13, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36, 37, 39, 42, 44, 46, 48, 51, 53, 55, 59, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71, 73, and 74, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$4,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$310,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$75,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$332,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 32, 33, 34, 38, 40, 43, 45, 47, 49, 50, 54, 57, 58, 61, 64, 69, 70, 72, and 75.

CLARENCE CANNON,

GEORGE MAHON,

ALBERT THOMAS,

JOHN J. ROONEY (except as

to language in proviso,

Amendment No. 58).

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

CLIFF CLEVENGER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

CARL HAYDEN,

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

DENNIS CHAVEZ,

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,

LISTER HILL,

SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,

JOHN STENNIS,

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,

MILTON YOUNG,

WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,

EDWARD J. THYE,

KARL E. MUNDT,

MARGARET CHASE SMITH,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9131) making

supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

#### CHAPTER I

##### Department of Agriculture

Amendment No. 1: Inserts chapter number.

##### Agricultural Research Service

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for plant and animal disease and pest control instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed to will provide \$1,600,000 to initiate a program of eradication of the screwworm and will provide \$2,400,000 to initiate the fireant eradication program.

##### Agricultural Marketing Service

Amendment No. 3: Reported in disagreement. It is the intention of the managers on the part of the House to offer a motion to recede and concur with the Senate amendment, inserting \$1,300,000 instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount approved will provide funds to enable the Department to initiate the poultry inspection program, on a deficiency basis if necessary.

##### Agricultural Conservation Program Service

Amendment No. 4: Reported in disagreement.

#### CHAPTER II

##### Department of Commerce

Amendment No. 5: Changes chapter number.

##### Civil Aeronautics Administration

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

##### Coast and Geodetic Survey

Amendment No. 7: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House intend to offer a motion which will appropriate \$2,400,000 in lieu of \$3,456,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided herein, together with funds previously appropriated, provides a total of \$6,100,000 for the new surveying ship. The conferees are in agreement that this amount is to be the total cost of the ship.

##### Bureau of Public Roads

Amendment No. 8: Reported in disagreement.

##### Weather Bureau

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$100,000 for Salaries and Expenses instead of \$372,100 as proposed by the Senate.

##### The Panama Canal

Amendment No. 10: Reported in disagreement.

##### Independent Agencies

Amendment No. 11: Inserts heading.  
Advisory Committee on Weather Control  
Amendment No. 12: Reported in disagreement.

##### Small Business Administration

Amendment No. 13: Inserts heading.  
Amendments Nos. 14 and 15: Reported in disagreement.

#### CHAPTER III

##### Department of Defense—Military functions

##### Department of the Army

Amendment No. 16: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$310,000,000 for military construction, Army, instead of \$305,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$315,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$55,000,000 for military construction, Army Reserve Forces as proposed by the Senate instead of \$46,000,000 as proposed by the House.

##### Department of the Navy

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$265,000,000 for military construction, Navy, as proposed by the House instead of \$300,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and adds the following projects, as approved by the House, to the funding program as approved by the Senate:

MCAS, El Toro, Calif.----- \$209,000  
MCTC, Twentynine Palms, Calif.-- 270,000

##### Department of the Air Force

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$900,000,000 for military construction, Air Force, as proposed by the House instead of \$950,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The committee of conference approves the funding program as proposed by the Senate and has allowed \$17,253,000 for the Air Academy.

##### General provisions

Amendments Nos. 21 through 31: Change section numbers.

Amendments Nos. 32, 33, and 34: Reported in disagreement.

#### CHAPTER IV

##### Department of Defense—Civil functions

##### Department of the Army

Amendment No. 35: Changes chapter number.

Amendments Nos. 36 and 37: Appropriate \$2,475,000, of which not to exceed \$1,405,000 shall be available for administrative and information and education expenses for administration, Ryukyu Islands, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,410,000 and \$1,340,000, respectively, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 38: Reported in disagreement. It is the intention of the managers on the part of the House to offer a motion to recede and concur with the Senate amendment with an amendment. In recommending an appropriation of \$1,513,000 the conferees are agreed that the amount is for power facilities at the marine base or a transmission system to the marine base, whichever is more economical. No other construction is authorized.

#### CHAPTER V

##### Independent Offices

Amendment No. 39: Changes chapter number.

##### General Services Administration

Hospital Facilities in the District of Columbia

Amendment No. 40: Reported in disagreement.

##### Housing and Home Finance Agency

Amendment No. 41: Appropriates \$75,000 for farm housing research instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### Department of the Interior

Amendment No. 42: Changes chapter number.

##### Bureau of Land Management

Amendment No. 43: Reported in disagreement.

##### Bureau of Indian Affairs

Amendment No. 44: Authorizes transfer of \$169,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$118,000 as proposed by the House for emergency operation and maintenance of the San Carlos irrigation project on a non-reimbursable basis.

Amendment No. 45: Reported in disagreement.

Commission for a National Cultural Center

Amendment No. 46: Inserts limitation proposed by the Senate that not to exceed \$12,000 of the unobligated balance may be used for expenses of the Commission for a National Cultural Center.

##### Department of Agriculture

##### Forest Service

Amendment No. 47: Reported in disagreement.



## CHAPTER VII

*Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

Amendment No. 48: Inserts chapter number.

*Public Health Service*

Amendments Nos. 49 and 50: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$34,000 for construction of Indian health facilities as proposed by the Senate.

*General provisions*

Amendment No. 52: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

## CHAPTER VIII

*Public works*

Amendment No. 53: Changes chapter number.

*Department of Defense—Civil functions*

Amendment No. 54: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will propose an amendment to include \$425,000 in lieu of \$475,000, proposed by the Senate. This action will eliminate funds provided in the Senate amendment for Rathbun Dam, Iowa (planning).

## CHAPTER IX

*Department of State*

Amendment No. 55: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 56: Appropriates \$332,500 for the Eleventh World Health Assembly instead of \$290,000 as proposed by the House and \$375,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 57: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 58: Reported in disagreement.

*The judiciary*

Amendment No. 59: Authorizes \$10,000 for salaries of referees as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 60: Authorizes \$75,000 for expenses of referees as proposed by the House instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

*President's special international program*

Amendment No. 61: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will propose an amendment to include \$545,000 of the increased amount provided for in the Senate amendment; of this amount \$430,000 is solely for the purpose of paying Belgian taxes and \$115,000 is solely for insurance required under Belgian law.

## CHAPTER X

*Treasury Department*

Amendment No. 62: Changes chapter number.

## CHAPTER XI

*District of Columbia*

Amendment No. 63: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 64: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 65 and 66: Insert \$29,090 to pay judgments set forth in Senate Document Numbered 57.

## CHAPTER XII

*Legislative branch*

Amendment No. 67: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 68: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 69: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 70: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER XIII

*Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments*

Amendment No. 71: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 72: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER XIV

*General provisions*

Amendments Nos. 73 and 74: Change chapter and section number.

Amendment No. 75: Reported in disagreement.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
GEORGE MAHON,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
JOHN J. ROONEY (except as to language in proviso, Amendment No. 58)  
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,  
CLIFF CLEVENGER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

## PROTECTING THE FBI FILES

(Mr. HOSMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I hope the leadership of both parties will listen to these relatively few words I say today on an extremely major issue which this Congress should face and solve before it adjourns. I, for one, shall refuse to vote for adjournment until it is met. In short, I shall oppose adjournment of this session until legislation is enacted to overturn the Supreme Court decisions now imposing almost impossible burdens on law-enforcement agencies of the Government.

I refer specifically to bills aimed at overcoming the Supreme Court decisions opening up FBI files to defense lawyers in criminal cases and related decisions affecting prosecution of criminal cases.

The indictment last week of Soviet Army Col. Rudolph Ivanovich Abel, a mastermind in the Soviet espionage network in America, is fresh evidence of the secret war against the United States being carried on within our own borders. Every moment we delay enacting laws to stop the FBI's secret weapons against subversion from being disclosed to friends and enemies alike, we are playing Russian roulette with American security.

Legislation is languishing in the committees of the House to correct this condition. It would permit Federal judges to withhold FBI from disclosure whenever the public interest, safety, and security is involved. It fully protects constitutional right by limiting testimony against defendants which could not be met without seeing the files.

Both FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and Attorney General Herbert Brownell have made urgent pleas for enactment of this legislation.

Notwithstanding these pleas, and despite the fact that Congress has been in session almost 8 months and often spent days deliberating the most trivial pieces of legislation, nothing is yet on the law books. I am sure that the American people will agree with me when I say that Congress has no business going home until this gaping hole in the Nation's security is plugged.

## CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. RADWAN. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 138 I a recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "nay." I ask

unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

## INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Mr. DURHAM submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 8992) to provide for the appointment of representatives of the United States in the organs of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to make other provisions with respect to the participation of the United States in that Agency, and for other purposes:

## CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1200)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8992) to provide for the appointment of representatives of the United States in the organs of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to make other provisions with respect to the participation of the United States in that Agency, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

"Be it enacted, etc., That this Act may be cited as the 'International Atomic Energy Agency Participation Act of 1957'.

"SEC. 2. (a) The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a representative and a deputy representative of the United States to the International Atomic Energy Agency (hereinafter referred to as the 'Agency'), who shall hold office at the pleasure of the President. Such representative and deputy representative shall represent the United States on the Board of Governors of the Agency, may represent the United States at the General Conference, and may serve ex officio as United States representative on any organ of that Agency, and shall perform such other functions in connection with the participation of the United States in the Agency as the President may from time to time direct.

"(b) The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may appoint or designate from time to time to attend a specified session or specified sessions of the General Conference of the Agency a representative of the United States and such number of alternates as he may determine consistent with the rules of procedure of the General Conference.

"(c) The President may also appoint or designate from time to time such other persons as he may deem necessary to represent the United States in the organs of the Agency. The President may designate any officer of the United States Government, whose appointment is subject to confirmation by the Senate, to act, without additional compensation, for temporary periods as the representative of the United States on the Board of Governors or to the General Conference of the Agency in the absence or disability of the representative and deputy representative appointed under section 2 (a) or in lieu of such representatives in connection with a specified subject matter.

"(d) All persons appointed or designated in pursuance of authority contained in this section shall receive compensation at rates determined by the President upon the basis of duties to be performed but not in excess









# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 22, 1957  
For actions of August 21, 1957  
85th-1st, No. 152

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on supplemental appropriation bill. House Commerce subcommittee ordered reported bill to transfer certain work under Packers and Stockyards Act to FTC. Senate committee ordered reported water resources conservation resolution. Sen. Morton inserted, and Sen. Humphrey criticized, REA loan portion of Secretary's press conference.

## HOUSE

1. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1958. Agreed to, and sent to the Senate, the conference report on this bill, H.R. 9131. (pp. 14145-57) As agreed to the bill provides \$4 million for ARS for eradication of screwworms and fireants (instead of \$5 million as proposed by the Senate), \$1,300,000 for poultry inspection (instead of \$3.5 million as proposed by the Senate), \$20 million for ACPS for emergency conservation measures (instead of \$25 million as proposed by the Senate), not to exceed \$50,000 of the funds appropriated for forest land management in 1958 for the acquisition of sites for buildings outside the national forests, and \$75,000 (instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate) for farm housing research by the land grant colleges under the Housing Act of 1957. It includes \$100,000 (instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate) for the Advisory Committee on Weather Control to complete its final report by Dec. 31, 1957, \$15,000,000 for the President's disaster relief fund, \$13,317,000 for TVA, and various amounts for claims. It provides that appropriations, authorizations, and authority provided in the bill shall be available from July 1, 1957, for the purposes provided, and all obligations incurred between June 30, 1957, and the date of enactment of the bill in anticipation of the appropriations, authorizations, and authority are so authorized.

2. MONOPOLIES; MEATPACKERS. A subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported with amendment H.R. 5282, to transfer certain work under the Packers and Stockyards Act to the Federal Trade Commission. p. D813
3. ORGANIZATION. Conferees were appointed on S. 1791, to extend the Reorganization Act of 1949 to apply to reorganization plans submitted before June 1, 1959 (p. 14145). Senate conferees were appointed Aug. 19.
4. FORESTRY. Passed as reported H.R. 7900, to authorize the Secretary to sell certain Title III Bankhead-Jones lands in Mich. to private individuals. p. 14145
5. ATOMIC ENERGY. Passed with amendment, H.R. 9379, making appropriations for the AEC for 1958. (pp. 14158-67) The bill had been reported by the Appropriations Committee earlier (H. Rept. 1217) (p. 14183).
6. HOUSING. Agreed to the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 4602, to encourage new residential construction for veterans' housing in rural areas and small cities and towns by raising the maximum amount in which direct loans may be made from \$10,000 to \$13,500. (pp. 14171-72) This bill will now be sent to the President.  
The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H.R. 9057, to amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to provide for amortization deductions with respect to housing facilities for farm workers (H. Rept. 1215). p. 14183
7. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H.Con.Res. 175, proposing a code of ethics for the Government service (H. Rept. 1208), and with amendment H.R. 607, to increase the annuities payable to retired employees from the civil service retirement fund (H. Rept. 1211). p. 14182
8. RICE; FISHERIES. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported with amendment S. 1552, to authorize Interior to establish a program for the purpose of carrying on research and experimentation to develop methods for the commercial production of fish on flooded rice acreage in rotation with rice field crops (H. Rept. 1212). p. 14182
9. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1996, to approve the contract negotiated with the Casper-Alcova Irrigation District, and to provide that the excess-land provisions of the reclamation laws shall not apply to the lands of the Kendrick project, Wyo. (H. Rept. 1214). p. 14183
10. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Bow defended the rapid amortization program for the electric power industry, stating that recent attacks on the program were "based on distortion and falsehood." pp. 14173-78
11. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Smith, Wisc., urged that recent cuts in foreign aid program appropriations be sustained, and stated that "the truth is that the American people are not sold on the program." p. 14178
12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that the Private Calendar will be called today, Aug. 22. pp. 14167-68



SEC. 3. If the conditions described in section 2 are not met within 6 months of the date of enactment of this act, the Secretary of the Navy may dispose of the U. S. S. *Enterprise* in accordance with law.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CONVEYANCE OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 8005) to provide for the conveyance of an interest of the United States in and to fissionable materials in a tract of land in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, with Senate amendments thereto and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, after line 5, insert:

"SEC. 2. The Administrator of General Services is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the city of Kearney, a municipal corporation of the county of Buffalo and State of Nebraska, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to uranium, thorium, and other materials determined pursuant to section 5 (b) (1) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 761) to be peculiarly essential to the production of fissionable material, contained in the tract of land in the county of Buffalo, State of Nebraska, which was conveyed by quitclaim deed from the United States of America to the city of Kearney, recorded on June 15, 1950, at book 151, page 47, in the deed records of Buffalo County, Nebr. (said deed having been issued by Deputy Regional Director, Liquidation Service, General Services Administration, Office of Real Property Disposal, on behalf of the Administrator of General Services in the name of United States of America)."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to provide for the conveyance of interests of the United States in and to fissionable materials in certain tracts of land situated in Cook County, Ill., and in Buffalo County, Nebr."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the amendments?

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. I would be delighted to: The amendment was put on the bill by the other body and provides that certain fissionable material reservations be reserved to the city of Kearney. The same matter was taken up in the original bill and, as the gentleman will recall, I talked with him yesterday about it and with the senior Republican member on the subcommittee that handled it, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MAY].

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDING REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1949

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1791) to further amend the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, so that such act will apply to reorganization plans transmitted to the Congress at any time before June 1, 1959, with amendments of the House thereto, insist on the amendment of the House and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. Dawson of Illinois, CHUDOFF, BROOKS of Texas, MOSS, HARDEN, BROWN of Ohio, and MICHEL.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STADIUM

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1937) to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation by the Armory Board of the District of Columbia of a stadium in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, with amendments of the Senate thereto, further disagree to the Senate amendments and ask for a further conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. McMILLAN, HARRIS, TEAGUE of Texas, SIMPSON of Illinois, and O'HARA of Minnesota.

#### PERMITTING SALE OF LAND IN OTTAWA COUNTY, MICH.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7900) to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to sell to individuals, land in Ottawa County, Mich., which was acquired pursuant to the provisions of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That (a) the Secretary of Agriculture may sell to individuals such real property in Ottawa County, Mich., as (1) was acquired by him pursuant to the provisions of section 32 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U. S. C. 1011), (2) is being administered by him, and (3) he determines is not needed for public purposes and is suitable for private ownership.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall sell real property which is sold pursuant to the provisions of subsection (a) at a price which he determines to be the market value subject to such terms and conditions as he may prescribe. Such terms and conditions shall be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture in light of guidance and recommendations received by him in consultation with the Ottawa County Board of Supervisors and the West Ottawa Soil Conservation District of Ottawa County, Mich.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, beginning with line 3, strike out all the rest of subsection (b) and insert "to the highest responsible bidder but at not less than the fair market price thereof as determined by him and in such parcels and subject to such terms and conditions as he may prescribe."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE OF COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. HEBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services may have permission to sit during general debate today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement on the part of the managers be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House August 20, 1957.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I think there is nothing controversial in this conference report. There are, in addition to the report, 28 amendments in technical disagreement. That is, under the rules the conferees are required to bring them back to be voted upon separately, and they will come up immediately following adoption of the conference report.

I might say, by way of summary, Mr. Speaker, that the estimates which came to us from the Bureau of the Budget aggregated \$1,860,748,967.

We made a material reduction in those estimates in the committee, and the bill as it passed the House carried only \$1,581,590,587. In the other body estimates aggregated even more, reaching \$1,972,767,827. As passed by the Senate the bill aggregated \$1,824,001,547. The conference agreed to \$1,734,011,947.

As compared with the Senate estimates the conference was \$238,755,880 below. As compared with the House bill it was \$152,421,360 above, and compared with the Senate bill it was \$89,989,600 below.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.



Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman again state, for the benefit of the gentleman from Iowa and the Members of the House, the difference between the figures of the House bill and the Senate bill and whether or not the figure arrived at in the conference is higher or lower than the bill which the House originally approved?

Mr. CANNON. The bill as passed by the House was much lower than the estimates. The House bill carried \$1,581,590,587. The other body, however, had a greater amount of estimates, \$1,972,767,827, and passed it at \$1,824,001,547, which was still less than the estimate but more than the House bill. I trust that answers the gentleman's question.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, it did not take very long, only 48 hours, for the other body to run up this bill from \$1,581,000,000 to \$1,824,000,000.

The bill which comes from the conference is \$89,989,600 below the Senate bill. It is above the House bill by \$152 million, approximately.

I have no objection to this conference report. There are some pretty big items in it, but it is the best that could be done under the circumstances.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield in order that I may make a suggestion to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. If I may have the attention of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. CANNON, I would like to suggest that in the next session of Congress all conference reports—on which we get all too little information—come to the House with a table showing as did the conference report on H. R. 7665, the Defense Department appropriation bill, the changes that are made. That ought to be comparatively easy to provide.

I suggest to the gentleman that next year the Appropriations Committee try to accompany every report with this kind of table so that all Members of the House can readily see the changes that have been made in the bill as to total amounts and the various purposes for which appropriated.

Mr. CANNON. As the gentleman is aware, these conference reports are customarily in stereotyped form. It has never been the practice to show those figures in the conference report for the reason that they are in the bill itself.

Mr. TABER. There are two items in disagreement, one with reference to the Burke Air port and one with reference to a channel in the Columbia River running into The Dalles. I shall oppose them as they are reached, but as far as the conference report itself is concerned, I am not opposed to that.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, of the 28 amendments remaining, I shall ask unanimous consent that we consider en bloc those that are purely formal and upon which there is no difference of opinion. I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be considered en bloc: Nos. 8, 15, 34, 43, 45, 47, 49, 50, 58, 64, 72, and 75.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the pending motion of the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] particularly since the House would thereby recede and concur in amendment in disagreement No. 58 which concerns the sum \$3,525,000 for the purchase of Israeli pounds for educational, scientific, and cultural activities in the State of Israel. The other body added to the House appropriation a proviso "that this amount shall be used for purchase of foreign currencies from the special account for the informational media guaranty program, at rates of exchange determined by the Treasury Department, but in no event at a higher rate per unit than the free world market value of the currency purchased, and the amounts of any such purchases shall be covered into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury."

I have been advised this morning that the Department of State and the Treasury Department feel that with this language inserted by the other body including the words "but in no event at a higher rate per unit than the free world market value of the currency purchased" they will be able to effectively carry out the program as originally presented to the House Committee on Appropriations. The pending motion should be adopted.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendments.

Senate amendment No. 8: On page 3, after line 17, insert the following:

"BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

"Public lands highways

"Liquidation of contract authorization

"For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to the contract authorization granted by section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), to remain available until expended, \$1,533,000, which sum is composed of \$225,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1957, and \$1,308,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1958."

Senate amendment No. 15: Page 6, after line 2, insert the following:

"REVOLVING FUND

"For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitations, \$100,000,000."

Senate amendment No. 34: On page 13 after line 7 insert the following:

"Sec. 314. The General Counsel of the Department of Defense shall be paid at the rate prescribed by Reorganization Plan No. 6 approved June 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 638)."

Senate amendment No. 43: Page 19, after line 14, insert the following:

"BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

"Construction

"Not to exceed \$1,423 of the funds available to the Bureau of Land Management from definite annual appropriations shall be available for reimbursing the city of Monticello, Utah, for the cost of improvements to streets and appurtenant facilities adjoining property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management."

Senate amendment No. 45: On page 20, line 9, after word "basis" insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend income received from leases on lands on the Colorado River Indian Reservation (southern and northern reserves) for the benefit of the Colorado River Indian Tribes and their members during the current fiscal year, or until beneficial ownership of the lands has been determined if such determination is made during the current fiscal year."

Senate amendment No. 47: On page 21, after line 14, insert the following:

"DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

"Forest Service

"Forest land management: During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$50,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for the acquisition of sites authorized by the act of March 3, 1925, as amended (16 U. S. C. 555), without regard to any other limitation on the amount available for this purpose."

Senate amendment No. 49: On page 22, after line 4, insert the following:

"COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

"Communicable diseases: For an additional amount for 'Communicable diseases', for emergency measures necessary for the further prevention and control of a threatened or actual epidemic of influenza, \$800,000: *Provided*, That \$2,000,000 may be transferred from funds appropriated for disaster relief pursuant to the act of September 30, 1950, chapter 1125, section 8 (64 Stat. 1109), for the purposes specified in this paragraph, including the purchase, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and distribution of supplies and materials for prevention and control and grants to States of money and medical supplies and materials, upon a finding by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General and the National Advisory Health Council, that a threatened or actual epidemic of influenza constitutes an actual or potential health emergency of national significance."

Senate amendment No. 50: On page 22, after line 21, insert the following:

"HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

"The limitation under this head contained in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act is increased by such sum or sums as may be necessary for the purpose."

Senate amendment No. 58: On page 25, line 9, after "\$3,525,000" insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That this amount shall be used for purchase of foreign currencies from the special account for the informational mediums guaranty program, at rates of exchange determined by the Treasury Department, but in no event at a higher rate per unit than the free world market value of the currency purchased, and the amounts of any such purchases shall be covered into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury."

Senate amendment No. 64: On page 27, after line 19, insert the following:

"DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

"Department of Public Health, amounts equal to the cost of medical services ren-



dered recipients of public assistance, without charge, may from time to time be transferred to the Department of Public Welfare for deposit into a fund, hereby established, for the purpose of matching Federal grants under the Social Security Act for payment for medical services as provided under that act, payment of related administrative expense, and return of any surplus to the general fund of the District of Columbia."

Senate amendment No. 72: Page 32, after line 24, insert the following:

"For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document No. 60, 85th Congress, \$753,860 together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than 30 days after the date of approval of this act."

Senate amendment No. 75: On page 34, after line 14, insert the following:

"SEC. 1402. The appropriations, authorizations, and authority with respect thereto in this act shall be available from July 1, 1957, for the purposes provided in such appropriations, authorizations, and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1957, and the date of enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations, authorizations, and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms hereof, and the terms of Public Law 85-78, 85th Congress, as amended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 3: On page 2, line 10, insert:

"AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

"For an additional amount for 'Marketing Research and Service,' for Marketing Services, \$3,500,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 1747 of the 85th Congress."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert "\$1,300,000."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Is the money provided in this bill for the other body for \$1 million worth of furniture?

Mr. CANNON. That will come in a later amendment. We are taking the Senate amendments in the order in which they appear in the bill.

Mr. GROSS. What is that amendment number?

Mr. CANNON. Amendments Nos. 69 and 70 deal with the subject.

Mr. GROSS. That includes the \$1 million worth of furniture?

Mr. CANNON. Yes, furniture and furnishings for the new Senate Office Building.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 4: Page 2, line 15, insert:

"AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

"Emergency conservation measures

"For an additional amount for 'Emergency conservation measures,' to be used for the same purposes and subject to the same conditions as the funds appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, \$25,000,000."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert "\$20,000,000."

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, the \$20 million contained in the conference report on H. R. 9131 will enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments to farmers to carry our emergency conservation measures to rehabilitate farmlands damaged by wind erosion, floods, hurricanes, and other natural disasters. A substantial portion of the funds will be used to provide assistance to farmers who have suffered serious flood damage in recent weeks in about 11 States, including Minnesota.

The language of the bill provides that the funds may be distributed among States and individual farmers without regard to the formula contained in the basic law. It is proposed, therefore, to distribute the funds among the States in accordance with the needs for such assistance.

The program will be carried out on a cost-sharing basis. The Federal portion will run from 50 to 80 percent. Specific practices on farmlands to be authorized include emergency drainage, filling of gulleys and holes, removing of debris, and deep plowing to turn under gravel and sand deposits.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 6: Page 3, line 3, strike out:

"CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

"Construction and development, additional Washington airport

"For necessary expenses for the construction and development of a public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by the act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 770), including acquisition of land, \$12,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$250,000 may be advanced to the applicable appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for necessary administrative expenses."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves to recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 6.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I hope Mr. TABER's motion is voted down. This is our old familiar problem, the Burke airport. What our amendment does is simply to reinstate the House language, just like this House passed it 2 weeks ago. Then what we will do is to take the language of the Senate report. Now, the Senate report says they are going to appoint this high-powered, super-duper board, the expert of all experts. We agree to that. We would agree that they report back on the 15th of January. Then we would make it mandatory that the Secretary of Commerce make a decision where he wants to put that airport. We do not say where—Friendship, Chantilly, Burke, or any place in the area—and then it should be mandatory that the CAA go ahead and start building it with the \$12.5 million.

Now, we have no personal interest in this matter. Our interest is on the side of safety. Frankly, I have never been to any one of these sites, and all I am trying to do is to carry a little chore for the CAA, Secretary Rothschild, and Secretary Sinclair Weeks. That is my interest in it. I understand the President wants the airport. He knows it is dangerous not to have another facility, and that is our interest.

I hope the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York is voted down. If we go back to conference with the Senate, I have every reason to believe that we will reach an agreement in less than 30 minutes.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. YOUNGER. Am I to understand from the gentleman from Texas that the new Air Modernization Board is the group to settle on the airport question?

Mr. THOMAS. They are going to make the recommendation. That is



what the other body wanted and we adopted what they wanted. They made the recommendation.

Mr. YOUNGER. When the House approved setting up the Modernization Board it was solely for the purpose of establishing safety devices for air transportation. This injects an entirely new purpose into the Air Modernization Board.

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to my friend that he is exactly right. But the other body said that these were the experts of all experts and they wanted them to go out and study this problem and make a report by January the 15th. We said, "Okay, we think that is a good idea. But after they make their report we want Mr. Sinclair Weeks to really start something moving. We do not care where it is—Burke, Chantilly, or whatnot; any place in the area, just so we take the pressure off this airport out here and prevent a serious accident." That is all we are trying to do.

Mr. YOUNGER. I have no objection to that. I agree with the gentleman from Texas that it is fine to get the airport, but it would be absolutely wrong for us to assign duties to the Air Modernization Board which were never contemplated when that Board was established.

Mr. THOMAS. That was the thinking of the other body and we were just trying to go along. Of course, we know the Board is very capable and very responsible.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. FRIEDEL. I thank the gentleman for saying that he is interested in safety. I am sure all of us are. All of us know that the Washington National Airport is overcrowded. But without expending this \$12½ million you have Friendship available today. You can relieve the overcrowded condition by using Friendship right now. The \$12½ million is only the beginning. It will run closer to \$75 million or \$90 million. I hope the motion of the gentleman from New York will be approved.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my friend that I do not know where he gets his figure of \$90 million. None of the experts have gone that high. I am a non-expert and the figure that I would pick out, based upon what they say, is around \$60 million. But let me say to my friend from Maryland that we are trying to help him. We know the pressure he is under. If my guess is worth anything, and I give it to him as a guess, purely as a nonexpert, the CAB will force the use of his airport in less than 7 months.

Mr. FRIEDEL. That I will have to see.

Mr. THOMAS. I take their word for it, and I believe they will.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Judging by past actions, I cannot be too sure.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman must remember that the CAB is under some legal restrictions. They will get out from under those legal restrictions, in my judgment, in from 5 to 7 months.

Further, my judgment is that they will force the use of that airport.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL].

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor at this time to make a very brief and possibly final appeal to my colleagues concerning this airport problem. I do so fully realizing that when the distinguished members of the Committee on Appropriations make a recommendation to this body it is almost impossible, certainly the odds are overwhelmingly against, a person with the little influence that I have, to overcome their recommendations.

However, Mr. Speaker, I submit that there is not one Member of this body who, if he felt as I do, that the welfare, safety, comfort, and well-being of his constituents were at stake would not take the floor and take the same position I am taking here this morning. We are all aware of the problem of air facilities around here. We do not want to delay the improvement of those facilities. We appreciate that the members of the Committee on Appropriations have recognized that the Congress does have a responsibility to the people of the Nation's Capital and the surrounding area in helping them to solve the problem.

However, I feel that we are approaching this problem in an air of desperation and panic. We have heard some rather dramatic statements about the danger out there at National Airport, that it is a deathtrap. We have heard that we have been confronted with the problem for 7 years and we should not delay it any further. We have heard that the experts have recommended a certain site and that we should shut our eyes and acquiesce in the advice of the experts.

I do not think the danger at the National Airport is as great as has been portrayed here. The Civil Aeronautics Administration officials do not say there is danger there. They control the flights coming in and taking off there. They can shift the flights to Friendship if the conditions do become too dangerous. They never testified that there was a dangerous situation existing at the National Airport. They have testified that they need additional air facilities.

What about this emergency? Sure, it has been 7 years since the problem first came before us. But the Department of Commerce and the Civil Aeronautics Administration have not treated it as an emergency. They have not come up here every year asking for appropriations on an emergency basis. Certainly if it were an emergency they would have come up here earlier this year, and not in the closing days of the session.

As far as the advice of experts is concerned, there is a lot of inconsistency and contradiction among the experts on this matter. The Curtis White House Commission stated in their report that an airport should not be located within a radius of 16 miles of an existing air facility. So I think it is because of the conflict in the advice of these experts that we should hold off on this appro-

priation here today. Certainly it is not consistent for the Congress to take blindly the advice of experts in appropriating money for anything. We merely seek the advice and the consultation of the experts.

I submit also that we have arrived at a crossroads in this problem. We do not want to take a negative approach any further. We want to take positive action. That is why we feel like going along with the other body when they state that they want until January 15, that they do want to consult with the other experts on the safety measures involved here in the construction of this second airport. If you will agree to hold up this appropriation and go along with the language of the other body, I would have to make the statement here this morning that after January 15 we would have to go along with those appropriations. We do not want to delay the solution of this problem any further, but we do feel that since the safety interests of so many people are involved we should receive the advice of this other body of experts whose opinions up to this point have been in conflict with the advice of the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

If we err on going ahead with these funds on a project that may cost \$75 or \$100 million—no one knows, because the experts have been inconsistent—if we err on this matter it will be too late to correct it and save these millions and millions of dollars.

I plead with my colleagues to give our community some consideration on this matter. I promise you we will work with you from January 15, to work with the construction of this needed facility, if you will consider our problems and give us a chance to check the safety problem with the other experts who have been appointed by the President. I urge that the motion to recede an offer by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] be adopted.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], but before I yield, may I say that I want the House to bear in mind two things: First. There is a plane taking off or landing at the National Airport every 45 or 50 seconds in peak periods. In my non-expert judgment, that is per se a death trap.

Second. This new airport is not going to cost the taxpayers 1 penny, so they say. They say they will amortize not only the construction but the operation, and I will do my best to see that that happens.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. The gentleman said something a moment ago about the responsibility that the Air Modernization Board might have in connection with the airport.

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to my distinguished friend that in its report the other body thought it would be well for that distinguished group of experts to advise them of their opinion on where to locate it. It is not mandatory. It



is not a part of the law that the Board do that, but if the Board wants to do that, would the gentleman have any objection to them doing it?

Mr. HARRIS. I think I would because we discussed the responsibility and authority of the Board in connection with the authorization. It has a particular function and that is technical in connection with the development of navigation aids and certainly not in connection with the development of airports.

Mr. THOMAS. But, to say the least, it is not in the law and it is not mandatory that they do it.

Mr. HARRIS. I think the RECORD should be very clear. The Congress did not extend such authority to the Board.

Mr. THOMAS. It is not mandatory. It is not in the law now that they do that.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. EVINS. I think the RECORD should also be made clear that the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] at the time the legislation was considered stated to the House that he favored setting up an independent agency for this purpose, and that the legislation was the first step in that direction. Why should the Board be prevented from giving its opinion on a question of safety?

Mr. THOMAS. I thank my friend, the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW].

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the position taken by the gentleman from Texas that something should be done and should be done now to provide for the future needs of aviation in the Nation's Capital. Mr. Speaker, I should like to point out so far as the language of the report of the other body is concerned, where they have placed some responsibility upon this new Board, that exists there already. It is already there. There is still a responsibility on the part of that Board to make this study and report back. It seems to me that if we are going to get something done, the House should insist upon its position—leave this money in the bill, and then as the gentleman from Texas has said, we can agree upon some language whereby the Secretary of Commerce at a certain time will go ahead and designate the place. We have no particular interest in whether it is in Burke, or Chantilly or some other place, but we think an airport is necessary. I say to the gentleman from Virginia who is going to ask me to yield and I will yield to him in a moment that he comfortably rides back and forth to Virginia, but my constituents and when I go home have to fly and I am worried about this situation of the crowding of the airport. Those who have been objecting the most are not the users of this particular airport and they should give some consideration to those of us who have to fly rather

than driving across either a bridge or a tunnel to their homes in Virginia.

I yield to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL].

Mr. BROYHILL. I would like to point out for the gentleman that all of us, and certainly the Members of the other body who supported the position of the other body, committed themselves on January 15 of next year these funds will be appropriated and we will proceed with the construction of the airport. The only thing we are asking here today is that we wait another 5 months to check with this other group of experts.

Mr. BOW. May I ask the gentleman this question? Do I understand from the gentleman's statement that if this Board that makes the study should determine that Burke is the proper place to put this airport that we will hear nothing more from the gentleman in objection to it?

Mr. BROYHILL. I might say that the gentleman has enough sense to know when he is licked. I will acquiesce in being licked if that should happen.

Mr. BOW. Will the gentleman say to us now that if the Board should make the finding that Burke is the place, he will no longer object?

Mr. BROYHILL. I may reserve the right to object, but I recognize that it would be futile at that time to continue to object.

Mr. BOW. Then, why can we not leave this money in the bill and let them make the study and come up with their recommendation? What is the gentleman objecting to if he says now that when the study is made, he is going to abide by it? Let us move on with this. This study can be made with the money in the bill so we do not have to go through these processes again. We fought this out on the floor of the House and the House has spoken. The House thinks there should be an airport started now. Why do we not go ahead instead of letting the other body say to us, "No, there will be no airport until we determine where it is going to be"? I think the House has a right to express its opinion in this matter and that we should stand by the decision made here last week.

Mr. BROYHILL. The CAA have committed themselves that they are going to build an airport at Burke. If you appropriate these funds, they will proceed with the erection of the facility.

Mr. BOW. I say to the gentleman he does not understand what the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] has said. If we leave this money in and work out the language—we have no interest whether it will be Burke or Chantilly. Let them make a study, but leave the money in so that we know there is going to be an airport. This House should accept its responsibility. We will have this kind of protection to the people who fly in and out of Washington.

Mr. BROYHILL. The only problem here is that under the version of the other body the recommendation would also have to come back to Congress, whereas if we appropriate the money now the recommendation would only be to the CAA.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW] has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may use to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Let me say a few things first, and then I will yield.

The trouble with this situation is we have been messing around with this Burke airport, which is a false alarm, for a long time. The result has been that we do not have any airport that we ought to have. Now, let us wake up and not go to sleep any longer. We must have another site for an airport in order to get one, and this Burke airport picture involves cutting down hills 150 feet high and monkeying around, and everybody who has approached it has come to the conclusion that it cannot be done and done satisfactorily. If we are going to get an airport, we have to have a good site. Let us stop fooling around. The other body went into this situation convinced that we should go ahead with this Burke airport. They came out of it absolutely unanimous that they should get another site. They have another site down at a place called Chantilly. I do not know where it is. It is on Route 50, somewhere between here and Warrenton. They think that perhaps that might measure up to the situation. If we keep this money in the bill for Burke, we are just holding the thing up another 6 months, perhaps more than 6 months. Now let us stop fooling around. Let us agree to the Senate amendment and wipe this thing out of the bill. Then as soon as it is possible to get some kind of decision and recommendation and plan for another site they can go ahead. That is the situation we are in. Those who do not want anything done—just want to continue to fiddle around—will want to just monkey around with this thing; but if you recede and concur in the Senate amendment and knock this thing out, we have a chance of getting something in front of us that will be intelligible.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. LANKFORD. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW] spoke of the House taking its responsibility seriously. I would like to ask the gentleman if he does not believe that the CAB should take its responsibility seriously, in view of the fact that so much has been said about the hazardous flying conditions at National Airport? Does he not believe that the CAB should take its responsibility seriously and take immediate steps to relieve the hazards at the National Airport by diverting some of the traffic to Friendship?

I do not care where the airport goes, Chantilly or Burke, but if they are truly interested in safety they will take immediate steps now.

Mr. TABER. That situation has been the same for the last 4 or 5 years; it has been before Congress for consideration time after time, and the Congress has known of the situation.



Frankly, I want to see this airport situation worked out and I think the way to work it out is to vote to recede and concur.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I do trust the pending motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], to recede and concur will be voted down. This matter of an additional airport for the Nation's Capital has been postponed far too long. It is now time to fish or cut bait. The Washington National Airport has certainly reached the saturation point when landings and takeoffs occur as often as one every three-quarters of a minute. When the pending motion is voted down it will be in order to adopt the motion of the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], to insist upon the disagreement with the other body.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to recede and concur.

The questions was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 44, noes 81.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken and there were—yeas 125, nays 233, answering "Present" 1, not voting 73, as follows:

[Roll No. 202]

YEAS—125

Abbott	Gross	Poff
Adair	Gwinn	Ray
Allen, Ill.	Hagen	Reece, Tenn.
Andersen,	Halleck	Reed
H. Carl	Harden	Rees, Kans.
Andresen,	Harrison, Nebr.	Reuss
August H.	Hemphill	Rhodes, Ariz.
Arends	Henderson	Riehlman
Ashley	Hill	Riley
Betts	Hillings	Robeson, Va.
Blatnik	Holt	Rogers, Tex.
Blitch	Hosmer	Rutherford
Breeding	Huddleston	Schenck
Broyhill	Hull	Scherer
Budge	Hyde	Scott, Pa.
Burleson	James	Scrivner
Bush	Jenkins	Seely-Brown
Byrd	Jensen	Siler
Byrne, Ill.	Johansen	Simpson, Pa.
Carrigg	Johnson	Smith, Calif.
Cederberg	Jonas	Smith, Kans.
Chenoweth	Jones, Mo.	Smith, Wis.
Cole	Judd	Staggers
Collier	Keating	Stauffer
Colmer	Knox	Taber
Corbett	Lankford	Talle
Coudert	LeCompte	Taylor
Cunningham,	Lipscomb	Teague, Calif.
Iowa	McCulloch	Thomson, Wyo.
Cunningham,	McGregor	Tuck
Nebr.	McIntosh	Van Pelt
Curtin	McMillan	Van Zandt
Curtis, Mo.	McVey	Vorrs
Dague	Mack, Wash.	Vursell
Davis, Ga.	Martin	Walter
Dawson, Utah	Miller, Md.	Weaver
Devereux	Miller, Nebr.	Wharton
Dixon	Minshall	Wier
Donohue	Mumma	Williams, N. Y.
Flynt	Neal	Wilson, Ind.
Friedel	Nimtz	Winstead
Garmatz	O'Konski	Wolverton
Griffin	Poage	Wright

NAYS—233

Abernethy	Anderson,	Auchincloss
Addonizio	Mont.	Avery
Albert	Andrews	Ayres
Alexander	Ashmore	Bailey
Allen, Calif.	Aspinall	Baker

Baldwin	Gathings	O'Hara, Ill.
Baring	Gavin	O'Hara, Minn.
Barrett	Granahan	Osmer
Bass, Tenn.	Grant	Ostertag
Bates	Gray	Passman
Beckworth	Green, Oreg.	Patman
Belcher	Green, Pa.	Patterson
Bennett, Fla.	Gregory	Pelly
Berry	Griffiths	Perkins
Boggs	Gubser	Pfost
Boland	Hale	Philbin
Bolling	Haley	Pilcher
Bolton	Hardy	Polk
Bonner	Harris	Porter
Bosch	Harrison, Va.	Price
Bow	Haskell	Prouty
Boykin	Hays, Ark.	Rabaut
Boyle	Hébert	Radwan
Brooks, La.	Herlong	Rains
Brooks, Tex.	Heslton	Rhodes, Pa.
Broomfield	Hess	Rivers
Brown, Ga.	Hoeven	Roberts
Brown, Mo.	Hollifield	Rodino
Brown, Ohio	Holland	Rogers, Colo.
Burdick	Holmes	Rogers, Fla.
Byrne, Pa.	Horan	Rogers, Mass.
Byrnes, Wis.	Ikard	Rooney
Canfield	Jarman	Roosevelt
Cannon	Jones, Ala.	Sadlak
Celler	Karsten	Santangelo
Chamberlain	Kearns	St. George
Chelf	Kelley, Pa.	Saund
Chudoff	Kelly, N. Y.	Saylor
Church	Keogh	Schwengel
Clark	Kilday	Scott, N. C.
Clevenger	Kilgore	Scudder
Coffin	Kling	Selden
Cooper	Kirwan	Sheppard
Cramer	Kitchin	Shuford
Cretella	Kluczynski	Simpson, Ill.
Davis, Tenn.	Knutson	Sisk
Delaney	Landrum	Smith, Miss.
Dempsey	Lane	Smith, Va.
Denton	Lennon	Spence
Derounian	Lesinski	Springer
Diggs	Long	Steed
Dingell	Loser	Sullivan
Dollinger	McDonough	Teague, Tex.
Dorn, N. Y.	McFall	Teller
Dorn, S. C.	McGovern	Tewes
Dowdy	Machrowicz	Thomas
Durham	Mack, Ill.	Thompson, La.
Dwyer	Madden	Thompson, N. J.
Eberharter	Magnuson	Thompson, Tex.
Edmondson	Mahon	Thornberry
Elliot	Marshall	Tollefson
Engle	May	Trimble
Evins	Merrow	Ullman
Farbstein	Metcalf	Utt
Fascell	Michel	Vanik
Feighan	Mills	Vinson
Fenton	Montoya	Whitener
Fino	Moore	Whitten
Fisher	Morano	Widnall
Flood	Morgan	Wigglesworth
Fogarty	Morris	Williams, Miss.
Forand	Moss	Willis
Ford	Multer	Withrow
Forrester	Murray	Yates
Fountain	Natcher	Young
Frazier	Nicholson	Younger
Fulton	Norrell	Zablocki
Gary	O'Brien, Ill.	Zelenko

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Lanham

NOT VOTING—73

Alger	Frelinghuysen	Mason
Anfuso	George	Matthews
Barden	Gordon	Meader
Bass, N. H.	Harvey	Miller, Calif.
Baumhart	Hays, Ohio	Miller, N. Y.
Beamer	Healey	Morrison
Becker	Hiestand	Moulder
Bennett, Mich.	Hoffman	Norblad
Bentley	Holtzman	O'Brien, N. Y.
Bray	Jackson	O'Neill
Brownson	Jennings	Pillon
Buckley	Kearney	Powell
Carnahan	Keeney	Preston
Chapfield	Kilburn	Robison, Ky.
Christopher	Krueger	Sheehan
Coad	Laird	Shelley
Cooley	Latham	Sieminski
Curtis, Mass.	McCarthy	Sikes
Dawson, Ill.	McConnell	Udall
Dellay	McCormack	Wainwright
Dennison	McIntire	Watts
Dies	Macdonald	Westland
Dooley	Maillard	Wilson, Calif.
Doyle		
Fallon		

So the motion was rejected. The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Holtzman with Mr. Alger.  
 Mr. Jennings with Mr. Brownson.  
 Mr. Buckley with Mr. Latham.  
 Mr. Hays of Ohio with Mr. Dellay.  
 Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Dennison.  
 Mr. Jordan with Mr. Hiestand.  
 Mr. Morrison with Mr. Kean.  
 Mr. Udall with Mr. Krueger.  
 Mr. Doyle with Mr. Maillard.  
 Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Mason.  
 Mr. Fallon with Mr. Robison of Kentucky.  
 Mr. Carnahan with Mr. Kilburn.  
 Mr. Sikes with Mr. Becker.  
 Mr. Matthews with Mr. Baumhart.  
 Mr. Macdonald with Mr. Bass of New Hampshire.  
 Mr. Preston with Mr. Bentley.  
 Mr. Watts with Mr. Harvey.  
 Mrs. Kee with Mr. Dooley.  
 Mr. Coad with Mr. Bray.  
 Mr. Dawson of Illinois with Mr. McIntire.  
 Mr. Barden with Mr. Frelinghuysen.  
 Mr. Sieminski with Mr. Hoffman.  
 Mr. Shelley with Mr. Jackson.  
 Mr. O'Neil with Mr. Kearney.  
 Mr. Moulder with Mr. Keeney.  
 Mr. O'Brien of New York with Mr. Norblad.  
 Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Miller of New York.  
 Mr. Christopher with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.  
 Mr. Powell with Mr. Sheehan.  
 Mr. Cooley with Mr. Wainwright.  
 Mr. Healey with Mr. Wilson of California.  
 Mr. Dies with Mr. Curtis of Massachusetts.

Messrs. WINSTEAD, RHODES of Arizona, and THOMSON of Wyoming changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 7. On page 3, line 14, insert:

"COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

"Construction of a surveying ship

"For an additional amount for 'Construction of a surveying ship,' \$3,456,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert "\$2,400,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 10. On page 4, line 12, insert:

"THE PANAMA CANAL

"Panama Canal Company

"Panama Canal Bridge

"For expenses necessary for work preliminary to the construction of a high-level bridge across the Panama Canal at Balboa, Canal Zone, as authorized by the act of July 23, 1956 (70 Stat. 596), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended."



Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert "\$750,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 12. On page 4, line 21, insert:

"ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL

"To complete its final report to the President and the Congress as provided by law, \$175,000: *Provided, however,* That the Committee shall complete its report and terminate its activities by December 31, 1957, and turn its records over to the National Science Foundation, together with any unexpended balances."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL

"To complete its final report to the President and the Congress as provided by law, \$100,000: *Provided,* That the Committee shall complete its report and terminate its activities by December 31, 1957."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I am at a loss to understand the action of the Appropriations Committee in reporting out a figure of only \$100,000 for the Weather Bureau instead of the sum of \$372,100 recently voted by the Senate.

This action by the House will be interpreted by our constituents as plain notice that we are not interested in providing them with effective warning services against loss of life and property from hurricanes, tornadoes, severe storms, and floods.

More directly, it means that Weather Bureau services at many locations across the country will have to curtail abruptly their forecast and warning services to the public, and will have to terminate the services of more than a hundred weather experts because of inadequate funds.

I do not believe that today's action by the House will be accepted as necessary for reasons of economy by the millions of people living along our hurricane threatened coasts, or by those additional millions living along rivers and streams subject to sudden flooding, or by those who know well the destruction caused by tornadoes and severe storms.

Perhaps the coming year we should keep our fingers crossed for the Weather Bureau and hope that all hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods will stay away from our doors from dusk to dawn and also stay away on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. Stormy weather hereafter will have to show up between 9 in the morning and 5 at night on weekdays or there will be no Weather Bureau man

on hand in many areas to tell us about it.

From the information I have this totally inadequate appropriation of \$100,000 means we are going to have to depend on emergency and overtime arrangements for much of our storm protection for widespread areas and during many of the 148 hours in the Weather Bureau's week.

Senator GREEN, in a letter written to the Senate Appropriations Committee—which I have asked to be inserted in the RECORD—has pointed out that more than 500 citizens in Louisiana and Texas lost their lives unnecessarily during Hurricane Audrey this year. I am informed that most of this tragic loss would not have occurred if Congress had appropriated sufficient funds to the Weather Bureau for an adequate hurricane preparedness information program and for the observation and telecommunication facilities needed to guarantee more precise and more timely warnings.

As mentioned in my remarks on this floor last year concerning Weather Bureau appropriations, I believe we are sliding backwards instead of moving forward from our common objective to eliminate all avoidable loss of life and property from hurricanes, tornadoes, severe storms and floods.

I believe with Senator GREEN that the expenditure of \$5 million for the Weather Bureau's fight against loss of life from sudden storms and floods would repay itself many times over in the increased protection to life and property that would come from more precise and more timely warnings.

In the last 4 years, hurricanes have taken almost a thousand lives along our shores, and have wrought more than a billion dollars of property damage. Most of the lives lost and a substantial part of the property lost, could have been saved if Congress had provided the funds that would enable the Weather Bureau to establish the type of warning service modern meteorology, modern telecommunications, and modern observation facilities now make possible.

I believe Members of Congress, like all other citizens, have the right to criticize the Weather Bureau when their forecasts and warnings are wrong. I believe we also have the right to ask the Weather Bureau to provide additional forecast and warning services when we feel such services are needed and justified in the public interest.

But I do not believe we should exercise these rights if at the same time we refuse to provide the funds needed by the Weather Bureau for an adequate forecast and warning service. The \$372,100 recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee is described in their report to the Senate as alleviating to some extent the need for terminating existing services. In other words, even this sum of \$372,100 goes only a small way toward meeting existing needs. The reduced sum of \$100,000 proposed by the House Appropriations Committee is barely a gesture toward continuing existing services and does nothing toward securing an improved warning service.

I regret to note that we now have lost still another year in building up to the type of public storm protection service we should have had 3 years ago.

AUGUST 14, 1957.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,

*Chairman, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: As you know, for several years I have given considerable attention to appropriations for the Weather Bureau and in view of the hurricane which visited the coasts of Louisiana and Texas during June, resulting in unnecessary loss of life, I believe it is most important that your committee include in the supplemental appropriation bill, H. R. 9131, the following amendment:

"WEATHER BUREAU

"For necessary expenses of the Weather Bureau in strengthening its program of forecasting weather and issuing warnings of hurricanes, tornadoes and severe storms and floods, \$5 million, to remain available until expended."

I have been advised that at least 500 of the lives lost in Hurricane Audrey which visited the coasts of Louisiana and Texas could have been saved if the Weather Bureau had been enabled to provide more precise warnings and if that agency had the necessary funds and personnel to put into effect advance warnings and a public information program on hurricane preparedness.

But, this they were unable to do because last year they were denied the required funds technical experts insist are necessary to provide the type of storm protection our citizens expect.

It is no comfort to me to note that a disaster of this type was exactly what I was trying to get Congress to prevent when I wrote to the Senate Committee on Appropriations on May 7, 1956, and again on May 8, 1957, in support of additional Weather Bureau funds. For example, I called to the attention of Congress the immediate need for more accurate advance warnings of "damaging high water surges caused by coastal storms."

Copies of these two letters are enclosed for the information of my colleagues who are interested in knowing what needs to be done to prevent similar disasters to their constituents.

Along our eastern coast hurricanes in 1954 caused the loss of hundreds of lives and a property loss amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. Even more costly hurricane losses occurred in 1955. Now that we already have had a still greater loss of life in 1957 from the first hurricane that hit Texas and Louisiana, I believe the time has come for Congress to take immediate corrective action toward reducing these avoidable and unnecessary losses. I believe Members of Congress will agree that we now have passed that stage where we can be put off any longer by paper studies of what might be done to get better storm protection in the years to come.

Citizens of our coastal States naturally have become apprehensive lest what happened during hurricane Audrey may also happen to their communities. Expert meteorologists, who are cognizant of these dangers, have advised me that it can happen again, and even in most disastrous proportions if Congress does not appropriate the necessary funds to improve the existing warning systems.

It may be a surprise to many of us that the Weather Bureau this year is forced to decrease its forecasts and warning services and its hours of operations at many locations in all parts of the country. For example, their special services to aviation, agriculture, fruitgrowers, and forestry in-



terests will have to be curtailed and important basic storm-warning activities will be continued only through the use of emergency help and overtime. The weather search radar network, that has saved hundreds of lives already this year from tornadoes and flash floods in our Western States, cannot be attended or maintained adequately because of shortages in trained staff.

In the face of these admitted curtailments in their established warning services, it has just been reported to me that more than 100 meteorologists are to have their services terminated in the name of economy and because necessary funds to continue their services are not available.

Accordingly, I urge that there be included in the supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal year 1958 an appropriation of \$5 million to the Department of Commerce Weather Bureau "for strengthening its forecast and warning services with especial attention to hurricanes, tornadoes, severe storms, and floods."

I trust that the committee will give sympathetic consideration to this recommendation.

Yours sincerely,

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN.

MAY 8, 1957.

HON. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,

*Chairman, Subcommittee on the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR HOLLAND: As you know, for some years I have given considerable attention to appropriations for the Weather Bureau and to the problem of determining what is actually required to provide improved weather forecasts and warning services to our people in all parts of the United States.

Two years ago the Congress was awakened to the increased danger from hurricanes and tornadoes which result from inadequate warnings, and finally provided the necessary funds needed to start a modest hurricane and tornado research program.

Last year, however, and again this year the Department of Commerce and the Budget Bureau have not complied with the request of the weather experts who have the responsibility of providing storm protection and who must face public criticism for missed forecasts and inadequate warnings. The result has been that the Weather Bureau's proposed new operations and storm research programs, which Congress approved 2 years ago with such high hopes, is gradually being readjusted to the point of nonexistence.

I am firmly convinced that the appropriations for the Department of Commerce Weather Bureau, as recommended in the President's estimates for 1958, are far from adequate to provide necessary forecasts and warnings against hurricanes, tornadoes, severe storm and floods.

Accordingly, I recommend that your subcommittee consider adequate appropriations for the Weather Bureau and that the recommended appropriation be increased by \$5 million for fiscal year 1958. I further recommend that \$2 million of this proposed increase should be earmarked for operations and research programs designed to improve the hurricane, tornado, and severe storm warnings services; also, that \$2 million of this suggested increase should be set aside for an expanded flood-warning system throughout the United States, including improved warnings of flash floods and improved forecasts of damaging high water surges caused by coastal storms; and that \$1 million should be set aside for improved weather observation and forecasting services for domestic and international aviation.

I feel certain that you and the members of your subcommittee are aware that people in all parts of the country have been de-

manding for several years a more complete protection from hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods.

I know that you will agree there exists considerable evidence for believing that the modest increased costs of an improved warning service would be repaid many times over in reduced loss of life and reduced property damage. This return in public benefits from increased weather protection insurance is often overlooked by advocates of a false economy.

Accordingly, I strongly urge that your subcommittee favorably consider my recommendation for increased appropriations for the Weather Bureau in the coming year, and I trust that this letter will be made a part of the record of the hearings conducted by your subcommittee.

Yours sincerely,

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN.

MAY 7, 1956.

HON. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,

*Chairman, Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Commerce, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR HOLLAND: With this letter I am presenting my statement in support of increased appropriations for the Weather Bureau. I trust you can have it inserted as part of the hearings conducted by the Subcommittee on Appropriations considering the Department of Commerce appropriation bill.

After the disaster wrought on our Atlantic coast by hurricanes Carol, Edna, and Hazel in 1954, I studied with care the reports made by the Weather Bureau and by private meteorologists. As a result, I recommended to the Appropriations subcommittee on June 1, 1955, a substantial increase in the 1956 fiscal year appropriations for the Weather Bureau.

With your assistance and cooperation Congress later approved part of this urgently required increase and the Weather Bureau accordingly was able to begin a concentrated attack on the formidable problems involved in successfully forecasting hurricanes and tornadoes. The hurricanes and floods of 1955 proved to be the most disastrous in North American history, causing more than 300 deaths in the United States and a property loss of more than \$1 billion.

In the months which have passed since hurricane Diane brought record-breaking floods to most of our northeastern States, I have continued my studies of the requirements of an adequate weather forecast and storm-warning service for all the people of the United States. As a result, I am firmly convinced that the Department of Commerce Weather Bureau appropriations are not adequate for the varied and important jobs it has to do, and I accordingly recommend an increase of \$7 million for the fiscal year 1957. Of this increase \$3 million should be for an improved and widened flood-warning system throughout the United States, including the forecasting of flash floods and damaging high-water surges caused by coastal storms; \$2 million should be for the operation, improvement, and facilities of hurricane, tornado, and severe storm-warning services throughout the United States; \$2 million should be for improved weather observation, reporting and forecasting services and facilities for domestic and international aviation.

I suggest that you request the Director of the Weather Bureau to let you have his comments and views with regard to my recommendations and also request him to furnish your subcommittee with a definite report as to whether the Weather Bureau included any of these funds in the program submitted to the Secretary of Commerce and what action was taken by the Secretary.

The continued anxiety and interest of many of our citizens in Weather Bureau

capabilities and services, and the importance of adequate advance warnings of the ravages of nature, lead me to hope that your subcommittee will favorably consider my recommendations for increased appropriations for the Weather Bureau.

Yours sincerely,

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN.

MAY 7, 1956.

STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES SENATOR THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, OF RHODE ISLAND, IN SUPPORT OF INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1957

In 1954 hurricanes Carol, Edna, and Hazel swept across the Atlantic Coast States causing the loss of hundreds of lives and property loss amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. One year later hurricanes Connie, Diane, and Ione repeated the tragic record with more hundreds of lives lost and with property losses again amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars.

Disaster experts frequently have said that most of the loss of life, and much of the loss of property, could have been avoided if the citizens concerned had been given accurate advance warnings of the movement and intensity of the storms.

Weather-forecasting experts also frequently have said that more accurate advance warnings could be made and could be better distributed to all concerned, if the Weather Bureau had been provided with the required staff and facilities.

If what these disaster experts and these weather-forecasting experts say is true, and I have yet to hear any responsible technical person contradict them, it seems to me that Congress should take appropriate and immediate corrective action.

Unfortunately, the storms of 1956 and 1957 are not going to wait until that far off year in the future when economy-before-safety officials get around to deciding that something will really have to be done about providing the funds actually needed for a modern and effective storm and flood protection service.

The proposed estimates for fiscal year 1957 indicate that neither the Budget Bureau nor the Department of Commerce realizes fully the widespread anxiety over storms which has arisen among the residents of our Middle and North Atlantic States. This deep concern about future storms is understandable when it is remembered that hundreds of our communities along the coast experienced more hurricanes in the past 2 years than have occurred in all of the previous 54 years of the 20th century added together.

The people of New England cannot quickly forget that a single hurricane in August 1954 set an all-time national record in damaged property amounting to about \$500 million. Yet, this shattering loss was to be surpassed just 1 year later when a storm named Diane in August 1955 flooded hundreds of important communities in our Northeastern States.

I believe you will agree that it is prudent for all of us, including Federal, State, and local agencies, to take positive remedial action without further delay, and to make doubly certain that such coastal storms never again will strike our citizens without adequate advance warnings and other protective measures.

High on the list of the positive actions that can be taken now to reduce loss of life and property is the provision by Congress of increased funds for Weather Bureau use in widening its storm and flood-warning services.

The sooner Congress enables the Weather Bureau to tackle our critical storm and flood problems with energy and resolution, and provides sufficient technical staff and sup-



porting funds, the sooner our citizens can regain the confidence they need to reduce existing concern about the adequacy of present warning services.

After carefully considering the information I have gathered from several expert sources, I am convinced that the funds presently needed to provide significantly improved weather services throughout the United States amount to an increase of not less than \$7 million over the amount now proposed by the Budget Bureau.

My studies have revealed that there are many and varied technical activities and special public services of the Weather Bureau which do not have sufficient resources to carry out their assigned responsibilities. So, I would like to recommend that the \$7 million of increased appropriations for fiscal year 1957 be employed for the purposes and in the amounts indicated below:

**A. \$3 MILLION IS NEEDED FOR IMPROVED AND WIDENED FLOOD-WARNING SYSTEMS, INCLUDING THE FORECASTING OF FLASH FLOODS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES**

Flood experts have estimated that the Weather Bureau, if provided an increase of \$3 million, could effect annual savings to our economy amounting to more than \$30 million which is a benefit-to-cost ratio of 10 to 1 and accordingly should satisfy our most economy-minded taxpayer.

The average annual losses from major floods in the United States amounts to more than \$300 million, and on 2 occasions the total annual loss has approximated \$1 billion.

Bearing in mind the potential savings in human lives, and the annual property losses and savings cited above, the requested increase of \$3 million in flood-protection funds must surely appear as a modest price to pay for added protective flood-warning services along every river in the United States.

Late last year thousands of citizens lost their homes and life-savings overnight in flash floods, and businessmen suddenly became bankrupt when floods swamped hundreds of communities in the Northeast and along the west coast. They would be shocked to learn, as I was, that the Weather Bureau does not yet have a modern flash-flood warning system for a single valley in the United States.

Judging by the recent rate of appropriations for flood warning improvements, it will be about 10 years before the Weather Bureau is able to establish entirely adequate flood-warning services to the hundreds of river communities still being denied even the rudiments of a flood-warning service.

The proposed increase of \$3 million would mean—

1. an immediately improved flood-warning service along major rivers;
2. the establishment of flash-flood warning systems along hundreds of rivers in all parts of America; and
3. a welcome reduction in the fear and apprehension that exists in countless valleys of a sudden and unheralded destruction from heavy rains during the day or night.

**B. \$2 MILLION MORE IS NEEDED FOR EXPANDED OPERATIONS FOR GENERAL WEATHER SERVICES AND FOR SPECIAL WARNING SERVICES AGAINST HURRICANES, TORNADOES, SEVERE STORMS AND HIGH WATER COASTAL STORM SURGES**

The increased funds Congress made available for improved storm-warning operations and research in fiscal year 1956 have already been put to excellent use by the Weather Bureau, and have begun to correct widespread service weaknesses resulting from years of woefully inadequate appropriations and diminishing staffs.

These recent improvements have merited much favorable public comment and should be continued next year with even greater vigor. But that will not be possible under the appropriations recently voted by the House of Representatives. I call your atten-

tion to the published hearings and report of the Subcommittee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives on the Department of Commerce bill. Therein it is shown that a decrease rather than an increase over the current fiscal year has been requested by the Budget Bureau for "general weather services" and for the many special warning services included thereunder.

In other words, someone has decreed that not one dollar additional is to be appropriated this coming year for general weather service improvements, despite a year with the most disastrous storms in history and despite a year punctuated by public demands for improved forest services, and despite a year of intense local protests against inadequate warnings of hurricanes, snowstorms, and heavy rains.

It may need to be emphasized that in the Department of Commerce Appropriation bill under the heading "General Weather Services" there are lumped together dozens of special Weather Bureau services to the public. I may list them to show their extent and variety. These services include:

1. Special agricultural forecasts and advice for farmers.
2. Wind and weather forecasts for coastal and Great Lakes shipping.
3. Frost protection warnings for fruit growers.
4. Fire weather protective services for forestry interests.
5. Detailed forecasts of cold waves, sudden temperature changes, freezing rain and sleet for shipping and transportation interests and for public utilities.
6. Forecasts and warning services relating to hurricanes, tornadoes, severe windstorms, thunderstorms, hailstones, blizzards, and heavy rainstorms.
7. Forecasts of high-water storm surges and heavy seas of danger to coastal, bay, and lakeside communities.
8. And, finally, routine forecasts of general weather 1, 2, 5, and 30 days in advance.

The above and other general weather services cannot be continued in fiscal year 1957 at a satisfactory level with a mere continuance of present Weather Bureau appropriations, and it is misleading to pretend that they can be.

Let us face up to the plain fact that without increased appropriations for general weather services in the coming year, the forecasters across the country must continue their night and day struggles to provide the services I have listed, but with insufficient observations, with inadequate telecommunications, with overcrowded offices, with overworked staffs, and with ever-mounting demands by the public for even additional services. Because of the above limitations the public suffers in impaired weather services, in enormous loss of property and loss of human life.

**C. \$2 MILLION MORE IS ALSO NEEDED FOR IMPROVED OBSERVATION, REPORTING AND FORECASTING SERVICES FOR DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL AVIATION**

In the past few years the Weather Bureau has been unable to keep up with the soaring needs for aviation weather information needed by private and commercial pilots, and by scheduled and nonscheduled operators, and by domestic and international airline companies.

Each succeeding year Weather Bureau staffs at major airports across the country are falling further and further behind in their attempts to provide adequate forecasting services. In the same period in which domestic and international flying activity has tripled, the size of weather staffs at most airports over the country has remained stationary.

This deteriorating condition has now reached the dangerous stage where considerable flying today is undertaken without

provision for adequate weather information and protection services before and during flight. The remedy, which most pilots agree is long overdue, is additional airways weather forecasters.

In the past few years pilots in increasing numbers also have been protesting the difficulty and even impossibility of reaching Weather Bureau airways weather forecasters personally or on the telephone for briefing on expected weather conditions. The remedy in this case, also overdue, is the employment of additional airways weather forecasters, the installation of improved telecommunication systems, and the establishment of continuous radio broadcasts of airways weather information.

I am advised that there are at least two dozen heavy traffic airports serving important areas in the United States, which sorely need Weather Bureau stations, and that there are additional dozens of airports which have insufficient weather observing and forecasting staffs, and that there are still other dozens of airports which have inadequate provisions for airway forecast service from remote Weather Bureau stations.

My recommended increase of \$2 million will not be sufficient to effect all the weather needs of both domestic and international aviation, but it is a start toward meeting the most essential current requirements, and it will prevent further and dangerous deterioration in the aviation weather service of the Weather Bureau.

I am sure your committee will be pleased to know that last year's increased appropriations for the Weather Bureau made possible certain service improvements which directly resulted in the savings of dozens of lives during the hurricanes and floods which occurred on the east coast late last autumn, and during tornadoes which occurred in the Middle West this spring.

After the fine start made this year by the Weather Bureau, following years of struggling to provide adequate public service with grossly inadequate funds, it is especially timely and important that we should provide the additional increased appropriations needed for the coming fiscal year in the flood-forecasting services, in the general weather services, and in the aviation weather services.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 14, page 5, line 5, insert:

**"SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

"For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$2,570,000; and in addition there may be transferred to this appropriation not to exceed \$8,590,000 from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, and not to exceed \$490,000 from the fund for liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Disaster Loans, Small Business Administration, for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said funds: *Provided*, That the amount authorized for transfer from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, may be increased, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, by such amount as may be required to finance administrative expenses incurred in the making of disaster loans: *Provided further*, That 10 percent of the amount authorized to be transferred from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, shall be placed in reserve to be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, only in such amounts and at such times as may become necessary to carry out the business loan program."



Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

**"SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

"For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$2,235,000; and in addition there may be transferred to this appropriation not to exceed \$6,877,000 from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, and not to exceed \$490,000 from the fund for liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Disaster Loans, Small Business Administration, for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said funds: *Provided*, That the amount authorized for transfer from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, may be increased, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, by such amount as may be required to finance administrative expenses incurred in the making of disaster loans: *Provided further*, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate shall be notified in advance of such increases in transfers from the revolving fund."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 32: Page 12, line 22, insert:

"SEC. 312. The Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized to transfer to the 'Air Force industrial fund' not to exceed \$100 million from appropriations to the Department of Defense available for obligation during the fiscal year 1958."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"SEC. 312. The Secretary of Defense in his discretion, is hereby authorized to transfer to the 'Air Force industrial fund' not to exceed \$75 million from appropriations to the Department of the Air Force available for obligation during the fiscal year 1958."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 33: Page 13, line 3, insert: "SEC. 313. Section 612 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act of 1958, Public Law 117, approved August 2, 1957, is amended by deleting the figures '\$41,000,000' in the first line and inserting in lieu thereof '\$45,000,000.'"

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 38: Page 16, line 6, insert:

**"CONSTRUCTION OF POWER SYSTEMS, RYUKYU ISLANDS**

"For necessary expenses of construction, installation, and equipment of electric power systems in the Ryukyu Islands, which shall be operated by the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation, an instrumentality of the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 a day for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles and hire of aircraft; \$1,513,000 to remain available until expended, without regard to sections 355 and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and title 10, United States Code, section 4774."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

**"CONSTRUCTION OF POWER SYSTEMS, RYUKYU ISLANDS**

"For necessary expenses of construction, installation, and equipment of electric power systems in the Ryukyu Islands, which shall be operated by the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation, an instrumentality of the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 a day for individuals; \$1,513,000 to remain available until expended, without regard to sections 355 and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and title 10, United States Code, section 4774."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 40: Page 18, line 10, insert:

**"HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

"For an additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said District, \$290,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 644), as amended, on the total amount to be provided for completion of grant projects, is increased from \$13,010,000 to \$13,300,000."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

**"HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

"For an additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of

the act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said District, \$500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 644), as amended, on the total amount to be provided for completion of grant projects, is increased from \$13,010,000 to \$13,300,000: *Provided further*, That the limitation on the total amount for completion of the hospital center is increased from \$23,200,000 to \$23,410,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 54: Page 23, line 18, insert:

**"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS**

**"Department of the Army**

"Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control

"Construction, general

"For an additional amount for 'Construction, general,' \$475,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$425,000."

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. LECOMPTE moves to recede and concur with Senate amendment numbered 54.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division of the question.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House recede from its disagreement?

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON) there were—ayes 76, noes 22.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 140, nays 216, not voting 76, as follows:

[Roll No. 203]

YEAS—140

Adair	Brown, Ga.	Farbstein
Albert	Brown, Mo.	Fascell
Allen, Calif.	Brown, Ohio	Fisher
Andresen,	Byrne, Pa.	Flood
August H.	Cannon	Forand
Ashley	Celler	Forrester
Bailey	Chudoff	Friedel
Baker	Clark	Fulton
Baring	Clevenger	Garmatz
Barrett	Coffin	Gary
Bennett, Fla.	Cunningham,	Granahan
Blatnik	Iowa	Gray
Blitch	Davis, Ga.	Green, Oreg.
Boggs	Davis, Tenn.	Gubser
Bolling	Denton	Hagen
Bonner	Dingell	Halleck
Bow	Donohue	Harris
Boyle	Edmondson	Hill
Brooks, La.	Engle	Hillings
Brooks, Tex.	Evins	Hoeven



Holifield  
Holland  
Holmes  
Horan  
Hosmer  
Ikard  
Jenkins  
Johnson  
Jones, Mo.  
Kearns  
Kelley, Pa.  
Kilday  
King  
Kirwan  
Landrum  
Lanham  
LeCompte  
Lesinski  
McDonough  
McFall  
Mack, Wash.  
Magnuson  
Mahon  
Martin  
Merrow  
Metcalf  
Mills  
Montoya

Morano  
Morris  
Moss  
Multer  
Norrell  
O'Hara, Ill.  
O'Hara, Minn.  
Patman  
Patterson  
Perkins  
Pfost  
Philbin  
Pilcher  
Poage  
Polk  
Porter  
Price  
Rabaut  
Reece, Tenn.  
Reuss  
Rhodes, Pa.  
Riley  
Rogers, Fla.  
Rogers, Mass.  
Rogers, Tex.  
Rooney  
Roosevelt  
Sadlak

Santangelo  
St. George  
Saund  
Saylor  
Schwengel  
Scott, N. C.  
Scott, Pa.  
Seely-Brown  
Sheppard  
Sisk  
Smith, Miss.  
Spence  
Sullivan  
Talle  
Taylor  
Teller  
Thomas  
Thompson, N. J.  
Thomson, Wyo.  
Thornberry  
Tollefson  
Trimble  
Ullman  
Walter  
Wier  
Zelenko

## NOT VOTING—76

Alger  
Anfuso  
Ayres  
Barden  
Bass, N. H.  
Baumhart  
Beamer  
Becker  
Bennett, Mich.  
Bentley  
Bray  
Brownson  
Buckley  
Carnahan  
Chiperfield  
Christopher  
Coad  
Cooley  
Curtis, Mass.  
Dawson, Ill.  
Dellay  
Dennison  
Dies  
Dooley  
Doyle  
Fallon

George  
Gordon  
Harvey  
Hays, Ohio  
Healey  
Hébert  
Hiestand  
Hoffman  
Holtzman  
Jackson  
Jennings  
Kearney  
Kee  
Keeney  
Kilburn  
Knutson  
Krueger  
Laird  
Latham  
McCarthy  
McConnell  
McCormack  
McIntire  
Macdonald  
Mailliard

Mrs. PFOST, Mr. ROONEY, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, Mr. SHEPPARD, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. ULLMAN, Mr. O'HARA of Illinois, Mr. TELLER, Mr. REUSS, Mr. ENGLE, Mr. ANDERSON of Montana, Mr. ROOSEVELT, Mr. SISK, Mr. SAUND, Mr. MONTOKA, Mr. LESINSKI, Mr. FARBSTEIN, Mr. CELLER, Mr. FORAND, Mr. COFFIN, Mr. METCALF, Mr. HOLIFIELD, Mrs. SULLIVAN, Mr. SANTANGELO, Mr. ZELENGO, Mrs. GRANAHAN, Mr. CHUDOFF, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KING, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. MOSS, Mr. WALTER, Mr. ALBERT, Mr. EDMONDSON, Mr. KIRWAN, Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. McFALL, Mr. MILLS, Mr. CLARK, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. FISHER, Mr. PATMAN, Mr. POAGE, Mr. POLK, Mr. MULTER, Mr. MORRIS, Mr. CANNON, Mr. RILEY, Mr. ROGERS of Texas, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. GRAY, Mr. TRIMBLE, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. KILDAY, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. NORRELL, Mr. DENTON, Mr. BROWN of Missouri, Mr. GARY, Mr. JONES of Missouri, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. EVINS, Mr. ROGERS of Florida, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. BONNER, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. BROOKS of Texas, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. LANHAM, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. SMITH of Mississippi, Mrs. BLITCH, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. PRICE, Mr. SCOTT of North Carolina, Mr. BENNETT of Florida, Mr. MAHON, Mr. IKARD, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. BOYLE, Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana, Mr. PORTER, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. BOLLING, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. BAILEY, and Mr. WIER changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hays of Ohio with Mr. Alger.  
Mr. Jennings with Mr. Norblad.  
Mr. Udall with Mr. Dooley.  
Mrs. Kee with Mr. Hoffman.  
Mr. Shelley with Mr. Hiestand.  
Mr. Preston with Mr. Sheehan.  
Mr. O'Neill with Mr. Bray.  
Mr. Fallon with Mr. Kean.  
Mr. Doyle with Mr. Keeney.  
Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Krueger.  
Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Ayres.  
Mr. Macdonald with Mr. Bass of New Hampshire.

Mrs. Knutson with Mr. Baumhart.  
Mr. Carnahan with Mr. Harvey.  
Mr. Dawson of Illinois with Mr. Dellay.  
Mr. Gordon with Mr. Brownson.  
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Latham.  
Mr. Sikes with Mr. McIntire.  
Mr. Sieminski with Mr. Mailliard.  
Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Mason.

Mr. Willis with Mr. Jackson.  
Mr. Watts with Mr. Beamer.  
Mr. Coad with Mr. Kearney.  
Mr. Cooley with Mr. Bentley.  
Mr. Barden with Mr. Becker.  
Mr. Matthews with Mr. Miller of New York.  
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.

Mr. O'Brien of New York with Mr. Dennison.  
Mr. Moulder with Mr. Robsion of Kentucky.

Mr. Dies with Mr. Wainwright.  
Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Westland.  
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Chiperfield.  
Mr. Healey with Mr. Curtis of Massachusetts.  
Mr. Powell with Mr. Kilburn.  
Mr. Holtzman with Mr. Pillion.  
Mr. Christopher with Mr. McConnell.

Mr. CHUDOFF, Mr. ALBERT, Mr. FORAND, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DENPSEY, Mr. ENGLE, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. BOLLING, Mr. EBERHARTER, Mr. BOYLE, Mr. ASPINALL, Mr. CELLER, Mr. ASHMORE, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ROBESON of Virginia, Mr. ANDERSON of Montana, Mr. BURLESON, Mr. BREEDING, Mr. EDMONDSON, Mr. MUMMA, Mr. RADWAN, Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, Mr. PELL, Mr. AVERY, Mr. BALDWIN, Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois, Mr. MAY, Mr. NEAL, Mr. HASKELL, Mr. LIPSCOMB, Mr. GROSS, Mr. JENSEN, Mr. TEAGUE of California, Mr. NIMTZ, Mr. DEVEREUX, Mr. HYDE, Mr. MILLER of Maryland, and Mr. McVEY changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

## NAYS—216

Abbott  
Abernethy  
Addonizio  
Alexander  
Allen, Ill.  
Andersen,  
H. Carl  
Anderson,  
Mont.  
Andrews  
Arends  
Ashmore  
Aspinall  
Auchincloss  
Avery  
Baldwin  
Bass, Tenn.  
Bates  
Beckworth  
Belcher  
Berry  
Betts  
Boland  
Bolton  
Bosch  
Boykin  
Breeding  
Broomfield  
Broyhill  
Budge  
Burdick  
Burleson  
Bush  
Byrd  
Byrne, Ill.  
Byrnes, Wis.  
Canfield  
Carrigg  
Cederberg  
Chamberlain  
Chelf  
Chenoweth  
Church  
Cole  
Collier  
Colmer  
Cooper  
Corbett  
Coudert  
Cramer  
Cretella  
Cunningham,  
Nebr.  
Curtin  
Curtis, Mo.  
Dague  
Dawson, Utah  
Delaney  
Dempsey  
Deronian  
Devereux  
Diggs  
Dixon  
Dollinger  
Dorn, N. Y.  
Dorn, S. C.  
Dowdy  
Durham  
Dwyer  
Eberharter  
Elliott  
Feighan  
Fenton

Fino  
Flynt  
Fogarty  
Ford  
Fountain  
Frazier  
Frelinghuysen  
Gathings  
Gavin  
Grant  
Green, Pa.  
Gregory  
Griffin  
Griffiths  
Gross  
Gwinn  
Hale  
Haley  
Harden  
Hardy  
Harrison, Nebr.  
Harrison, Va.  
Haskell  
Hays, Ark.  
Hemphill  
Henderson  
Herlong  
Hesilton  
Hess  
Holt  
Huddleston  
Hull  
Hyde  
James  
Jarman  
Jensen  
Johansen  
Jonas  
Jones, Ala.  
Judd  
Karsten  
Keating  
Kelly, N. Y.  
Keogh  
Kilgore  
Kitchin  
Kluczynski  
Knox  
Lane  
Lankford  
Lennon  
Lipscomb  
Long  
Loser  
McCulloch  
McGovern  
McGregor  
McIntosh  
McMillan  
McVey  
Machrowicz  
Mack, Ill.  
Madden  
Marshall  
May  
Michel  
Miller, Md.  
Miller, Nebr.  
Minshall  
Moore  
Morgan  
Mumma  
Murray

Natcher.  
Neal  
Nicholson  
Nimtz  
O'Brien, Ill.  
O'Konski  
Osmer  
Ostertag  
Passman  
Pelly  
Poff  
Prouty  
Radwan  
Rains  
Ray  
Reed  
Rees, Kans.  
Rhodes, Ariz.  
Riehlman  
Rivers  
Roberts  
Robeson, Va.  
Rodino  
Rogers, Colo.  
Rutherford  
Schenck  
Scherer  
Scrivner  
Scudder  
Selden  
Shuford  
Siler  
Simpson, Ill.  
Simpson, Pa.  
Smith, Calif.  
Smith, Kans.  
Smith, Va.  
Smith, Wis.  
Springer  
Staggers  
Stauffer  
Steed  
Taber  
Teague, Calif.  
Teague, Tex.  
Tewes  
Thompson, Tex.  
Tuck  
Utt  
Vanik  
Van Pelt  
Van Zandt  
Vinson  
Vorys  
Vursell  
Weaver  
Wharton  
Whitener  
Whitten  
Widnall  
Wigglesworth  
Williams, Miss.  
Williams, N. Y.  
Wilson, Calif.  
Wilson, Ind.  
Winstead  
Withrow  
Wolverton  
Wright  
Yates  
Young  
Younger  
Zablocki

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The House insists on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 57. Page 24, line 18, insert:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of Public Law 689, 84th Congress, an additional contribution of \$5,696 to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference is authorized out of funds previously appropriated for 'Contributions to International Organizations'."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, may I say that this misapprehension was due to the failure here at the desk to understand that the question had been divided. We took for granted we were voting on receding and concurring when, as a matter of fact, the vote was on the question to recede.

May I add, Mr. Speaker, that we expect to go back to conference tomorrow and will have an opportunity to again take up the matter in conference.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, we had such good luck with the last amendment



by not saying anything, maybe I ought not to say anything on this. This runs only to \$5,500. It is not authorized by law. It is to cover junkets, as I understand, of Members of Congress. I do not know whether they want to vote for it or not, but I cannot vote for it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. This matter has never been before the House; is that not correct?

Mr. CANNON. This was in the bill as reported to the House. It went out of the bill on a point of order, due to the fact that there was no authorization for it. When it reached the Senate, the Senate rewrote it as an amendment and it is now in the pending bill.

Mr. GROSS. This is for the purpose of a junket; is that not right?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. This is not for the purpose of any junket. I am not a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference, but there are a number of Members of this body on both sides of the aisle and of the other body who are. I assume that when they meet in this parliamentary conference of the NATO countries some good for our country comes out of it, certainly enough to get \$5,696 worth, and that is what we are concerned with here. If the Congress of the United States is going to belong to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference, we must appropriate this \$5,696. It is as simple as that.

Mr. CANNON. I ask for a vote, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Gross) there were—ayes 189, noes 105.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 61. On page 26, line 8, strike out all of lines 8, 9 and 10 and insert:

"For an additional amount for the 'President's special international program,' including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 2131), \$5,089,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount made available under this head in the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958, for United States participation in the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, is increased from '\$6,500,000' to '\$9,389,000.'"

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"For an additional amount for the 'President's special international program,' including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 2131), \$2,745,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount made available under this head in the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958, for United States participation in the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, is increased from '\$6,500,000' to '\$7,045,000.'"

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 69. On page 30, line 22, insert:

"Furniture and furnishings additional Senate Office Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to carry out the provisions of the act of July 10, 1957 (Public Law 85-93, 85th Cong.), authorizing furniture and furnishings for the additional office building for the United States Senate, authorized to be constructed and equipped by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), \$1 million, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69 and concur therein.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. This provides, as I understand it, for a million dollars to buy new furniture for the new office building that is presently being constructed for the other body; is that not true?

Mr. CANNON. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Does this provide any vibrating chairs; can the gentleman tell the House?

Mr. CANNON. I am not familiar with that.

Mr. GROSS. Does not the gentleman think this is an excessive appropriation for the purpose?

Mr. CANNON. It has always been, throughout the history of the Congress, customary for each body to handle its own housekeeping expenditures. The House has never dictated to the other body what the other body shall spend on its office building or furnishings, and the other body has never dictated to the House what we should spend on our own housekeeping items.

It is highly important in the maintenance of comity between the two bodies that we take no action which might be construed as criticism and to refuse to agree to this item might be taken as criticism of the other body, a criticism which the House has never made and cannot afford to make now.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I agree entirely with the expressions of the distinguished chairman, the gentleman

from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]. In fairness to the other body, I should like to point out that with regard to one of these items, furniture and furnishings, the other body reduced the amount from \$1,350,000 to \$1,000,000, and that with regard to remodeling the present Senate Office Building, it reduced the amount of \$500,000 to \$250,000 and struck out a proviso which gave unlimited authority to spend. I point these things out to you to merely supplement what the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] has said. This is a matter of comity between the two Houses. This is the concern and the responsibility of the other body and I urge adoption of the action proposed by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Now let us not be carried away by the statement of the gentleman from New York as to the reduction. It is a reduction of \$350,000 to \$1 million in the asking by the other body for the purpose. So it is a small reduction and the gentleman from New York, I think, would be the first to admit that \$250,000 for the purpose of remodeling the old building across the way belonging to the other body is simply putting a foot in the door toward the expenditure of millions of dollars for the purpose. Let us get right down to the facts. You are here going to approve \$1 million for the purchase of new furniture, when as I understand it Government warehouses are bursting with new furniture that has been stored away and now we are asked to vote a million dollars to equip a new office building around here. You can vote for this conference report, if you want to. I am opposed. I cannot denounce the State Department for the purchase of \$27 waste paper baskets and remain silent when confronted with such an inordinate request for spending as this.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, we consider the House entirely competent to conduct its own affairs. By the same rule we consider the Senate entirely competent to conduct its own affairs, and we have no desire, and it has never been the custom for us to interfere in domestic affairs of the other body and we do not desire to interfere in this instance.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, the major money in the supplemental appropriation bill, the subject of the conference report we have considered today, has to do with the Department of Defense. I am sure that members of the House will be interested to learn of certain Department of Defense economies that have recently been effected.

BETTER MANAGEMENT OF DEFENSE CONTRACTS

For a number of years I have been greatly concerned about the management of defense contracts. Procurement costs have been too high. The negotiated-bid basis of buying is not



conducive to economy, but we all agree the negotiated bid is often necessary. I have talked about this problem in the House on numerous occasions. We have hammered away on this issue in Appropriations Committee reports on the Defense appropriation bill. We have had staff studies made of procurement policies and practices of the Department of Defense, and we are continuing those studies again this year.

It is gratifying to note that in the Department of Defense there now appears to be a concerted effort directed toward getting industry to control costs in connection with military procurement. Over the past few months the top levels of management in the Department have been stressing this cost theme in their various speeches made to industrial groups throughout the Nation. In speaking to such a group last week in San Diego, the Secretary of the Navy, Thomas S. Gates, Jr., pointed out that the Nation has just about come to its limit on military spending and that we are presently faced with an unprecedented inflation of costs. The Secretary said: "The producer who reduces his costs is the one who will survive." The Secretary of the Air Force, James H. Douglas, has initiated a forceful program for economy in procurement and has so notified industry.

Recently an official appeal has gone out to industry to curtail or reduce employment by a flat 5 percent. This is in the employment that goes to make up what is known as overhead costs that are reimbursed fully under procedures in negotiated defense procurement. I have been informed that the Air Force alone expects to save in the current fiscal year approximately \$120 million by this move. More power to those who are seeking more defense for fewer dollars.

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 70: On page 31, line 8, insert:

"Remodeling, Senate Office Building: Toward carrying out the provisions of the act of July 10, 1957 (Public Law 85-95, 85th Cong.), authorizing the enlargement and remodeling of Senators' suites and structural, mechanical, and other changes and improvements in the existing Senate Office Building to provide improved accommodations for the United States Senate, \$250,000, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the funds herein appropriated may be expended only for such work as can be done by the force of the Architect of the Capitol, except that not to exceed \$20,000 of such funds may be expended on a personal service contract basis for consulting architectural and engineering services for preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost heretofore completed."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

#### SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to vacate the special order granted me for tomorrow; and in lieu thereof I ask permission to address the House for 30 minutes on Thursday of next week and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

#### CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 200, I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

#### NEW YORK CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY

(Mr. FINO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, on April 2 of this year, I urged the chairman of the Subcommittee on Housing to conduct an investigation of certain deplorable conditions in the New York City Housing Authority. My request for such an inquiry was based on a series of articles which appeared in the New York News revealing a scandalous situation in the authority. These articles, as I then pointed out to the subcommittee, disclosed evidence of Communist infiltration among employees; mismanagement in the authority; proof of increased crime; inadequate police protection and widespread violence.

Mr. Speaker, shortly after these shocking revelations appeared in the News, the city administration in New York ordered a survey of the authority. At that time I stated on the floor of this House that this serious matter was "headed for a whitewash." And that is exactly what has happened.

After 2 months of city investigation, a report was handed up which described the crime situation in the city's public housing projects as "sensitive and potentially explosive." It further reported that there was evidence of "grave management defects that cry for correction," and that "a substantial part of the authority's management structure will need overhauling for better operation."

Mr. Speaker, this 40-page report, to say the least, was a forthright condemnation of conditions in the authority and backed up completely the revelations made by the News. Again and again, this report stressed that immediate action was needed urgently. Among other things, it urged that the housing police force be doubled at once. In stressing the importance of this grave situation, the report added, "the urgency of such action cannot be overemphasized" to protect the tenants and "prevent destruction or deterioration of public housing."

Well, what has happened since this glaring report was made public?

Mr. Speaker, although this report last May urged immediate boosting of its police force from 244 to 548 men to cope with a "sensitive and potentially explosive" situation in the city's 83 public-housing projects, nothing was done until last week—5 months after disclosure by the News and 3 months after its own acknowledgment of these frightening conditions. Do you know what the authority did? It requested the municipal civil-service commission to certify not 300 men, not even 100 men, but 50 additional housing police officers. Imagine 50 additional cops to cope with increasing evidence of crime, violence, and vandalism in 83 housing projects. What a farce.

Mr. Speaker, if such inaction has been displayed in trying to correct a serious matter which is of compelling importance and should have had exclusive and immediate attention, then you can imagine what steps have been taken to correct the other disgraceful conditions. None.

Mr. Speaker, there is absolutely no question that shameful conditions actually exist in the New York City Housing Authority. And we know that no effort is being made to bring about the correction of this situation. The American taxpayers who subsidize these housing projects are entitled to better treatment. It is obvious that the city administration in New York has treated its own report of these shocking conditions with its usual hushed manner. It is the apparent hope of the city that by juggling, maneuvering, and delaying action on its problems, the people will forget.

Mr. Speaker, this matter is too serious and too dangerous to put aside or sweep under the rug. The city of New York has failed in its responsibility to the people. It is for this reason that I again urge the Subcommittee on Housing to step in and clean up this horrible mess and not only protect the decent tenants but also prevent possible destruction of public housing in New York City.

#### CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 201, August 20, I am recorded as absent. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?



There was no objection.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 201, August 20, I am recorded as absent. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and Journal may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

#### AMENDMENT OF FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938 AS AMENDED

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7458) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to restrict its application in certain overseas areas, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, page as follows:

Page 1, strike out all after line 4 over to and including line 9 on page 3 and insert: "(1) Section 13 of such act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection (f)."

Page 3, line 10, strike out "(g)" and insert "(f)."

Page 3, line 20, strike out "(3)" and insert "(2)."

Page 4, line 4, strike out "(g)" and insert "(f)."

Page 4, line 5, after "Guam" insert "the Canal Zone."

Page 4, line 7, strike out all after "possession" down to and including "(4)" in line 9 and insert "named in section 6 (a) (3)."

Page 4, line 12, strike out "(4)" and insert "(3)."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent in connection with the conference report amendments just adopted that I may extend my remarks in two places: First, before the vote on rollcall No. 202; and, second, at a point immediately following the "en bloc" motion in which amendment No. 58 was included.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 9379) making appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1217), which was read a first and second time and, with the accompanying papers, referred to

the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. VURSELL reserved all points of order on the bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9379) making appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue not to exceed 2 hours, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and myself. I trust that is agreeable to the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. JENSEN. I think that is sufficient time. There is no real controversy about the bill.

Mr. CANNON. Would it be agreeable to the gentleman to further limit debate?

Mr. JENSEN. I suggest that the gentleman make it an hour and a half.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to one hour and a half, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9379) with Mr. Boggs in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, we live in a rapid age. The world has moved faster and further in the last decade than in the previous 100 years. Within the lifetime of Members of this body new developments, new inventions, new formulas, have revolutionized the economy of the country, the routines of business and all standards of living.

We have seen developed within the last dozen years devices more wonderful, more inexplicable, than any Biblical miracle. The most recent of these, and perhaps the most important, is the development of atomic energy.

The theory of atomic energy was first conceived by the great Einstein. When presented to the President of the United States with elaboration of the possibilities involved the President collaborated and there was inserted in the legislative budget an appropriation of \$800 million cleverly camouflaged with other military items. The Department did not expect to be interrogated about it, and when we asked how this \$800 million was to be used, they refused to tell us. We said to the general and to Mr. Bush, who was representing the President "The Committee on Appropriations has never yet appropriated a dollar unless it knew for what purpose it was to be spent, and

certainly we cannot now appropriate \$800 million without some explanation of its purpose. Finally the general said, "Germany and the United States are in a close race. If Germany solves this scientific problem first, Germany will win the war regardless of anything that we can do. On the other hand," he said, "if we solve the problem first the United States will win the war in spite of anything Germany can do. But," he said, "we cannot tell you what it is for."

It was a difficult situation. We did not want it to be said in the future that America lost the war because this little group of 5 men, a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, had refused to appropriate \$800 million. So, for the first time in the history of the United States, and certainly for the first time in the history of the Committee on Appropriations, we gave them \$800 million without knowing how it was going to be spent. We supposed that disposed of the matter. We expected them to reach a prompt solution of the problem. But, at the beginning of the next fiscal year they came back and requested a further appropriation that eventually amounted to a billion dollars more. Well, we were rather appalled at the idea, but we had already spent \$800 million, and so, reluctantly, we agreed to appropriate the additional money. We thought certainly that that would solve the problem, but at the end of the year they came again, and finally we found we had appropriated \$2 billion and no solution in sight.

There we stopped, and we said to them, "We have given you unlimited money and you have had 3 years. If you have not solved the problem in that time with the funds we have given you, you will never solve it, and we refuse to give you more. We are not going to send good money after bad."

By this time we five men were in a desperate situation. Nobody in the House except the Speaker knew anything about it. We had concealed the money in other items in the bills and not a Member on the floor of the House knew that we had poured \$2 billion down a rathole without knowing what it was for. We realized that it was useless for us to expect to be returned to Congress when it became known. The amount by this time exceeded the assessed value of the entire city of St. Louis and we refused to make any further appropriation. Early the next morning Secretary Stimson, who served as Secretary of War under both Democratic and Republican administrations, a very great man, a very able man, was in my office. He said, "I want to take you over to Oak Ridge and show you what we have done with this money and convince you that we must have enough to finish the project. We are on the verge of solving the problem, but we must have more money and have it now." I said, "No, Mr. Secretary, I will not go with you, but if you will permit me to take the five men of the committee, we will go." He agreed and we took with us Mr. Snyder who at that time was chairman of the Military Services Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Engel, of Michigan, who was the ranking minority









# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
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Electrification.....3	Legislative program.....11	Surplus disposal.....20,23
Farm-City Week.....8	Meat policy.....2,11,27	Transportation.....5
Farm program.....14	Monopolies.....17	Water resources.....16
Federal aid.....21	Patents.....10	Wilderness.....9

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate concurred in certain House amendments on supplemental appropriation bill, and further conference report was submitted. Several Senators discussed administration of REA. Sen. Watkins recommended transfer of certain meat-packing regulations to FTC. Rep. Hill urged revision of basic farm laws in second session. House committee reported rice acreage bill.

## SENATE

1. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958. Agreed to the House amendments to the Senate amendments regarding poultry inspection, emergency conservation measures, and weather control (pp. 14210-11). Senate and House conferees were appointed for a further conference on two amendments not affecting this Department (pp. 14211, 14255). The House later received the conference report on these two amendments (pp. 14305).
2. MEAT PACKING. Sen. Watkins spoke in favor of S. 1356, to transfer certain functions under the Packers and Stockyards Act to the Federal Trade Commission. pp. 14249-52
3. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Barrett and several others debated the progress and administration of REA. pp. 14234-46
4. PERSONNEL. Passed with amendment S. 25, to provide that changes in pay of wage-board employees shall be effective not later than the beginning of the first pay period which begins on or after 30 days following the start of the survey. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Carlson to provide that Saturdays and Sundays shall not be a part of the 30 days. pp. 14230, 14247-8

Sen. Johnston submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to S. 734, to revise the compensation schedules of the Classification Act. p. 14190

5. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to the conference report on S. 939, relating to the rendering of transportation services to the Government at free or reduced rates under Sec. 22 of the ICC Act. Rejected, 19 to 62, a motion by Sen. Kefauver to postpone further action on the bill until Jan. 30, 1958. pp. 14213-28  
(The main purpose of the bill is to limit the free or reduced rates to any time of war or national emergency.) This bill will now be sent to the President.
6. D. C. STADIUM. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 1937, to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a stadium in D. C. p. 14230
7. ATOMIC ENERGY. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 9379, the atomic energy appropriation bill for 1958 (S. Rept. 1080). p. 14187
8. FARM-CITY WEEK. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 313, designating Nov. 22-28, 1957, as National Farm-City Week (S. Rept. 1103). p. 14188
9. WILDERNESS PRESERVATION. Sen. Thye inserted a Yugoslav National Home meeting resolution opposing S. 1176, the Superior Forest wilderness preservation bill, as being too restrictive. pp. 14190-1
10. PATENTS. A Judiciary Committee study, "The International Patent System and Foreign Policy," was ordered printed as S. Doc. 63. pp. 14248-9
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Johnson announced that S. 1356, to transfer certain meat-packing regulation to FTC, is to be debated today, and that various other bills are to be considered in the near future, including S. 314, to assist the cotton textile industry to regain a proper share of the world market. p. 14231

HOUSE

12. RICE. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R. 8490, to establish rice acreage allotments, prevent the expansion of such allotments, and provide for a 65% penalty payment for rice produced by supported producers outside of their allotments (H. Rept. 1236). p. 14305
13. RESEARCH; LAND. Passed without amendment S. 1962, to convey a tract of USDA land near Bowie, Md. to the Perkins Chapel Methodist Church. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 14275
14. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Hill stated that everything about the farm program was not bad, inserted a column commenting on the increase in the prices farmers received, and urged that the House consider "fundamental changes in the approach toward the solution of our agricultural difficulties" in the second session. pp. 14292-3
15. PERSONNEL. Agreed to H.Res. 406, to provide for an investigation by the House Administration Committee of the Hatch Act and other restrictions on political participation by Federal employees. pp. 14280-2
16. WATER RESOURCES. Agreed to H. Con Res. 176, to print as a House Document Part II of the Central Valley Project Documents, comprising project operating documents, which had been reported by the House Administration Committee (H. Rept. 1232). pp. 14285, 14305



## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

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AUGUST 22, 1957.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. CANNON, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 9131]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate, numbered 6 and 54, to the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 6 and 54.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
JOHN J. ROONEY,  
JOHN TABER,  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*

CARL HAYDEN,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
DENNIS CHAVEZ,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
LISTER HILL,  
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,  
JOHN STENNIS,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
MILTON R. YOUNG,  
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,  
EDWARD J. THYE,  
KARL E. MUNDT,  
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,  
*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the further conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on amendments Nos. 6 and 54 of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

### CHAPTER II

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

### CHAPTER VIII

#### PUBLIC WORKS

##### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Amendment No. 54: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will propose an amendment to include \$425,000 in lieu of the \$475,000 proposed by the Senate. This action will provide funds for the 27-foot channel in the Columbia River from Vancouver to The Dalles and will eliminate funds provided in the Senate amendment for Rathbun Dam, Iowa (planning).

CLARENCE CANNON,  
JOHN J. ROONEY,  
JOHN TABER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*



and that all they are concerned with is getting them "organized" in any way they can.

They want the money.

These are facts.

There are statements that have been made to the Times Herald by responsible men and which we stand ready to prove.

These are the methods of racketeers and not decent and responsible labor leaders.

A grand jury investigation in Port Huron might put some of these racketeers right where they belong.

This is not a question of unionism.

The Times Herald is a union shop and it wouldn't have anything else.

For more than a third of a century we have had union contracts wherever men wanted them and we have as fine men as ever worked anywhere—men of the very highest type and standing in this community.

They are not racketeers.

They are real Americans.

Why not a grand jury to reveal to the public the methods of the persons responsible for the facts that babies and invalids and sick persons, as well as the general public are being deprived of their daily supply of milk?

Why not?

[From the Port Huron Times Herald of March 18, 1943]

#### HOW DO YOU LIKE THIS?

The Times Herald wants to thank the hundreds and hundreds of persons who have called or written us during the past few days in commendation of the attitude of this paper with regard to the milk situation here.

We greatly appreciate the confidence expressed in this newspaper, but the fact of the matter is the Times Herald is simply doing its plain duty as an American newspaper published in an American community.

When a lot of gorillas and racketeers get a community by its throat and attempt to take over, there is nothing a self-respecting American citizen can do but to fight to the limit of his ability.

We sent our sons to Africa to the Pacific to Iceland and all over the world to die, if necessary, on the battlefields and ships that we might be free over here and the very least we can do is to try to protect their wives and babies at home while they are fighting for us.

God knows if we don't do that we are lost.

This newspaper is a firm believer in the right of organization and collective bargaining, if employees so desire. But to force them against their will into a union through illegal pressure on their employers is a racket not indulged in by honest union leaders.

The degree of patriotism possessed by these scavengers in the guise of labor representatives is best illustrated by what took place in a meeting of the milk wagon drivers with Lester (Cuts) Burde, former bootlegger and prizefighter, now business agent of the bartenders union.

Frank Houk, one of the drivers, prompted by a remark by Burde said: "In other words you and your organization are taking away the right of independence that is given to every American citizen."

At this point Houk was interrupted by Burde who exclaimed,

"Aw, don't give us that American s——." (Too filthy to print.)

Attesting to the absolute accuracy of this statement are Houk, Clarence R. Smith, William Duncanson, Alger Ashley, Clarence Ogden, Thomas Odom and Walter Harris, all good American citizens and drivers of milk trucks.

Do you wonder that decent men of this type object to being ruled and lorded over by such filth?

What do you American Legion boys, who fought for their country in the last world war, think of this?

Do you believe decent union men and responsible union leaders will stand for this sort of talk, with their own sons fighting for America today?

Burde is the man responsible for the boycott declared against restaurants and others who sell milk delivered by nonunion teamsters.

Burde is the man responsible for picketing.

There was a time in the United States of America when they didn't fool with people of this type, but things seem somewhat different today.

Surely there is some way under the law to deal with the Burdes and Colemans and other racketeers and surely our law enforcement officials cannot, in all decency, permit this sort of thing to go on.

If we do, we have lost the war before our boys come back and they will return ashamed of their fathers and brothers and everyone else.

Why not a grand jury?

[From the Port Huron Times Herald of March 20, 1943]

#### AND THIS IS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

This is the fifth of a series of page one editorials revealing to the public the tactics of the labor racketeers in plying their filthy trade.

Lester "Cuts" Burde, exbootlegger and prize fighter and, of all things, ex-strikebreaker himself, the so-called business agent of the bartenders' union and the restaurant employees, walked into the cafeteria of Mueller's a few days ago.

Here is the conversation as related to us by one of the girls (we have her name and address) who was employed there, but who quit rather than be forced to pay tribute to Burde.

"Why don't you get your employees organized here?" demanded Burde of the proprietor. "Didn't I tell you to get busy?"

The proprietor said he just didn't happen to have the time.

"Well," exclaimed Burde, "we'll have no more fooling. You get this place organized or else——"

As a parting shot Burde declared:

"I don't want you to wait longer than Monday or Tuesday, do you understand?"

The proprietor meekly said he did.

Incidentally Burde informed this young lady that, having once before been a member of the union, she would have to pay \$8.25 to rejoin if she wanted to hold her job, and in addition she would have to pay \$1.75 a month dues.

The girls who do not belong to the union must pay \$5 to join and \$1.75 a month thereafter. Occasionally they are fined by Burde to the extent of \$5.

They have nothing to say about whether they wanted to join this union or any other union. They were to be organized by their proprietor and all Burde wanted was "the dough."

This is what has been going on in Port Huron, where this former bootlegger has been strutting about the streets, threatening and boycotting businessmen and taking blood-money from a lot of helpless working girls.

This is the sort of thing which brought on the refusal of the milk drivers to give up their sacred American rights and be forced to join a union which frankly tells them they will do nothing for them and that they don't give a damn about them.

This is the sort of thing which started our forefathers in the flight for American freedom and finally resulted in the Boston tea party.

And yet there are a few individuals so lacking in patriotism and so selfish and concerned with their own comfort, that they wonder why the drivers quit their jobs rather than give up their sacred freedom.

Thank God from the great majority there has come a response to the action of the milk drivers which shows that the heart of America is still sound.

There is a way, under the law, to organize a union.

That way is to go to the employees and get them to join of their own free will and accord.

No employer may, under penalty of the law, interfere with this.

The purpose of a union is to improve the working conditions and to seek fair wages and other rights and privileges for the workers.

The purpose of the racketeers is to get a soft living by shaking down a hard-working man or woman.

There are people who ask, "Why don't they go to the courts for protection?"

We are ashamed to say there is no protection from the courts.

This same outfit which has pilled its filthy trade here recently said "to hell with that injunction" which had been issued by the court in behalf of a local concern.

And that's their attitude and the courts find themselves helpless.

These are things the public should know. These are facts which the rotten racketeers cannot refute.

Our soldier boys who are fighting for their country in far-off lands while Burde and Coleman are holding up their fathers and mothers and interfering with the delivery of milk to their babies at home will be interested in this.

If they haven't already heard about it we shall tell them when they get back, and we doubt if Port Huron will be a very healthy place for these slimy individuals.

When the cowardly Coleman came here he called Ada Wurzel on the phone.

"Why haven't you organized your men?" he asked Mrs. Wurzel.

Mrs. Wurzel told him her husband was handling the matter and that the men told Mr. Wurzel they wouldn't join a union.

"I'll tell you something," this bully said to Mrs. Wurzel, "you will organize these men, or else——"

And this is the United States of America.

[From the Port Huron Times Herald of March 21, 1943]

#### WE WANT PUBLIC TO KNOW

This morning the Times Herald had a telephone call—among hundreds of other good citizens who are fighting mad—from Mrs. William DeMars, of Lakeport, president of the parent-teacher association of that community.

Yesterday Mrs. DeMars' son, Wilbert, left for Fort Custer with 170 other Port Huron and St. Clair County boys to fight for his country.

Now Mrs. DeMars wants to know why her son should be taken to some foreign land to fight Japs and Germans in order to preserve our freedom, when we are losing it at home.

Frankly, Mrs. DeMars we find it difficult to answer your question.

We don't know what good it is going to do to send our sons to far-off foreign lands to fight for us, if we are going to permit the leeches and racketeers of the kind who are now operating in this community to take away our rights as American citizens.

Coleman and Burde and their dirty gang are not interested in this American s——, and Burde has plainly said so to the milk-wagon drivers.



All they want is a rakeoff on the pay of a lot of working men and girls—\$2 or more a month.

Coleman came to Port Huron in a big new Buick car with a "C" license and so have his associates.

An honest workingman couldn't get a "C" license to save his neck, but a labor racketeer can get one simply by asking for it. Nice situation, isn't it, Mrs. DeMars?

Bet your husband who probably works hard for his living every day, can't get one.

Coleman didn't go to the milk-wagon drivers and ask them to join a union—not that racketeer.

That isn't his way of working.

He went to the employers, driving up in his big new car, and told them to get busy organizing their men or else.

Those were his words, not in one particular place, but in many places he visited.

He said he "didn't give a damn" about the drivers, but was simply a businessman interested in getting "the dough."

The drivers, he said, are an "Ignorant lot and anybody can drive a truck."

He didn't promise any better wages, working hours, or conditions, or anything else to the men. He didn't even talk to them and said "to hell with that."

The Times Herald has Mr. Coleman on record and we haven't yet completed the publication of the record.

The whole purpose of these editorials is to make clear to the people of this community and the readers of the Times Herald everywhere what is really going on in this good old United States of America which we all love so well.

We want the public to know something of the methods of labor racketeers, to whom we have referred on many occasions, as distinguished from decent, responsible labor leaders, who are really trying to improve working conditions among working people.

As we have said before, the Times Herald has had a union and a closed shop for a third of a century, and we would have nothing else today under any circumstances.

But we deal and work with honest, responsible, fine Americans who are not out to take pennies from a dead man's eyes.

We don't have any "Cuts" Burdes or Morris Coleman's around our shop, ready to grab off part of the wages of hard-working girls who only get a living.

We want a showdown and we want the authorities in high and low places to help us get it.

We want to put some of these gorillas where they belong and we're not going to be "shushed" by anybody.

We're still free, thank God, and we're going to keep right on fighting to maintain that freedom as long as we live.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, my colleagues will wonder why I have used the time of the Senate today and have asked for this large amount of space in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I believe an explanation is due them. It is often said that the American people do not read the editorial pages of their newspapers, and, from the expressions of surprise at the exposés being made by the McClellan committee, I am inclined to agree. The situations that are being unfolded are not new; they have existed for years, and many eminent newspapermen and newspapers have been discussing them daily in their editorials and on their editorial pages through the medium of columns.

That we have had our Fays, our Becks, our Johnny Dios, our James Hoffas, our Willie Bioffs, our Frank Brewsters, should not come as a surprise to anyone, but the fact that it does causes me today

to make available to my colleagues and to those who read the RECORD some interesting background and material which I hope will show the extent to which these misdoings have been covered for many years.

I also wish to point out at this time the great results which real investigative reporting can accomplish for the protection of our institutions and our way of life. Reporters who are willing to go after the facts, to dig them out, to analyze them and to present them in an honest fashion to their readers, will forever be a credit to their profession and a guaranty that the freedom of the press will continue, and with it the freedom of all Americans.

Mr. President, we are indebted to the men and to the newspapers I have mentioned today, but we are also indebted to many others, who for lack of time and lack of space, I have not mentioned.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6 and 54 to the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes; agreed to the further conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. CANNON, Mr. ROONEY, and Mr. TABER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the further conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6508) to modify the Code of Law for the District of Columbia to provide for a uniform succession of real and personal property in case of intestacy, to abolish dower and curtesy, and to grant unto a surviving spouse a statutory share in the other's real estate owned at time of death, and for other purposes.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 959. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed or food on the farm, and for other purposes;

S. 1866. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to require the inspection and certification of certain vessels carrying passengers," approved May 10, 1956, in order to provide adequate time for the formulation and consideration of rules and regulations to be prescribed under such act;

S. 2431. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Klamath River Basin Compact between the States of California and Oregon, and for other purposes;

H. R. 787. An act to authorize the exchange of certain lands between the United States of America and the State of California;

H. R. 1944. An act to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to make inapplicable, in the case of the survivors of certain members of the Armed Forces, the pro-

visions which presently prevent the payment of benefits to aliens who are outside the United States;

H. R. 2741. An act to authorize and direct the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain lands of the United States to the Hermann Hospital Estate, Houston, Tex.;

H. R. 2842. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of certain tanning extracts, and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to suspend temporarily the tax on the processing of coconut oil;

H. R. 2979. An act for the relief of Mary Hummel;

H. R. 3246. An act to authorize the exchange of lands at the United States Naval Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico, between the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the United States of America;

H. R. 3583. An act for the relief of Chandler R. Scott;

H. R. 4602. An act to encourage new residential construction for veterans' housing in rural areas and small cities and towns by raising the maximum amount in which direct loans may be made from \$10,000 to \$13,500, to authorize advance financing commitments, to extend the direct-loan program for veterans, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6166. An act for the relief of Michael S. Tillimon;

H. R. 6456. An act to amend section 304 (d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, with respect to the disposition of certain imported articles which have been seized and condemned;

H. R. 7467. An act to amend the act of March 3, 1901, with respect to the citizenship and residence qualifications of the directors or trustees of certain companies in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 8005. An act to provide for the conveyance of interests of the United States in and to fissionable materials in certain tracts of land situated in Cook County, Ill., and in Buffalo County, Nebr.;

H. R. 8079. An act to amend the act of June 20, 1910, by deleting therefrom certain provisions relating to the establishment, deposit, and investment of funds derived from land grants to the States of New Mexico and Arizona;

H. R. 8240. An act to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8753. An act to amend title II of the Social Security Act to include California, Connecticut, Minnesota, and Rhode Island among the States which are permitted to divide their retirement systems into two parts so as to obtain social-security coverage, under State agreement, for only those State and local employees who desire such coverage; and

H. R. 8929. An act to amend the act of August 27, 1935, as amended, to permit the disposal of lands and interests in lands by the Secretary of State to aliens.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1958—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.



(For conference report, see House proceedings of August 20, 1957, p. 14027, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, by way of explanation, I will say the conference committee reached an agreement on all of the Senate amendments except No. 6, which deals with an additional Washington airport. However, because of a parliamentary entanglement on the floor of the other body during the consideration of the conference report, amendment No. 54, which involves funds for construction by the Corps of Engineers, will have to go back to conference.

After the conference report and the amendments in disagreement on which the conferees have now reached an agreement have been disposed of, I intend to make a motion that the Senate insist on its amendments Nos. 6 and 54, and request a further conference with the House thereon.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** The question first is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report, with the exception of amendments Nos. 6 and 54, was agreed to.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER** laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 9131, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,  
August 21, 1957.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 8, 15, 33, 34, 43, 45, 47, 49, 50, 57, 58, 64, 69, 70, 72, and 75 to the bill (H. R. 9131) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes," and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment, insert "\$1,300,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment, insert "\$20,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment, insert "\$2,400,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment, insert "\$750,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

"ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL

"To complete its final report to the President and the Congress as provided by law, \$100,000: *Provided*, That the committee shall complete its report and terminate its activities by December 31, 1957."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and hire of passenger-motor vehicles, \$2,235,000; and in addition there may be transferred to this appropriation not to exceed \$6,877,000 from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, and not to exceed \$490,000 from the fund for liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Disaster Loans, Small Business Administration, for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said funds: *Provided*, That the amount authorized for transfer from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, may be increased, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, by such amount as may be required to finance administrative expenses incurred in the making of disaster loans: *Provided further*, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate shall be notified in advance of such increases in transfers from the revolving fund."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

"Sec. 312. The Secretary of Defense in his discretion, is hereby authorized to transfer to the "Air Force industrial fund" not to exceed \$75 million from appropriations to the Department of the Air Force available for obligation during the fiscal year 1958."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

"CONSTRUCTION OF POWER SYSTEMS, RYUKYU ISLANDS

"For necessary expenses of construction, installation, and equipment of electric power systems in the Ryukyu Islands, which shall be operated by the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation, an instrumentality of the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 a day for individuals; \$1,513,000, to remain available until expended, without regard to sections 355 and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and title 10, United States Code, section 4774."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

"HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

"For an additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said District, \$500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 644), as amended, on the total amount to be provided for completion of grant projects, is increased from \$13,010,000 to \$13,300,000: *Provided further*, That the limitation on the total amount for completion of the hospital center is increased from \$23,200,000 to \$23,413,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and concur therein with an amend-

ment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"For an additional amount for the 'President's special international program', including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 2131), \$2,745,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount made available under this head in the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958, for United States participation in the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, is increased from '\$6,500,000' to '\$7,045,000'."

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6 and 54.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the Senate amendments numbered 3, 4, 7, 10, 12, 14, 32, 38, 40, and 61.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. May I ask the Senator from Arizona what disposition was made of the amendment affecting the matter of counterpart funds in relation to Israeli towns?

Mr. HAYDEN. That was agreed to as passed by the Senate.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments numbered 6 and 54, request a further conference with the House of Representatives on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. THYE, Mr. MUNDT, and Mrs. SMITH of Maine conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### THE POSTAL RATE INCREASE BILL

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, the other body recently passed a bill in connection with the postal rate increase, which is now before the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and on which bill hearings are underway.

I sincerely hope the committee will report the bill to the Senate, and that action can be obtained at this session of Congress. The amount involved is \$2 million a day—\$2 million a day more which will come into the Federal Treasury, if we pass the postal-rate bill.

We all know how dangerously close to the debt ceiling the Government's expenditures are running. Probably the situation will deteriorate in the next few months, before the large tax receipts come in early next year. For that reason, also, I hope action can be taken on the postal-rate bill at this session of Congress.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** Is there further morning business?



# THE TOWN OF MEDICINE LAKE, MONT.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1103, H. R. 7384.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7384) for the relief of the town of Medicine Lake, Mont.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Florida?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the water supply of the town of Medicine Lake, Mont., comes from a well located on the western edge of the town. This well is located in what is known as the Little Muddy Valley. This valley is bordered by foothills on its western side and until 1940 any overflow of water from the Muddy River flowed naturally over a 3-mile terrain and no trouble was experienced with floods.

In 1939 and 1940 the Fish and Wildlife Service built a dike and canal which diverted the Muddy River into a lake known as Medicine Lake. The diversion canal and dike extends across the Muddy Valley to a point about 100 feet from the town well. The dike is about 8 to 10 feet high and has the effect of forcing any floodwater into a narrow channel some 30 to 40 feet in width. Prior to its construction it had the full 3-mile width of the valley in which to flow. The mayor of the city has stated that the result has been that the area around the well has been flooded and the well and its pumping equipment has been inundated so as to deprive the city of its water for as long as 24 hours at a time. In the face of flood threats, the city has on occasion been required to remove its pumping equipment and warn its residents to boil all water.

The Montana State Board of Health has taken cognizance of this situation.

The Department of the Interior indicates it has no objection to the enactment of the bill. It observes that the reports of the Department of Health of the State of Montana indicate that the contamination of the town's water supply has become progressively more serious since the completion of the diversion of the creek. On the basis of the material in the files and the facts outlined, the Committee on the Judiciary recommends that the bill be considered favorably.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the statement of purpose and the letter from D. Otis Beasley, administrative Assistant Secretary of the Interior, be printed in the RECORD in connection with the consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the statement of purpose and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to provide payment for the town of Medicine Lake, Mont., in the sum of \$12,000 in

full settlement of all claims of the town for damages to their municipal water supply resulting from developments of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D. C., August 2, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CELLER: Your committee has requested a report on H. R. 7384, a bill for the relief of the town of Medicine Lake, Mont. This bill would authorize the payment of \$12,000 to the town of Medicine Lake, Mont., in settlement of its claim for damages to its municipal water-supply system. The Federal activity to which this bill refers, the establishment of the Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge, which provides the basis for this claim, occurred in 1935.

Because of the circumstances in the case, we would have no objection to the favorable consideration of this measure if your committee finds that such favorable consideration is warranted.

The establishment in 1935 of the Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge below the town of Medicine Lake, Mont., required the diversion of a local water supply, Muddy Creek, from the new channel of the creek to its former channel. The city reservoir is located on the edge of the old channel of the creek, however, and we understand that there been some contamination of the town water supply, possibly as a result of the diversion. Our reports on this matter are inconclusive that the establishment of the refuge and diversion of the creek was alone responsible for the subsequent condition of the town water supply.

In any event, we are informed by reports of the Montana Department of Public Health that contamination of the town water supply, while not entirely absent before such diversion of the creek, became progressively more serious after completion of such diversion. Contamination may have occurred, of course, from some other source or in some other manner.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised us that there would be no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

D. OTIS BEASLEY,  
Administrative Assistant Secretary  
of the Interior.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask for favorable consideration of the bill at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no amendments to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 7384) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## POLICE JURISDICTION OVER THE BLACKFEET HIGHWAY, MONTANA

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 1086, Senate bill 1828.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1828) to retrocede to the State of Montana concurrent police jurisdiction over the Blackfeet Highway and its connections with the Glacier National Park road system, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a statement from the committee report concerning the purpose of the bill, together with a letter dated August 7, 1957, from Roger Ernst, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, to the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY].

There being no objection, the statement from the report (No. 1063) and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The Blackfeet Highway was constructed originally to serve visitors to the Glacier National Park. The United States initially assumed responsibility for maintaining the highway and concurrently with the State, has exercised police jurisdiction over it. Due to shifts in the volume and nature of the traffic over the highway, an agreement was entered into with the State of Montana by which the State will maintain the highway. Retrocession would bring about a change in the jurisdiction over the Blackfeet Highway which would be in keeping with its changed use and the State's assumption of responsibility for its maintenance.

The Department of Interior's favorable report on S. 1828 is set forth below.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D. C., August 7, 1957.

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,  
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: Your committee has requested a report on S. 1828, a bill to retrocede to the State of Montana concurrent police jurisdiction over the Blackfeet Highway and its connections with the Glacier National Park road system, and for other purposes.

We recommend the enactment of this bill. The Blackfeet Highway, to which this bill refers, extends from East Glacier Park, Mont., to the Canadian boundary at Carway, a distance of 52.7 miles. The highway was constructed initially by the State with Federal funds in order to serve visitors to the park as well as to provide for various administrative needs of the park. The United States assumed initial responsibility for maintenance of the highway. Also, concurrently with the State, the United States has exercised police jurisdiction over the highway as a result of State and Federal enactments.

In recent years, however, the highway has been subject to heavy use for commercial and international traffic. Therefore, it has lost much of its identity as a road serving the park. The policy of this Department is to relieve the United States from the maintenance of roads outside park boundaries wherever possible; and we entered into an agreement with the State of Montana on April 1, 1956, by which the State has assumed responsibility for maintaining the highway.

In these circumstances, we consider that a retrocession by the United States of police jurisdiction over the Blackfeet Highway, and its connections with the park road system, would be a logical implementation of the State's newly acquired maintenance responsibility.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised us that there would be no objection to the



# WATER RESOURCES

OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1917

RECLAMATION DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

RECLAMATION DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

RECLAMATION DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

RECLAMATION DISTRICT OF COLORADO

RECLAMATION DISTRICT OF UTAH

RECLAMATION DISTRICT OF IDAHO

RECLAMATION DISTRICT OF MONTANA

RECLAMATION DISTRICT OF WYOMING

RECLAMATION DISTRICT OF NEVADA

RECLAMATION DISTRICT OF OREGON

RECLAMATION DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

RECLAMATION DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

RECLAMATION DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI

RECLAMATION DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

RECLAMATION DISTRICT OF TEXAS

RECLAMATION DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

RECLAMATION DISTRICT OF KANSAS





# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued  
For actions of

August 26, 1957  
August 23, 1957  
85th-1st, No. 154

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HIGHLIGHTS: House and Senate completed action on supplemental appropriation bill. Sen. Symington introduced and discussed bill to provide equitable treatment for participants in acreage reserve program. Sen. Magnuson introduced and discussed bill to establish calendar year as Government's fiscal year, etc..

## SENATE

1. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958. Both Houses acted on remaining items in disagreement (not involving USDA) to this bill, H. R. 9131. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 14375-9, 14434-40
2. PURCHASING. The Small Business Committee submitted a report, "Government Procurement, 1957; Case Studies in Government Procurement" (S. Rept. 1111). p. 14341
3. MEAT PACKING. Sen. Young submitted amendments which he intends to propose to S. 1356, to transfer certain USDA functions under the Packers and Stockyards Act to FTC. p. 14345
4. PERSONNEL. Sen. Pastore spoke in favor of pay increases for Federal employees. pp. 14351-2  
Began debate on S. 2377, to provide standards for production of Government records in loyalty cases, etc. pp. 14398-410, 14415-17, 14422-31
5. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Johnson spoke in support of this program. p. 14337

Sen. Smith, N. J., spoke on the availability of foreign currencies for the mutual security program. pp. 14347-8

Passed without amendment H. R. 2938, to provide for refund of excise taxes on articles shipped by CARE. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 14386

6. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Anderson deplored the difficulty a rural electric cooperative in Mich. is having in obtaining a suitable contract from an industrial firm for construction of an atomic energy plant. pp. 14352-3
  7. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Dirksen inserted and commended a Time article describing the rural development program. p. 14360
  8. SCHOOL LUNCHES. Passed as reported S. 1764, to authorize payment of the cost of free lunches for needy children in the D. C. schools. pp. 14379-80
  9. PROPERTY DISPOSAL. Sen. Morse explained the philosophy and provisions of the so-called "Morse formula" regarding payments in connection with disposal of Government real property. pp. 14421-2
  10. FIBER IMPORTS. Agreed to the committee amendments to H. R. 7096, to suspend the tariff on istle or Tampico fiber, which was then temporarily laid aside. p. 14391
  11. ATOMIC ENERGY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958. Both Houses agreed to the conference reports on this bill, H. R. 9372, which had been passed by the Senate earlier in the day. pp. 14366-8, 14454, 14392, 14470, 14398, 14476 (This bill will now be sent to the President.)
  12. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Symington commended the report of the Conference on Economic Progress, "Full Prosperity for Agriculture," and stated that present USDA policies differ from those set forth in the report. p. 14353
  13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced several bills which are to be taken up by motion at any time, including H. R. 8030, regarding acreage listing, and H. R. 8508, to authorize two committees for certain counties. He announced that such motions will not be made without advance notice. It was agreed that the calendar will be read today, Aug. 26. pp. 14339, 14411-12
  14. ADJOURNED until Mon., Aug. 26. p. 14431
- HOUSE
15. DAIRY PRICES. Rep. Christopher pointed to the 1-day strike of bulk milk truck-drivers of the N. Y. area, which resulted in higher wages, and urged the dairy farmers to join to gain a "fair and reasonable price" for milk products. p. 14432
  16. DISASTER RELIEF. Received from the Army Engineers a report on a hurricane survey of Narragansett Bay area, R. I. and Mass. (H. Doc. 230). p. 14475
  17. FLOOD CONTROL. Received an Army Engineers report on a flood control survey of the Kaskaskia River, Ill. (H. Doc. 232). p. 14476
  18. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert said the conference report on the mutual security appropriation bill will be taken up this week. p. 14471
  19. ADJOURNED until Mon., Aug. 26. p. 14475



Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, the bill would provide captioned films for use by State schools for the deaf, and other agencies which the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may deem appropriate.

Educators and others have asked for this type of legislation, to provide films which will be captioned. It is surprising how greatly schools for the deaf rely on films for educational and cultural purposes. Those who are deaf or hard of hearing are deprived of many advantages available to hearing persons. The program would compensate in considerable measure for this lack. There are available today many educational films which are made accessible to schools and other organizations. Since these films are accompanied by a sound track, they are of little, if any, use in schools for the deaf and other such organizations. By captioning the films, they can become of inestimable value to the deaf, and especially to the deaf child by increasing his educational opportunities. Such films would aid also the hard of hearing throughout the country.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the bill was unanimously reported by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Mr. PURTELL. The Senator is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That the objectives of this act are—*

(1) to bring to deaf persons understanding and appreciation of those films which play such an important part in the general and cultural advancement of hearing persons;

(2) to provide, through these films, enriched educational and cultural experiences through which deaf persons can be brought into better touch with the realities of their environment; and

(3) to provide a wholesome and rewarding experience which deaf persons may share together.

SEC. 2. As used in this act—

(1) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(2) The term "United States" means the several States, Territories, insular possessions, and the District of Columbia.

(3) The term "deaf person" includes a person whose hearing is severely impaired.

SEC. 3. (a) In order to carry out the objectives of this act, the Secretary shall establish a loan service of captioned films for the purpose of making such films available for nonprofit purposes to groups of deaf persons in the United States in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary.

(b) In carrying out the provisions of this act, the Secretary shall have authority to—

(1) Acquire films (or rights thereto) by purchase, lease, or gift.

(2) Provide for the captioning of films.

(3) Provide for distribution of captioned films through State schools for the deaf and such other agencies as the Secretary may deem appropriate to serve as local or regional centers for such distribution.

(4) Make use, consistent with the purposes of this act, of films made available to the Library of Congress under the copyright laws.

(5) Utilize the facilities and services of other governmental agencies.

(6) Accept gifts, contributions, and voluntary and uncompensated services of individuals and organizations.

SEC. 4. (a) There is hereby established in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare an Advisory Council on Captioned Films consisting of 12 members to be appointed by the Secretary. At least 3 of the members shall be deaf persons and 3 of the members shall be representatives of the general public. The membership of the Advisory Council shall also include persons selected from the leading organizations of the deaf or working with the deaf, including professional workers with the deaf. The Secretary or a member designated by him shall act as Chairman of the Council.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Advisory Council to advise the Secretary on the establishment of broad criteria for selection of films to be captioned and to recommend to the Secretary films which it believes would make the greatest contribution to the general, cultural, or recreational advancement of deaf persons.

(c) Members of the Advisory Council shall be paid compensation at the rate of \$25 per diem while engaged in the work of the Council, and shall be reimbursed for traveling and other necessary expenses incurred while so engaged.

SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 1568) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands in the State of Nevada to the Colorado River Commission of Nevada acting for the State of Nevada, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. ENGLE, Mr. ASPINALL, Mrs. PROST, Mr. BERRY, and Mr. HOSMERS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message informed the Senate that in the consideration upon the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplement appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6 and 54 to the bill, and concurred therein, each with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1958—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. MORTON in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it so ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two

Houses on the amendments of the Senate numbered 6 and 54 to the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of August 22, 1957, p. 14276, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 9131, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

August 23, 1957.

*Resolved*, That in the consideration upon the bill (H. R. 9131) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes," the House has taken the following action;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken by said amendment, insert:

"CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

"Construction and development, additional Washington airport

"For necessary expenses for the construction and development of a public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by the Act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 770), including acquisition of land, \$12,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$250,000 may be advanced from this appropriation to the applicable appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for necessary administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That such sums as may be necessary but not to exceed \$100,000 shall be transferred from this appropriation to the President for expenses necessary for the investigation of alternate sites for said airport: *Provided further*, That no funds shall be expended for construction and development of said airport until the President shall make a report to the Congress with a recommendation as to the site, said report to be submitted not later than January 15, 1958."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert \$425,000."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to amendments Nos. 6 and 54.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I should like to make a comment on the conference report, if I may. My com-



ment relates wholly to amendment numbered 6, which deals with the appropriation for an additional airport in the vicinity of Washington, D. C.

This amendment appropriates the amount of \$12,500,000, as originally proposed by the other body, and as originally disagreed to by the Senate.

Additional language which has been added provides for the transfer of \$100,000 to the President for "expenses necessary for the investigation of alternate sites for said airport."

The investigation contemplated would be made under the direction of Lt. Gen. E. R. Quesada, United States Air Force, retired, the President's special assistant for aviation facilities planning. Language also included prohibits the expenditure of funds for construction and development of the said airport until the President shall make a report to the Congress, with a recommendation as to the site, the report to be submitted not later than January 15, 1958.

The amendment in effect incorporates in the bill the substance of the Senate Committee on Appropriations report, ex-

cept that the study requested will be made by the President's special assistant for aviation facilities planning, rather than by the Airways Modernization Board, of which he is Chairman.

The investigation of the alternate sites is to be a thorough and complete study of the sites referred to in the course of the hearings on this matter. It would and should include Burke, Chantilly, Belmont Bay, Friendship, and Andrews Air Force Base. It is not intended to be by any means perfunctory, once-over again lightly, or a mere delaying tactic.

In the course of the investigation, full consideration is to be given to the part of section 2 of Public Law 762 of the 81st Congress, approved September 7, 1950, which states:

*Provided further,* That the choice of the site \* \* \* shall be made only after consultation with the local governing body of the county in which the airport is to be located, with respect to the suitability of the site to be selected, and its possible impact on the vicinity.

Full compliance with this should include, in addition to consultation with

the local governing bodies, official attention to the views of nearby residents immediately affected by any proposed location.

In conclusion, there is to be emphasized and repeated again the expression of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, as contained on page 5 of Senate Report No. 980:

The committee urges the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Civil Aeronautics Administration in considering how best to route air traffic safely and expeditiously in the metropolitan area of Washington to make the fullest possible use of the Friendship Airport, temporarily, and, if advisable after experience, permanently.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a tabulation giving the budget estimate, the House allowance, the Senate allowance, and the conference allowance for each appropriation in the supplemental appropriation bill.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*The supplemental appropriation bill for 1958 (H. R. 9131)*

Document No.	Department or agency	Budget estimate	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference allowance
	CH. I				
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE				
	Plant and animal disease and pest control.....	(1)		\$5,000,000	\$4,000,000
	Emergency conservation measures.....	(2)		25,000,000	20,000,000
	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE				
	Agricultural Marketing Service.....			3,500,000	1,300,000
	Total, ch. I.....			33,500,000	25,300,000
	CH. II				
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
	CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION				
214	Construction and development, additional Washington airport.....	\$35,000,000	\$12,500,000		12,500,000
	COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY				
S. 57	Construction of a surveying ship.....	3,456,000		3,456,000	2,400,000
	BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS				
	Public lands highways (liquidation of contract authorization).....			1,533,000	1,533,000
	WEATHER BUREAU				
	Salaries and expenses.....			372,100	100,000
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	38,456,000	12,500,000	5,361,100	16,533,000
	THE PANAMA CANAL				
	PANAMA CANAL COMPANY				
198	Panama Canal Bridge.....	1,000,000		1,000,000	750,000
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
	Advisory Committee on Weather Control.....			175,000	100,000
	SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION				
S. 57	Salaries and expenses.....	2,570,000		2,570,000	2,235,000
S. 57	Revolving fund.....	100,000,000		100,000,000	100,000,000
	Total, Small Business Administration.....	102,570,000		102,570,000	102,235,000
	Total, ch. II.....	142,026,000	12,500,000	109,106,100	119,618,000

Footnotes at end of table.



## The supplemental appropriation bill for 1958 (H. R. 9131)—Continued

Document No.	Department or agency	Budget estimate	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference allowance
<b>CH. III</b>					
<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS</b>					
<b>INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES</b>					
203	Loran stations.....	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000
198	United States scientific satellite.....	34,200,000	<sup>4</sup> (34,200,000)	<sup>4</sup> (34,200,000)	<sup>4</sup> (34,200,000)
	Total, interservice activities.....	39,700,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY</b>					
203	Military construction, Army.....	325,000,000	305,000,000	315,000,000	310,000,000
16	Military construction Army Reserve Forces.....	55,000,000	46,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000
	Total, Department of the Army.....	380,000,000	351,000,000	370,000,000	365,000,000
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY</b>					
203	Military construction, Navy.....	335,000,000	265,000,000	300,000,000	265,000,000
16	Military construction, Naval Reserve Forces.....	10,000,000			
	Total, Department of the Navy.....	345,000,000	265,000,000	300,000,000	265,000,000
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE</b>					
203	Military construction, Air Force.....	1,000,000,000	900,000,000	950,000,000	900,000,000
	General provisions <sup>3</sup> .....				
	Total, ch. III.....	1,764,700,000	1,521,500,000	1,625,500,000	1,535,500,000
<b>CH. IV</b>					
<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE</b>					
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS</b>					
<b>FOREIGN OPERATIONS</b>					
16	Administration, Ryukyu Islands.....	3,875,000	2,410,000	2,475,000	2,475,000
16	Construction of power system, Ryukyu Islands.....	9,200,000		1,513,000	1,513,000
<b>EXPORT-IMPORT BANK</b>					
16	Administrative expense limitation.....	(1,980,000)	(1,900,000)	(1,900,000)	(1,900,000)
	Total, ch. IV.....	13,075,000	2,410,000	3,988,000	3,988,000
<b>CH. V</b>					
<b>INDEPENDENT OFFICES</b>					
<b>FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT</b>					
198	Disaster relief.....	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
<b>GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</b>					
213	Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.....	35,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
	Hospital facilities in District of Columbia.....			290,000	500,000
<b>HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY</b>					
213	Office of the Administrator.....	500,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
	Farm Housing research.....			150,000	75,000
<b>VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION</b>					
213	Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief.....	1,300,000			
	Total, ch. V.....	16,835,000	15,480,000	15,920,000	16,055,000
<b>CH. VI</b>					
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b>					
<b>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS</b>					
198	Resources management.....	118,000	(Language)	(169,000)	(169,000)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>					
<b>FOREST SERVICE</b>					
<b>INDEPENDENT OFFICES</b>					
213	Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission.....	75,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
213	Commission for a National Cultural Center.....	(Language)	(Language)	(Language)	(Language)
	Total, ch. VI.....	193,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
<b>CH. VII</b>					
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE</b>					
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE</b>					
S. 57	Communicable diseases.....	500,000		800,000	800,000
	Indian health facilities.....			34,000	34,000
<b>GENERAL PROVISION</b>					
	Laboratory office building—Food and Drug Administration.....			(Language)	
	Total, ch. VII.....	500,000		834,000	834,000

Footnotes at end of table.

## The supplemental appropriation bill for 1958 (H. R. 9131)—Continued

Document No.	Department or agency	Budget estimate	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference allowance
	<b>CH. VIII</b>				
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS</b>				
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY</b>				
	Rivers and harbors and flood-control construction, general.....			\$475,000	\$425,000
	<b>PUBLIC WORKS</b>				
16	Tennessee Valley Authority.....	\$14,782,000	\$13,317,000	13,317,000	13,317,000
	Total, ch. VIII.....	14,782,000	13,317,000	13,792,000	13,742,000
	<b>CH. IX</b>				
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF STATE</b>				
	<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES</b>				
198	11th World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization.....	375,000	290,000 <sup>(5)</sup>	375,000	332,500
	Contributions to International Organizations (NATO Conference).....				
	<b>INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS</b>				
213	International Fisheries Commissions.....	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
198	Educational, Scientific and Cultural Activities (Israeli pounds).....	3,525,000	3,525,000	3,525,000	3,525,000
	Total, Department of State.....	3,980,000	3,895,000	3,980,000	3,937,500
	<b>THE JUDICIARY</b>				
	<b>COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES</b>				
198	Salaries of referees.....	(11,500)		(10,000)	(10,000)
198	Expenses of referees.....	(172,000)	(75,000)	(150,000)	(75,000)
	Total, the Judiciary.....	(183,500)	(75,000)	(160,000)	(85,000)
	<b>FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT</b>				
198	President's special international program (Moscow exhibition).....	2,200,000	2,200,000	5,089,000	2,745,000
213	President's special international program (Brussels Fair).....	2,889,000			
	Total, ch. IX.....	9,069,000	6,095,000	9,069,000	6,682,500
	<b>CH. X</b>				
	<b>TREASURY DEPARTMENT</b>				
	<b>COAST GUARD</b>				
198	Acquisition, construction, and improvements <sup>6</sup> .....	8,100,000	8,100,000	8,100,000	8,100,000
	<b>CH. XI</b>				
	<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>				
	<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>				
198	Compensation and retirement fund expenses, fiscal year 1957.....	(1,033,000)	(980,000)	(980,000)	(980,000)
213	Office of Corporation Counsel.....	(55,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)
213	Courts.....	(98,000)	(73,000)	(73,000)	(73,000)
	Department of Public Health.....			(Language)	(Language)
213	Department of Licenses and Inspections.....	(10,000)			
213	National Zoological Park.....	(49,000)	(49,000)	(49,000)	(49,000)
	<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>				
213	Public buildings construction.....	(2,731,000)	(2,421,000)	(2,421,000)	(2,421,000)
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>				
198, 213	Settlement of claims and suits.....	(14,778)	(14,778)	(14,778)	(14,778)
S. 57	Judgments.....	(44,128)	(15,038)	(44,128)	(44,128)
198, 213	Audited claims.....	(112,289)	(112,289)	(112,289)	(112,289)
	Total, ch. XI.....	(4,147,195)	(3,705,105)	(3,734,195)	(3,734,195)
	<b>CH. XII</b>				
	<b>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</b>				
	<b>HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES</b>				
	Gratuity payment to beneficiary of deceased Member.....		22,500	22,500	22,500
	<b>CAPITOL POLICE</b>				
213	General expenses.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	<b>OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL</b>				
S. 61	Capitol and Grounds:				
	Furniture and furnishings, additional Senate Office Building.....	1,350,000		1,000,000	1,000,000
	Remodeling Senate Office Building.....	500,000		250,000	250,000
	Total, ch. XII.....	1,852,000	24,500	1,274,500	1,274,500
	<b>CH. XIII</b>				
S. 60	Claims and judgments.....	2,635,827	2,104,087	2,857,947	2,857,947
	<b>CH. XIV</b>				
198	General provisions.....	(Language)	(Language)	(Language)	(Language)
	Grand total.....	1,973,767,827	1,581,590,587	1,824,001,547	1,734,011,947

<sup>1</sup> S. Rept. 415 accompanying H. R. 7441, the annual appropriation bill, 1958, requested the Department to submit a report on plans and fund requirements for eradication of the fire ant and the screwworm.

<sup>2</sup> H. Doc. 48 requested \$25,000,000 to make payments to farmers for emergency land treatment measures resulting from wind erosion, floods, hurricanes, and other natural disasters; to be available through June 30, 1958, and of which \$4,000,000 was approved in Public Law 85-58, 3d Supplemental Act, 1957.

<sup>3</sup> And transfers from the revolving fund and transfers from the liquidation fund, Reconstruction Finance Corporation disaster loans.

<sup>4</sup> To be derived by transfer from fiscal year 1958 annual appropriations available to the Department of Defense.

<sup>5</sup> Language for additional contribution of \$5,696 to NATO parliamentary conference from previously appropriated funds. Item out in House on point of order by Mr. Gross, as unauthorized.

<sup>6</sup> Replacement of overage aircraft.



Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the committee a brief question: Does the conference report as it now stands include the item of \$425,000 for dredging the upstream navigation channel of the Columbia River between the States of Oregon and Washington?

Mr. HAYDEN. It does.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the Senator from Arizona for the information and for his cooperation.

#### ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOLS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 1076, House bill 8679; and I call the attention of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] and the attention of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] to this matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 8679) to provide a 1-year extension of the programs of financial assistance in the construction of schools in areas affected by Federal activities under the provisions of Public Law 815, 81st Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the bill provides a 1-year extension of Public Law 815, 81st Congress.

It will be recalled that Public Law 815, 81st Congress, authorizes appropriations for the construction of schools in areas affected by Federal activities.

The bill is unanimously reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A 1-year extension is necessary at this time because of the delay in the completion of the Capehart housing program. This law, without the extension authorized in the pending bill, will expire on June 30, 1958, with a carryover appropriation authorization extending to June 30, 1959. Under the existing life of the program, funds may be provided to local school districts only for children living on Federal property on June 30, 1958. Because of the delay in the Capehart housing program, plus the additional housing units authorized by the 85th Congress, the June 30, 1958, expiration date will result in severe hardship.

So, in order to avoid such severe hardship, the committee has reported the

bill which has been passed by the House of Representatives; and the bill provides for a 1-year extension.

The committee was informed that 45,302 Capehart housing units, located on 136 military installations in 40 States and 3 Territories, will be completed between June 30, 1958, the current ending date for Public Law 815, and June 30, 1959. These 45,302 housing units will have approximately 34,000 schoolchildren living in them by June 30, 1959, and none of these children may be counted for entitlement under Public Law 815 as currently in effect. In other words, in order to afford these 34,000 children the benefit of the schools, Congress must extend for 1 year the provisions of Public Law 815.

In this connection I may say that in the State of Colorado there is a perfect illustration of the necessity for enactment of the bill. At this time I shall be very happy to yield to the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT], who also is a member of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, in order that he may cite—as stated in the report—the situation confronting the children in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I appreciate very much the courtesy of the Senator from Alabama in yielding to me.

The situation at the Air Force Academy is, of course, only one of approximately 150 similar situations which exist in the United States.

Mr. HILL. In other words, it is but an illustration, as the Senator from Colorado has said, of approximately 150 situations which exist in 40 different States of the Nation; is that correct?

Mr. ALLOTT. Yes.

On June 30, 1958, there will be 70 children residing in the school district at the academy. But by next year there will be more than 600 children there, and this situation is repeated—according to the best information we have obtained—at approximately 150 other military installations in the United States.

So the matter is of vital and necessary concern to our military forces.

Mr. HILL. Of course, as the Senator from Colorado knows so well, it is impossible to make plans and work out the details for the schools and for their construction within less than approximately 12 or 15 months.

Mr. ALLOTT. That is correct.

Mr. HILL. And that makes it all the more urgent that the bill be passed at this time, because the plans must be made and the details must be worked out for the schools and for their construction within less than approximately 12 or 15 months.

Mr. ALLOTT. That is correct.

Mr. President, I would be remiss if I did not express to the chairman of the committee my thanks and the thanks of the people who are affected by this matter, because of the hard work and the careful attention the Senator from Alabama has devoted to this matter.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Colorado is most kind and generous. I may say no one could have been more diligent than was the Senator from Colorado in pressing the bill so as to make sure that the

children are adequately taken care of in the matter of schools. He has certainly worked hard on this matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOL FOOD SERVICES ACT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1105, S. 1764.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1764) to amend the District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment on page 2, line 6, after the word "Act.", to insert:

Appropriations authorized by this section shall be available for reimbursement of the food service fund in the amount of any agency contributions paid out of such fund pursuant to the provisions of section 4 (a) of the Civil Service Retirement Act.

So as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 6 of the District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act (65 Stat. 369; sec. 31-1405, D. C. Code, 1951 edition) is amended by adding before the period the following: "and for reimbursement of the District of Columbia Public School Food Service Fund for lunches served in accordance with section 9 of the National School Lunch Act (60 Stat. 233; title 42, sec. 1758, U. S. C., 1952 edition), to children without cost to such children or at reduced cost. The rate of such reimbursement for such lunches served by the public schools in the District of Columbia shall be the student price of 'type-A lunch' in effect at the time such lunches are served. As used in this section the term 'type-A lunch' means a type-A lunch as defined in regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to authority in the National School Lunch Act. Appropriations authorized by this section shall be available for reimbursement of the food service fund in the amount of any agency contributions paid out of such fund pursuant to the provisions of section 4 (a) of the Civil Service Retirement Act."

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the purpose of this bill is to amend the District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act so as to authorize payment from



appropriated funds of the cost of free lunches provided for children in the District schools whose cases come within any of the following circumstances:

First. Children of families receiving public assistance.

Second. Children of large families of low or reduced incomes.

Third. Children suffering from malnutrition who may be referred by the school nurse or the school doctor.

The District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act established a Department of Food Services under the direction and control of the Board of Education, and authorized such Department to conduct a centralized system of public-school cafeterias, lunchrooms, and related services. In order to enable the Department of Food Services to function, the act established the District of Columbia public school food services fund. All revenues and receipts derived from the operation of food services in the schools are paid into this fund, and it is used as a permanent revolving fund for the purchase of foods, supplies, and all services and expenditures necessary, including personal services. The only appropriations presently authorized are those for the acquisition, maintenance, and replacement of equipment used or acquired for use in the conduct of the Department of Food Services.

That act also authorizes schools operating thereunder to participate in the functions authorized under the National School Lunch Act, which provides that lunches shall be made available to needy children without cost or at a reduced cost.

The cost of free lunches in the District public schools is currently being absorbed by the food services fund, which means that the pupils who can afford to pay for their lunches are contributing to the cost of the lunches served without charge to needy pupils. In other words, the school-children who have to buy their lunches must pay an additional charge, in order to take care of the cost of the lunches given free to needy children. I think we all agree that is not very fair.

During the 1955-56 school year, 45,964 free lunches were served, the cost of which, approximately \$15,500, had to be absorbed by the fund.

The committee amended the bill at the request of the school authorities to prevent the fund from being charged with an estimated \$30,000 per annum cost of agency contributions now required under the provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act. The committee agreed with the school authorities that this amount ought not be added to the amounts paid by children for their school lunches, an action which would otherwise be necessary, unless, as is the case in the current fiscal year, appropriation language should provide relief.

The District Commissioners and the Board of Education favor enactment of this proposed legislation.

The cost of the bill, if enacted, would be approximately \$16,500 per annum.

The District of Columbia Committee unanimously recommends passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### SUPPORT OF NEEDY PERSONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1106, S. 1849.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1849) to provide for a more effective administration of public assistance in the District of Columbia; to make certain relatives responsible for support of needy persons, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments on page 3, line 13, after "Sec. 5", to insert "(a)"; after line 15, to insert:

(b) Such amount as referred to in subsection (a) of this section shall not be less than the full amount determined as necessary on the basis of the minimum needs of such person as established in accordance with such regulations. No ceiling shall be administratively imposed with respect to the amount of public assistance which any person, or class of persons, may receive.

After line 22, to insert:

(c) The provisions of subsection (b) of this section shall become effective on July 1, 1958.

And on page 15, line 7, after "Sec. 28.", to strike out "This" and insert "Except as otherwise provided in this act, the provisions of this", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Public Assistance Act of 1957."*

#### DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. As used in this act, the word "District" means the District of Columbia; the word "Commissioners" means the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or the agents, agencies, officers, and employees designated by them to perform any function vested in them by this act; the term "public assistance" means payment in or by money, medical care, remedial care, goods or services to, or for the benefit of, needy persons; the word "recipient" means a person to whom or on whose behalf public assistance is granted and the word "State" includes Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

#### FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSIONERS

SEC. 3. This act shall be administered by the Commissioners, who shall—

(a) establish such categories of public assistance as they deem appropriate;

(b) provide for maximum cooperation with other agencies in maintaining and strengthening family life and in rehabilitating recipients to help them attain self-support or self-care;

(c) establish and enforce such rules and regulations as may be necessary or desirable to carry out the provisions of this act;

(d) cooperate in all necessary respects with agencies of the United States Government in the administration of this act, and accept any funds, goods or services payable to the District for public assistance, and for administering public assistance;

(e) enter into reciprocal agreements with any State relative to the provisions of public assistance to residents and nonresidents; and

(f) promulgate regulations to carry out the purposes of this act.

#### ELIGIBILITY FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

SEC. 4. Public assistance shall be awarded to or on behalf of any needy individual who either (a) has resided in the District for 1 year immediately preceding the date of filing his application for such assistance; or (b) is otherwise within one of the categories of public assistance established by the Commissioners pursuant to this act.

#### AMOUNT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

SEC. 5. (a) The amount of public assistance which any person shall receive shall be determined in accordance with regulations approved by the Commissioners.

(b) Such amount as referred to in subsection (a) of this section shall not be less than the full amount determined as necessary on the basis of the minimum needs of such person as established in accordance with such regulations. No ceiling shall be administratively imposed with respect to the amount of public assistance which any person, or class of persons, may receive.

(c) The provisions of subsection (b) of this section shall become effective on July 1, 1958.

#### APPLICATION FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

SEC. 6. Application for public assistance shall be accepted from, or on behalf of, any person who believes himself eligible for public assistance. Such application shall be made in the manner and form prescribed by the Commissioners, and shall contain such information as the Commissioners shall require.

#### INVESTIGATION OF APPLICANT

SEC. 7. Whenever the Commissioners shall receive an application for public assistance, they shall promptly make an investigation and record of the circumstances of the applicant in order to ascertain the facts supporting the application and to obtain such other information as they may require.

#### AWARD AND PAYMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

SEC. 8. (a) Upon completion of the investigation, the Commissioners shall determine whether the applicant is eligible for public assistance, the type and amount of public assistance for which he is eligible, and the date from which such public assistance shall begin, and shall furnish public assistance with reasonable promptness to all eligible persons: *Provided*, That such date shall not be prior to the first day of the calendar month in which such determination is made.

(b) Money payments of public assistance shall be made by check. In emergency cases under section 10 of this act money payments of public assistance may be made in cash, and to accomplish such purpose the Commissioners are authorized to make necessary provisions for advancing from time to time to one or more officers or employees of the District such sum or sums as the Commissioners may determine: *Provided*, That no such advance shall be made to any such officer or employee who has not been previously bonded in such amount and form as the Commissioners shall determine.

#### RECIPIENT INCAPACITATED

SEC. 9. If a recipient is found by the Commissioners to be incapable of taking care of himself, his property, or his money, public assistance payments may be made for him



Of course, I would prefer an immediate end of the deadlock that has developed on the civil rights issue. The minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] has suggested a compromise, but I note the distinguished chairman of the House Judiciary Committee calls this proposed amendment a hodge-podge. Therefore, it appears a discharge petition may be the only means of getting action. So as a precaution I have filed one now that the required 7 legislative days have passed since the Keating resolution was introduced.

(Mr. POFF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. POFF's remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix].

#### INDIAN HOSPITALIZATION PAYMENTS TO BERNALILLO COUNTY, N. MEX.

Mr. HARRIS submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 9023) to amend the act of October 31, 1949, to extend until June 30, 1960, the authority of the Surgeon General to make certain payments to Bernalillo County, N. Mex., for furnishing hospital care to certain Indians:

##### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1237)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9023) to amend the Act of October 31, 1949, to extend until June 30, 1960, the authority of the Surgeon General to make certain payments to Bernalillo County, New Mexico, for furnishing hospital care to certain Indians, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the Senate recede from its amendment.

OREN HARRIS,  
JOHN BELL WILLIAMS,  
GEORGE M. RHODES,  
J. CARLTON LOSER,  
CHARLES A. WOLVERTON,  
ALVIN R. BUSH,  
WILL E. NEAL,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

LISTER HILL,  
JAMES E. MURRAY,  
JOHN F. KENNEDY,  
WILLIAM A. PURTELL,  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

##### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9023) to amend the act of October 31, 1949, to extend until June 30, 1960, the authority of the Surgeon General to make certain payments to Bernalillo County, N. Mex., for furnishing hospital care to certain Indians, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment proposed to add a new section to the bill which would amend section 13 (d) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exempt from sections 6, 7, and 12 of such act any homemaker engaged in the making of wreaths composed principally

of natural holly, pine, cedar, or other evergreens (including the harvesting of the evergreens or other forest products used in making such wreaths). The Senate recedes.

OREN HARRIS,  
JOHN BELL WILLIAMS,  
GEORGE M. RHODES,  
J. CARLTON LOSER,  
CHARLES A. WOLVERTON,  
ALVIN R. BUSH,  
WILL E. NEAL,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

#### CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 499) to direct the Secretary of the Navy or his designee to convey a 2,477.43-acre tract of land, aviation, and seer easements in Tarrant and Wise Counties, Tex., situated about 20 miles northwest of the city of Fort Worth, Tex., to the State of Texas.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. ARENDS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman give the House a short explanation of this bill?

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, this bill would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the State of Texas 2,477 acres of land in Tarrant and Wise Counties. The State of Texas would use this property for the training of the National Guard and the Air National Guard.

The property was originally acquired by the United States in 1942 for use as a Marine Corps Air Station. It was used to train personnel subsequent to that time. It now is excess to the needs of the Navy and neither the Army or the Air Force have any requirement for the property.

This conveyance is similar to many which the Congress has passed during the last several years and you will note in the bill that the United States reserves the right to recapture the property in the event of need; the minerals are reserved to the Government; and the bill provides also that should the property not be used for National Guard purposes, then title will revert to the United States.

Under the bill the Secretary of the Navy also has the right to insert in the deed of conveyance such additional terms and conditions as he may feel necessary to protect the interests of the United States.

You will note that the committee has amended the bill in two places so as to make certain that the State keeps the property in a condition which will permit flying activities to be carried on there should the Government need it during an emergency.

This bill has been cleared by both the Navy and the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. ARENDS. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

"There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Navy or his designee is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed, without consideration, to the State of Texas all right, title, and interest of the United States, except as retained in this act, together with all buildings, improvements thereon with related personal property, all appurtenances, runways, and utilities belonging or appertaining thereto, of the former United States Marine Corps Air Station, Eagle Mountain Lake, Tex., as shown on maps on file with the Department of the Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks, in and to a 2,235-acre tract of land out of and comprising lands acquired by the United States in condemnation proceedings in civil actions No. 432, and No. 461, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, Fort Worth division, and judgments rendered therein by said court as recorded in the deed records of Tarrant County, Tex., on January 21, 1943, in volume 1548, page 452; February 11, 1943, in volume 1552, page 348; May 10, 1943, in volume 1566, page 347; and May 11, 1943, in volume 1567, page 73; also judgment rendered and deed recorded on March 1, 1956, in volume 204, page 107, in the deed records of Wise County, Tex.; plus an additional 241.46 acres of land with aviation easements conveyed to the United States by the Tarrant County Control and Improvement District 1, through exchange of lands made December 21, 1954, the deeds being recorded on March 16, 1955, in volume 2837, page 195; volume 2836, page 581, and volume 2837, page 183, of the deed records of Tarrant County, Tex. The complete 2,477.43-acre tract of land, the aviation easements, and a sewer easement, to be conveyed to the State of Texas are more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a concrete monument which is the southeast corner of the former United States Marine Corps Air Station, Eagle Mountain Lake, Texas, which monument is south 0 degrees 18 minutes east 3,900 feet from the southeast corner of the P. H. Pope survey; thence north 0 degrees 18 minutes west 10,407.4 feet to a corner in the south right-of-way line of the C. R. I. & P. Railroad for the most easterly northeast corner of this tract; thence north 63 degrees 15 minutes west 1,990.0 feet to the Wise and Tarrant County line, for the northerly corner of this tract; thence north 89 degrees 20 minutes west 4,766.3 feet along the boundary of Wise and Tarrant Counties, to the west line of the Dewees and the east line of the C. R. Huff survey; thence north 0 degrees 30 minutes west, along the east line of the C. R. Huff survey, a distance of 646 feet to a point; thence north 38 degrees 16 minutes east, 1,328 feet to a point; thence along the arc of a curve, concave to the right, having a radius of 930.34 feet, a distance of 1,196 feet to the west right-of-way line of the C. R. I. & P. Railroad; thence north 54 degrees 17 minutes west, 185 feet along said right-of-way line to a point; thence south 89 degrees 20 minutes west 654 feet to a point; thence south 38 degrees 16 minutes west 1,741 feet to a point on the east line of the C. R. Huff survey; thence north 0 degrees 30 minutes west, along said east line of the Huff survey, 40 feet to a point; thence south 38 degrees 16 minutes west 967 feet to a point on the north boundary line of the former United States Marine Corps Air Station, said boundary being identical with the Wise and Tarrant County line, and north 89 degrees 20 minutes west 606 feet from the southwest corner of the C. R. Huff survey; thence westerly along the Wise and Tarrant County line north 89 degrees 20 minutes west 3,467.9 feet, to a concrete monument, for the northwest corner of the T. Harvey survey; said concrete monument being set at elevation 649 feet on the east shore of Eagle Mountain Lake; thence along the east shore



of Eagle Mountain Lake with the contour line of elevation 649 feet the following courses and distances:

South 0 degrees 15 minutes west 660.4 feet;

South 38 degrees 51 minutes east 559 feet;

South 72 degrees 42 minutes west 192 feet;

South 88 degrees 23 minutes west 212 feet;

North 48 degrees 35 minutes west 223 feet;

North 50 degrees 05 minutes west 370 feet;

South 75 degrees 25 minutes west 172 feet;

North 37 degrees 51 minutes west 181.5 feet;

North 84 degrees 42 minutes west 119 feet;

South 3 degrees 39 minutes east 321 feet;

South 50 degrees 18 minutes west 304.7 feet;

South 37 degrees 18 minutes east 654.9 feet;

South 15 degrees 31 minutes west 289 feet;

South 11 degrees 50 minutes east 425.5 feet;

South 67 degrees 20 minutes west 111 feet;

South 25 degrees 47 minutes west 261 feet;

South 20 degrees 45 minutes east 199.4 feet;

South 26 degrees 56 minutes east 246.6 feet;

South 83 degrees 10 minutes west 325 feet;

South 31 degrees 24 minutes west 326 feet;

South 16 degrees 39 minutes east 220 feet;

South 63 degrees 44 minutes west 244 feet;

South 7 degrees 52 minutes west 232 feet;

South 24 degrees 42 minutes west 196 feet;

South 22 degrees 34 minutes west 278 feet;

Thence south 23 degrees 13 minutes west 58 feet to a ¾-inch iron pipe for the southwest corner of area "A" of the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District Numbered 1, the O. T. Funk survey; thence leaving the contour of elevation 649 feet, south 86 degrees 25 minutes east 1729.8 feet to a 1-inch iron pipe; thence south 3 degrees 35 minutes west, 2369 feet to a 1-inch iron pipe in the south line of the D. T. Flores survey; thence north 89 degrees 40 minutes west 280 feet to a point; thence south 25 degrees 40 minutes east 1701.95 feet to an iron pipe; thence north 89 degrees 00 minutes east 625.6 feet to an iron pipe; thence south 63 degrees 50 minutes east, 599 feet to an iron pipe; thence south, 550 feet to a point; thence east 1020 feet to an iron pipe; thence north 305 feet to a ¾-inch iron pipe in the north line of the D. T. Flores survey; thence south 89 degrees 40 minutes east, 3044.17 feet along the north line of the D. T. Flores survey passing the northeast corner of the D. T. Flores survey and the west line of the W. G. King survey abstract numbered 900, to a 1-inch iron pipe for corner; thence south 55 degrees 00 minutes east 834.43 feet with a line parallel to the Texaco pipeline and distant 100 feet in a southwesterly direction from the centerline of said pipeline, to an iron pipe; thence south 2074.73 feet to an iron pipe for the most easterly southeast corner of Area "D" section numbered 1 of the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District Numbered 1, in the O. T. Funk survey; located in the south property fence of the former United States Marine Corps Air Station and the south line of the W. G. King survey, said corner being north 89 degrees 00 minutes east 2101.60 feet from the centerline of the Newark-Dido paved road; thence north 89 degrees 0 minutes east 4321.6 feet along the south line of the W. G. King survey and the T. Chubb survey to the point of beginning, containing in all 2477.43 acres more or less, 8.89 acres being located in Wise County, and 2468.54 acres in Tarrant County, Texas.

Aviation easements: Being perpetual aviation easements for the full unobstructed passage of aircraft over and through the airspace above glide angle situated in Tarrant and Wise Counties, Texas, contiguous to the ends and in direct continuation of the runways of the former Marine Corps Air Station,

Eagle Mountain Lake, and being more particularly described in deed from the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District Numbered 1, dated December 21, 1954, and recorded March 16, 1955, in volume 2837, page 195, of the deed records of Tarrant County, Texas.

Sewer easement: An easement for a sewer over a strip of land 25 feet wide, being a 12½ feet on each side of described centerline and its meanders situated in Wise County, Texas, within the J. W. Dewees survey and being within the same tract of land conveyed from R. L. Donald and others, to W. M. Fleming on December 18, 1939, recorded on January 5, 1940, in volume 1416, page 111 of the deeds records of Tarrant County, Texas, and being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point that is south 89 degrees 20 minutes east 1,871.5 feet from the intersection of the Tarrant-Wise County line with the centerline of the Newark-Dido Road. Said point of beginning being on the Tarrant-Wise County line, thence north 32 degrees 02 minutes east 365.5 feet to a point; thence north 74 degrees 06 minutes east 900.0 feet to a point; thence south 87 degrees 12 minutes east 963.0 feet to a point; thence south 53 degrees 41 minutes east 537.0 feet to a point; thence south 37 degrees 13 minutes east 278.4 feet to a point in the Tarrant-Wise County line, said point being north 89 degrees 20 minutes west 319.8 feet from a concrete monument at the intersection of the Tarrant-Wise County line with the west right-of-way line of the C. R. I. & P. Railroad, and being described in a judgment of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, Fort Worth division on the third day of May 1943, in civil action numbered 432 and recorded May 4, 1943, in volume 1567, page 73, of the deed records of Tarrant County, Texas.

SEC. 2. All mineral rights, including oil and gas, in the lands authorized to be conveyed by this act shall be reserved to the United States.

SEC. 3. The conveyance shall be subject to all outstanding easements and rights-of-way for public roads and highways, railroads, water lines, sewer lines, telephone and telegraph lines, oil pipelines, and such other utilities as now exist.

SEC. 4. The conveyance of the property authorized by this act shall be upon condition that such property shall be used primarily for training of the National Guard and the Air National Guard and for other military purposes, and that if the State of Texas shall cease to use the property so conveyed for the purposes intended, then title shall immediately revert to the United States, and in addition, all improvements made by the State of Texas during its occupancy shall vest in the United States without payment of compensation therefor.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this act shall prevent the State of Texas from disposing of or salvaging buildings and improvements now located on the land to be conveyed, or leasing, licensing or granting easements into and on the lands and improvements, except that the exercise of such rights shall not impair the use of the lands and improvements for the purpose set forth in section 4 of this act, including preservation of the aviation potential of the property and that any revenues derived from such disposal, salvaging, leasing, licensing, or granting of easements shall be expended solely by the State of Texas for the protection, maintenance, and operation of the facility as a training center.

SEC. 6. The conveyance of the property authorized by this act shall be upon the further provision that whenever the Congress of the United States declares a state of war or other national emergency, or the President declares a state of emergency, and upon the determination by the Secretary of Defense that the property conveyed under this act is useful or necessary for military, air, or naval

purposes, or in the interest of national defense, the United States shall have the right, without obligation to make payment of any kind, to reenter upon the property and use the same or any part thereof, including any and all improvements made thereon by the State of Texas, for the duration of such state of war or of such emergency. Upon termination of such state of war or of such emergency plus 6 months such property shall revert to the State of Texas, together with all appurtenances and utilities belonging or appertaining thereto.

SEC. 7. In executing the deed of conveyance authorized by this act, the Secretary of the Navy or his designee shall include specific provisions covering the reservations and conditions contained in sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of this act and such other terms and conditions, including joint use by the Government on a noninterference basis, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as the Secretary of the Navy deems necessary in the interest of the United States.

SEC. 8. The cost of any surveys necessary as an incident to the conveyance authorized herein shall be borne by the State of Texas.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 3, line 10, strike out "1990.0" and insert "1990.9."

Page 9, line 6, after "purposes," insert "and on condition that the aviation potential of the station shall be maintained in a condition equivalent to the condition of the property at the time of its conveyance, ordinary wear and tear excepted."

Page 9, line 8, after "intended," insert "or fails to maintain such property in the condition aforesaid."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of August 22, 1957.)

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 206]

Alexander  
Alger  
Allen, Calif.

Anderson,  
Mont.  
Anfuso

Ayres  
Barden  
Barrett



Bass, N. H.	Gavin	Morano
Baumhart	George	Multer
Beamer	Gordon	Mumma
Becker	Gregory	Nicholson
Bentley	Griffin	Norblad
Bosch	Gubser	O'Brien, N. Y.
Boykin	Harden	Ostertag
Bray	Harvey	Philbin
Breeding	Hays, Ark.	Pilcher
Broomfield	Hays, Ohio	Powell
Brownson	Healey	Preston
Buckley	Hemphill	Prouty
Burdick	Hiestand	Rhodes, Ariz.
Bush	Hillings	Riehlman
Byrd	Hoeven	Rivers
Byrne, Ill.	Hoffman	Robeson, Va.
Byrne, Pa.	Holfield	Robison, Ky.
Carnahan	Holtzman	Rogers, Colo.
Chelf	Jackson	Sadlak
Chudoff	James	Santangelo
Clark	Kean	St. George
Clevenger	Kearney	Saylor
Coffin	Keams	Scherer
Cooley	Keeney	Scott, Pa.
Corbett	Kilburn	Seely-Brown
Cretella	Krueger	Sheehan
Curtis, Mo.	Laird	Shelley
Davis, Ga.	Landrum	Sikes
Dawson, Ill.	Lankford	Siler
Dellay	Latham	Simpson, Pa.
Dennison	Lesinski	Smith, Kans.
Derounian	McCarthy	Taylor
Dies	McConnell	Teague, Calif.
Diggs	McCormack	Teague, Tex.
Dollinger	McDonough	Teller
Donohue	McGregor	Udall
Dooley	McIntosh	Worsell
Dowdy	Machrowicz	Wainwright
Doyle	Mailliard	Westland
Farbstein	Mason	Whitener
Fino	May	Widhall
Flood	Meader	Wilson, Calif.
Flynt	Michel	Yates
Fogarty	Miller, Calif.	Zablocki
Frelinghuysen	Miller, N. Y.	Zelenko
Fulton	Minshall	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 285 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 6: On page 3, strike out all of lines 3 to 13, inclusive.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken by said amendment insert:

#### "CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

"Construction and development, additional Washington airport

"For necessary expenses for the construction and development of a public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by the act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 770), including acquisition of land, \$12,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$250,000 may be advanced from this appropriation to the applicable appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for necessary administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That such sums as may be necessary but not to exceed \$100,000 shall be transferred from this appropriation to the President for expenses necessary for the investigation of alternate sites for said airport: *Provided further*, That no funds shall be expended for construction and development of said airport until the President shall make

a report to the Congress with a recommendation as to the site, said report to be submitted not later than January 15, 1958."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, the action now proposed represents the unanimous agreement of all the members of the conference, the conferees on the House side and the conferees of the other body.

This pending motion provides \$12,500,000 to commence construction of a new airport in the vicinity of Washington. It also provides for a further study by the President of alternate sites for the airport and requires a report to the Congress at any time, but not later than January 15, 1958. Construction of the additional airport may then proceed at whatever location the President designates in the report.

The conferees of the other body have requested that Gen. E. R. Quesada, special assistant to the President on aviation, take part in the study. While the language of the bill does not specifically require this, the House conferees would not object if the President saw fit to have him take part.

I urge agreement to the pending motion of the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] which should bring to an end the long controversy over the Burke site. The President may now go ahead with the construction of an additional airport for Washington either at Burke or wherever he decides it should be located.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I feel that this is a satisfactory solution of the Washington airport problem. In the meantime I have been assured that the Civil Aeronautics Board will go after the airlines and force the use of Friendship Airport during the progress of the construction of this additional airport and, perhaps, afterward.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 54: On page 23 insert:

#### "DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

##### "Department of the Army

"Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control

"Construction, general

"For an additional amount for 'Construction, general,' \$475,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu

of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$425,000."

Mr. LeCOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. LeCOMPTE moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54 and concur therein.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division of the question.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recede.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LeCOMPTE].

Mr. LeCOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I offer this preferential motion with respect to the Rathbun Dam in southern Iowa.

May I say to my colleagues in the House that this was authorized a number of years ago. Planning money has twice been recommended by the President and urged in a budget message. It was budgeted in the last Congress and again in the present Congress, this time in the amount of \$100,000. However, we are now asking only \$50,000. Twice this amount was provided in a bill by the other body. I find that the White House, the Budget Director, Corps of Army Engineers, and the Senate are in favor of a study being made on the Rathbun Dam.

For the benefit of my colleagues, may I read this statement from a report of the upper House regarding the Rathbun and Red Rock Dams, Iowa.

#### RATHBUN AND RED ROCK DAMS, IOWA

The House committee recommended against the appropriation of funds for the continuation of planning on these two projects, because it appeared that comprehensive watershed and soil-conservation practices might serve much of the flood-control purpose assigned to these two reservoirs. The representatives of the Corps of Engineers that appeared before the committee testified that these projects are required for flood control. The committee recommends the appropriation of funds to continue planning on these projects, and directs the Corps of Engineers to evaluate the effectiveness of watershed and soil-conservation practices on these watersheds in the control of major floods. It is desired that they be prepared to report on this matter when they appear before the Appropriations Committees next year.

Mr. Speaker, this \$50,000 might be the most important economy money we have expended in a long time because it looks toward an understanding of flood control problems, soil conservation problems, and watershed problems. One hundred thousand dollars has been recommended by the White House, by the President in his budget message, it has had the approval of the Budget Director, and it has been twice placed in a bill by the other body. It seems to me, judging by the language of the report from the other body, that this is actually an economy proposition and the amount has been reduced to \$50,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LeCOMPTE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman realize that this would mean the start of a project that would run into at least \$21



million, and that the cost-benefit ratio is only 1.19 to 1 percent?

Mr. LeCOMPTE. The \$50,000 is only for planning money. The report of the other body requires the Corps of Engineers to make a statement as to whether it is an economy measure or not and whether they can come up with some answer to the ever-present problems of soil erosion and flood control, watershed problems, and kindred subjects. I would say that this \$50,000, on which I shall offer a motion if the present motion prevails, if I am permitted to do so might very possibly be the best money this Congress has spent in a long time.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I want to talk to you about the \$425,000 that would be left in this bill if this motion to recede prevails. That is an item to dredge the Columbia River from Bonneville to The Dalles about 45 miles upstream. Already they have a project which was completed for a channel from Bonneville to Vancouver. The only trouble with it is that it has silted so that they have a lot of money to spend upon it and they expect to spend \$1,250,000 maintenance funds of the civil functions, War Department, on that this coming year. Now, I do not know why they allowed it to silt and fill in. I do not know whether it was because there was no demand of traffic to use it. There is no other activity of a major character that could not be served by small boats between Bonneville and The Dalles. The people who have sponsored this proposition are those who were given a contract by the Government some time back, the Harvey outfit for something in the nature of 50,000 tons of aluminum a year. They were not able to make good on it. They finally sold it out to the Anaconda Copper Co., as I understand it, and they made about \$5 million out of the sale. They had a tax amortization on that thing. Now, I understand they have another tax amortization and have a contract with the Government to guarantee the building of a plant for aluminum and they want this channel dug to a depth of 27 feet from Bonneville up to Troutdale where The Dalles is. It seems to me this is absolutely ridiculous. It was not in the budget. They did not make a good enough case for it. It was placed in the bill in the other body without any talk about it anywhere except in the committee, and they did not even refer to it in their report. We went to conference with the other body and without any big kick on the part of the proponents of this thing, it was thrown out. This whole picture does not look good to me at all. I do not want to be a party to paying the \$425,000 which is going to result in the expenditure of approximately \$5 million before they get through on the whole thing and, furthermore, for the benefit of an outfit that has operated and that has the kind of record that this Harvey outfit has. I do not understand why there seems to be such great excitement about putting such a thing as this in, which was not even able to secure a budget estimate.

The only position I can take to try to keep things on the square is to be against this motion to recede. I hope that the House will support that position the same as it did the day before yesterday when we had this matter under consideration. Therefore, I hope that the House will vote "no" on the motion to recede, and that we will be able to stop this operation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND].

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I hope the House does not recede on either of those projects. Both of these projects have been interred and resurrected more often than a cat has lives.

To begin with, the Rathbun Reservoir was before the committee. It was a budgeted item of \$100,000. It was defeated in the committee. When it came to the floor the House accepted the recommendation of the committee. It went to conference after the Senate put it in. It was defeated in the conference by the managers on the part of the House. It was defeated the day before yesterday by an overwhelming vote of this House, and again it is before the House today.

The same argument applies to the project which would dredge the Columbia River from Bonneville to The Dalles. Insofar as that project is concerned, there is not a line of evidence in the hearings which indicates that this is a project which should be started at this time. When we had outside witnesses before the committee, some of them espoused this particular project. But insofar as the Corps of Engineers are concerned, there is not a line of evidence in the committee hearings which indicates that this item should be put in the budget this year. This item was also considered by the managers on the part of the House, and we insisted that the Senate recede from its position on this project. The Senate receded. When the managers on the part of the House met with the Senate, there were 34 items that were put in by the Senate, and the House gracefully capitulated on almost 99 percent of those projects. The projects to which I have reference, the Rathbun Reservoir and the Columbia River project, particularly the Columbia River project, would cost in the neighborhood of \$29 million. About \$8 million for Columbia River Project. This is an authorized project. It is not a budgeted project. About \$21 million would be expended on the Rathbun Reservoir. This project was budgeted.

In 1949 the depth of the Columbia River was deepened to 27 feet. Since that time it has been allowed to silt up so that the depth now is only 15 feet. If we approve this project which would dredge the Columbia River from Bonneville to The Dalles, it would necessitate a further expenditure of money for the dredging of the Columbia River from Vancouver to Bonneville Dam. That would entail an expenditure of \$2,500,000. Where is the \$2,500,000 coming from? It is coming from operation and

maintenance, which means that \$2,500,000 would be deducted from operation and maintenance of other projects throughout the Nation.

What is the benefit to cost ratio on the Columbia River project? There is no benefit to cost ratio on this project. It has not been evaluated. I am sure when it is evaluated it will be a good benefit to cost ratio. At that time I can see myself going along with the project.

I have been sitting on this committee for the past 3 years, and there is no Member here who can say that I have not gone along with him on projects in which they have been intensely interested if those projects were justified. But I cannot find myself going along with some particular project on which there have been no hearings, on which there has been little or no testimony. I think this is an affront to the Subcommittee on Public Works of the Appropriations Committee if this House should vote this project at this time. I think it is wrong. I do not think it is right for the members of any committee to sit as Stoughton bottles and go along with some project on which it has little information.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I agree with the gentleman. The point I want to make is that the motion has been made by the gentleman from Iowa because he wants to get his Rathbun project restored, and the only parliamentary maneuver to make that possible is this motion.

Mr. BOLAND. I think we ought to pass the motion and fail to recede and kill the project.

The Rathbun project has a benefit to cost ratio of 1.91 to 1. Evidence was taken before our committee. This was a budgeted item but was turned down by the committee. Work has been done up in that area which alleviates the flood problem. That is the only project which deals with flood control.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, I hope the House will see fit to vote "yea" on the pending motion, which is a motion to recede.

We had this question under consideration just the day before yesterday and got into a monumental parliamentary snarl for the reason that many of us on this side did not hear the request of the gentleman from New York that the question be divided so that those who wanted to vote No voted "aye" and vice versa.

I am interested, of course, in this Columbia River dredging project which has been discussed by both the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Massachusetts. The item as it appears in the Senate bill is \$475,000. I would like to explain this situation so we will know where we stand.

\$475,000 is the amount of the item. Of this amount \$425,000 would be for dredging of the Columbia River. The other \$50,000 would be for starting plans on the Rathbun Dam in Iowa, which will be a \$21 million project.

I might say that I do not go along with the idea of starting work on the



Rathbun Dam and would like to see the \$50,000 stricken from this bill, but I would like to see the \$425,000 appropriated for the Columbia River dredging project.

We need this channel opened up from Vancouver to The Dalles. In 1937 the work as far as Bonneville Dam was authorized, a channel of 27 feet. In subsequent years the river in that region was dredged to a depth of 27 feet. Since then it has been allowed to silt in, and in recent years it has been maintained at a depth of only 15 feet.

In 1946 authorization was granted to dredge to a depth of 27 feet from Bonneville on up to The Dalles. The need now is for deeper draft navigation up the river as far as The Dalles.

The total cost will be \$5,350,000, of which this \$425,000 would be the first installment.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I am directing my question to the gentleman because he represents that area and knows what the conditions are better perhaps than some of the rest of us.

It has been my understanding that there has been some shipping up the Columbia River but not much that requires greater depth of bottom clearance.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], said on the floor a few moments ago that this program was for the specific use of a firm known as the Harvey firm. Is that a fact, as the gentleman knows it, or is it not a fact?

Mr. MAGNUSON. It is not specifically for the benefit of the Harvey firm.

Mr. TABER. It is mainly for that firm.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I would like to ask the gentleman further, what are the general shipping requirements, using a figure of 100 percent for the so-called industry, the Harvey or other people, as compared with the total shipping requirements percentagewise.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am sorry to say I cannot give the gentleman the figure, but it would only be a small proportion of the total. We have a great potential in shipping down that river in fruit, grain, lumber products, and up the river in industrial supplies, petroleum products and so forth. The volume has been increasing steadily year by year.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HOLMES. In following up the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from California, let me call the attention of the Members of the House to the fact that the McNary Dam, which is many, many miles up the river from The Dalles, Oreg., has constructed in it one of the largest shipping locks of any dam constructed in the United States. There is navigation service to the people clear up to the Tri-City area, in the State of Washington, a service to around 70,000 people. I want to get the record straight that the dredging of the Columbia River and the keeping of the Colum-

bia River open is not strictly devoted to any corporation or to any specific business.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, if I only have 1 additional minute I shall devote it to explaining the parliamentary situation.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. It is a fact, is it not, that this project has been authorized for at least 10 years?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The upper half of it 11 years, and the lower half of it 20 years.

Mr. Speaker, we are now considering a motion to recede. I hope the House will vote favorably on this motion, after which there will be offered a motion to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment. The amendment will be to reduce the amount of this appropriation from \$475,000 to \$425,000. In other words, that motion will cut out the start of the \$21 million dam in Iowa and approve the \$425,000 for this project in the Columbia River.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I trust that the House will show confidence in the Subcommittee on Appropriations having to do with public works and vote against the motion to recede. After all, the members of this subcommittee sit week after week looking into these various projects and now we have before us a proposal concerning which we have had no discussion whatever and are asked to agree to without knowing what this really entails. I would suggest to these gentlemen that they come before our subcommittee next spring and give us an opportunity to study the proposal. This bypasses consideration by this proper committee.

Mr. Speaker, I certainly hope that the pending motion is voted down.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. A vote against this motion to recede is in keeping with the position the House took day before yesterday by an overwhelming vote?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is my understanding. I agree fully with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] and the speech he made. He brought out in a very effective manner what our subcommittee is up against, what we have to contend with, and I hope the House will sustain the subcommittee and vote against the motion to recede.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. We have had a lot of talk in this Chamber about reducing the budget. Is it not true that if this motion prevails it will increase the budget?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Yes, the gentleman is correct. It will also make those of us who are members of the Subcommittee on Public Works feel: Just what is the use of sitting on that subcommittee for weeks and weeks trying to determine the proper course to pursue and having a decision made here without our having an opportunity to even look into it during our regular committee hearings? It is a poor way to do business.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES].

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. The parliamentary situation, as I understand it is in order to have this money for the Columbia River dredging we have to vote "yea" on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LECOMPTE], is that correct?

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct.

Mr. HOLMES. Then to clear up this other matter about the limited use of dredging of the Columbia River for a specific purpose; that is utterly untrue. The Columbia is one of the biggest streams in America. It has many miles of navigation wrapped up in it from its upper reaches down to its mouth. It has many dams that are involved on the Columbia River and, as I said a few moments ago, one of the largest locks built in a dam in the United States is in the McNary dam, many miles up the stream from The Dalles. To try and bring in something to defeat the legitimate dredging of a navigable stream the size of the Columbia by referring specifically to a corporation that needs this is certainly not facing the issue and not looking at the problem factually. I do plead with you to take into consideration the fact that you have a big stream, a fine stream, a stream that needs channelizing and dredging. You have an authorized procedure to carry it out and I hope that the House will support the motion to recede and concur.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLMES. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. It has already been brought out in this discussion that this project, the dredging of the Columbia, has been authorized for over 10 years, since 1946, for the full project. Is it not also true that the Army Corps of Engineers has recommended this in the 308 report and I understand other reports, also, as economically and technically sound and feasible?

Mr. HOLMES. That is correct. Not only have they recommended it in their 308 report, but they are vitally interested in seeing to it that the stream is properly dredged. On the upper reaches above the McNary Dam is the tricity area of the State of Washington in which there are 70,000 people. We do not want bottlenecks up and down this river to prevent navigation being handled correctly on a fine, navigable stream.



Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman yield briefly?

Mr. HOLMES. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. There is one point that has been missed so far in this debate; I have not heard it mentioned. We are here and now concerned with a conference report on a supplemental appropriations bill carrying over \$1.7 billion. This comparatively small amendment is the only item which delays the delivery of this bill to the White House for signature. We have been in conference twice with the other body on this amendment and the conferees of the other body are adamant in their position. I hope that these facts will be taken into consideration in connection with this debate.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLMES. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BOLAND. In answer to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] when the managers on the part of the House and the Senate got together on the original public works appropriation bill there was no difficulty with this project. We asked the other body to recede and they receded willingly; there was no problem at all. So there is no problem about a billion-dollar public works bill involved here. Our objection is that this project was brought to this floor after it was killed four times by the committee and by the House itself.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman yield for a brief observation?

Mr. HOLMES. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to have it understood, and I am sure it is understood, that this is not a public works appropriations bill. This is a supplemental appropriation bill carrying funds for many Government agencies, the major part of the funds being for military construction.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, in closing I want to make this remark, that here we have an item of \$475,000 holding up this bill. Included is \$425,000 for a project of dredging on the Columbia River in the State of Washington that is building its navigation capacity up yearly. To hold back \$425,000 for dredging of this fine, navigable stream that serves, many, many areas on upstream is a very shortsighted procedure.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLMES. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] let me say this. He objected to the way this item came in here. I was the one who asked them to take it out and they did. But in the meantime I found out that I was wrong. This is a worthwhile project. We are spending billions and billions of dollars. This is not the first time some project came in as a rider. They come in this way every year. They could not take this back and put it in the public works bill again. There is only one way we can take it in and that is the way they took

it in. And that is the right way. I say it is a good project. They convinced me that it was.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that the Members of the House will give their wholehearted support to the appropriation which is now before us. The project for which these funds would be used is one of great importance not only to the district which I represent, but to the entire Pacific Northwest region.

The Vancouver to the Dalles deep-draft ship channel is certainly not a new project. A section of it was authorized as long ago as 1937 by Congress. Nine years later, in 1946, an extension of the project depth and width to The Dalles, Oreg., was authorized in the Rivers and Harbors Act. Yet, despite this congressional authorization, adequate funds for the completion of the project were never made available. Moreover, inadequate maintenance funds have resulted in an accumulation of silt in that section of the channel that originally was developed. Thus, we are asking today only for an appropriation which will permit a fully authorized channel development and improvement project on the Columbia River to proceed.

Mr. Speaker, all are familiar, I am sure, with the potentialities of the great Columbia River and its basin. The Federal Government has authorized significant developmental projects on this great stream. We have spent millions of dollars for locks. Yet, we can only fully realize the benefits of these expenditures if we open the Columbia River Basin to continued expansion through channel development.

The navigation of oceangoing vessels to inland ports would further the development of our agricultural and industrial potential. Our wheat-export program which now involves 1,357,000 tons could be more expeditiously handled by deep-draft vessels rather than by rail and transshipment through overcrowded facilities as it is at present handled. New markets could be found for our extensive production of some of the finest fruit raised in the Nation. Moreover, development of the channel could mean a substantial increase in the outgoing tonnage of fertilizers, metals, and industrial products.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that this appropriation will receive the approval of the House and I urge its full support by all Members.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. The vote that we are about to take is on the question as to whether or not the House will recede?

The SPEAKER. From its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 54.

Mr. TABER. If the motion fails to carry, that immediately results in the House having determined to disagree to the Senate amendment?

The SPEAKER. That is correct.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, there are still 2 amendments remaining in disagreement between the 2 Houses on this last supplemental appropriation bill.

We now propose to dispose of those two amendments. The recommendation of the conferees is that the Columbia River item be approved and the Rathbun Dam item be disapproved. That is the recommendation of the managers on the part of the two Houses.

In order to permit a vote on the two amendments it is necessary to recede from our disagreement. Therefore our vote now is aye on the motion of the gentleman from Iowa to recede.

After the House votes to recede it will then be in order to vote on the two propositions, the Columbia River and the Rathbun Dam. But we must first vote to recede.

So, Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recede.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 54?

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN) there were—ayes 80, noes 63.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 166, nays 121, not voting 145, as follows:

[Roll No. 207]

YEAS—166

Abernethy	Frazier	Mills
Albert	Friedel	Montoya
Alexander	Garmatz	Morgan
Anderson,	Gary	Morris
Mont.	Gathings	Morrison
Andrews	Granahan	Moss
Ashley	Grant	Moulder
Ashmore	Green, Oreg.	Natcher
Aspinall	Green, Pa.	Norrell
Bailey	Gregory	O'Brien, Ill.
Baker	Griffiths	O'Hara, Ill.
Barling	Gubser	Passman
Bass, Tenn.	Hagen	Patman
Bennett, Fla.	Hardy	Patterson
Blatnik	Harris	Pelly
Blitch	Herlong	Perkins
Boggs	Hill	Pfost
Bolling	Holland	Poage
Bonner	Holmes	Polk
Boykin	Horan	Porter
Boyle	Hull	Rabaut
Breeding	Ikard	Rains
Brooks, La.	Jarman	Reece, Tenn.
Brooks, Tex.	Jennings	Reuss
Brown, Ga.	Jensen	Rhodes, Pa.
Brown, Mo.	Johnson	Riley
Burleson	Jones, Ala.	Rogers, Colo.
Cannon	Jones, Mo.	Rogers, Fla.
Celler	Karsten	Rogers, Mass.
Chenoweth	Kearns	Rogers, Tex.
Christopher	Kee	Rooney
Coad	Kelley, Pa.	Roosevelt
Cooper	Kelly, N. Y.	Rutherford
Cunningham,	Kilday	Saund
Iowa	Kilgore	Schwengel
Davis, Tenn.	King	Selden
Delaney	Kirwan	Shelley
Denton	Kluczynski	Sheppard
Dingell	Knutson	Slisk
Dorn, S. C.	Lanham	Smith, Miss.
Durham	LeCompte	Spence
Eberharter	Loser	Staggers
Edmondson	McFall	Steed
Elliott	McGovern	Sullivan
Engle	McMillan	Talle
Evins	Macdonald	Thomas
Fallon	Madden	Thompson, N. J.
Fascell	Magnuson	Thompson, Tex.
Feighan	Mahon	Thornberry
Fisher	Matthews	Tollefson
Forand	Merrow	Trimble
Forrester	Metcalf	Ullman



Vanik  
Vinson  
Walter  
Watts

Whitten  
Wier  
Williams, Miss.  
Willis

Winstead  
Wolverton  
Wright  
Young

## NAYS—121

Abbitt  
Adair  
Addonizio  
Allen, Ill.  
Andersen,  
H. Carl  
Andersen,  
August H.  
Arends  
Auchincloss  
Avery  
Baldwin  
Bates  
Beckworth  
Belcher  
Bennett, Mich.  
Berry  
Betts  
Boland  
Bolton  
Brown, Ohio  
Broyhill  
Budge  
Byrnes, Wis.  
Canfield  
Carrigg  
Cederberg  
Chamberlain  
Church  
Cole  
Collier  
Colmer  
Cramer  
Cunningham,  
Neb.  
Curtin  
Curtis, Mass.  
Dague  
Dawson, Utah  
Devereux  
Dixon  
Dorn, N. Y.

Dwyer  
Fenton  
Ford  
Fountain  
Gross  
Gwinn  
Hale  
Haley  
Harrison, Nebr.  
Harrison, Va.  
Haskell  
Henderson  
Heseltun  
Hess  
Holt  
Hosmer  
Huddleston  
Hyde  
Jenkins  
Johansen  
Jonas  
Judd  
Keating  
Kitchin  
Knox  
Lane  
Lennon  
Lipscomb  
Long  
McConnell  
McCulloch  
McIntire  
McVey  
Mack, Ill.  
Marshall  
Martin  
Miller, Md.  
Miller, Nebr.  
Moore  
Murray  
Neal  
Nimtz

O'Hara, Minn.  
O'Konski  
O'Neill  
Osmers  
Pillion  
Poff  
Price  
Prouty  
Radwan  
Ray  
Reed  
Rees, Kans.  
Rodino  
Schenck  
Scott, N. C.  
Sclivner  
Scudder  
Shuford  
Simpson, Ill.  
Smith, Calif.  
Smith, Va.  
Smith, Wis.  
Springer  
Stauffer  
Taber  
Tewes  
Thomson, Wyo.  
Tuck  
Utt  
Van Pelt  
Van Zandt  
Vorys  
Vursell  
Weaver  
Wharton  
Wigglesworth  
Williams, N. Y.  
Wilson, Ind.  
Withrow  
Younger

## NOT VOTING—145

Alger  
Allen, Calif.  
Anfuso  
Ayres  
Barden  
Barrett  
Bass, N. H.  
Baumhart  
Beamer  
Becker  
Bentley  
Bosch  
Bow  
Bray  
Broomfield  
Brownson  
Buckley  
Burdick  
Bush  
Byrd  
Byrne, Ill.  
Byrne, Pa.  
Carnahan  
Chelf  
Chiperfield  
Chudoff  
Clark  
Clevenger  
Coffin  
Cooley  
Corbett  
Coudert  
Cretella  
Curtis, Mo.  
Davis, Ga.  
Dawson, Ill.  
Dellay  
Dempsey  
Dennison  
Derounian  
Dies  
Diggs  
Dollinger  
Donohue  
Dooley  
Dowdy  
Doyle  
Farbstein  
Fino

Flood  
Flynt  
Fogarty  
Frelinghuysen  
Fulton  
Gavin  
George  
Gordon  
Gray  
Griffin  
Halleck  
Harden  
Harvey  
Hays, Ark.  
Hays, Ohio  
Healey  
Hébert  
Hemphill  
Hiestand  
Hillings  
Hoeven  
Hoffman  
Hollfield  
Holtzman  
Jackson  
James  
Kean  
Kearney  
Keeney  
Keogh  
Kilburn  
Krueger  
Laird  
Landrum  
Lankford  
Latham  
Lesinski  
McCarthy  
McCormack  
McDonough  
McGregor  
McIntosh  
Machrowicz  
Mack, Wash.  
Malliard  
Mason  
May  
Meador  
Michel

Miller, Calif.  
Miller, N. Y.  
Minshall  
Morano  
Multer  
Mumma  
Nicholson  
Norblad  
O'Brien, N. Y.  
Ostertag  
Philbin  
Pilcher  
Powell  
Preston  
Rhodes, Ariz.  
Riehlman  
Rivers  
Roberts  
Robeson, Va.  
Robson, Ky.  
Sadlak  
Santangelo  
St. George  
Saylor  
Scherer  
Scott, Pa.  
Seely-Brown  
Sheehan  
Sieminski  
Sikes  
Siler  
Simpson, Pa.  
Smith, Kans.  
Taylor  
Teague, Calif.  
Teague, Tex.  
Teller  
Thompson, La.  
Udall  
Walnwright  
Westland  
Whitener  
Widnall  
Wilson, Calif.  
Yates  
Zablocki  
Zelenko

Mr. Keogh with Mr. Baumhart.  
Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Clevenger.  
Mr. Farbstein with Mr. McGregor.  
Mr. Multer with Mr. Scherer.  
Mr. Dollinger with Mr. McIntosh.  
Mr. Healey with Mr. Griffin.  
Mr. O'Brien of New York with Mr. Broomfield.  
Mr. Holtzman with Mr. May.  
Mr. Santangelo with Mr. Westland.  
Mr. Zelenko with Mr. Michel.  
Mr. Powell with Mr. Hillings.  
Mr. Teller with Mr. Alger.  
Mr. Byrd with Mr. Allen of California.  
Mr. Gordon with Mr. Ayres.  
Mr. Dawson of Illinois with Mr. Wainwright.  
Mr. Yates with Mr. Saylor.  
Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Mack of Washington.  
Mr. Doyle with Mr. Coudert.  
Mr. Dowdy with Mr. Cretella.  
Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Halleck.  
Mr. Landrum with Mr. Beamer.  
Mr. Preston with Mr. Bentley.  
Mr. Pilcher with Mr. Kean.  
Mr. Flynt with Mr. Kearney.  
Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Riehlman.  
Mr. Hays of Ohio with Mr. Latham.  
Mr. Hollfield with Mr. Teague of California.  
Mr. Lankford with Mr. Hiestand.  
Mr. Hays of Arkansas with Mr. Wilson of California.  
Mr. Byrne of Pennsylvania with Mr. Mason.  
Mr. Hemphill with Mr. Hoffman.  
Mr. Barrett with Mr. Jackson.  
Mr. Chudoff with Mr. Bass of New Hampshire.  
Mr. Machrowicz with Mr. Harvey.  
Mr. Philbin with Mr. Curtis of Missouri.  
Mr. Donohue with Mr. Dellay.  
Mr. Coffin with Mr. Bosch.  
Mr. Roberts with Mr. Becker.  
Mr. Robeson of Virginia with Mr. Keeney.  
Mr. Sieminski with Mr. Krueger.  
Mr. Sikes with Mr. Gavin.  
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Frelinghuysen.  
Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Kilburn.  
Mr. Udall with Mr. George.  
Mr. Dies with Mr. Chiperfield.  
Mr. Diggs with Mr. Laird.  
Mr. Dempsey with Mr. Bush.  
Mr. Gray with Mr. Derounian.  
Mr. Carnahan with Mr. Fino.  
Mr. Whitener with Mr. James.  
Mr. Rivers with Mr. Siler.  
Mr. Chelf with Mr. Sheehan.  
Mr. Cooley with Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania.  
Mr. Clark with Mrs. St. George.  
Mr. Flood with Mr. Norblad.  
Mr. Lesinski with Mr. Taylor.

The result was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to concur in the Senate amendment numbered 54 with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House concur in the Senate amendment numbered 54 with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$475,000" named in said amendment insert "\$425,000."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this amendment is to insert \$425,000 with regard to the dredging of the Columbia River.

I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. This is a motion to concur in the item of \$425,000 for the Columbia River.

The SPEAKER. That is what the Chair understands.

Mr. Lecompte. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. Lecompte. Is a motion in order to amend the motion of the gentleman from New York?

The SPEAKER. Not at this stage. The previous question has already been ordered. This is a motion to concur with an amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, we have already receded and this is a motion to concur with an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 102, noes 61.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 165, nays 120, not voting 147, as follows:

[Roll No. 208]

## YEAS—165

Abernethy	Granahan	Moss
Albert	Grant	Moulder
Anderson,	Gray	Murray
Mont.	Green, Oreg.	Natcher
Andrews	Green, Pa.	Norrell
Ashley	Gregory	O'Brien, Ill.
Ashmore	Griffiths	O'Hara, Ill.
Aspinall	Hagen	O'Neill
Bailey	Haley	Passman
Baker	Hardy	Patman
Barling	Harris	Pelly
Bass, Tenn.	Herlong	Perkins
Bennett, Fla.	Hill	Pfost
Blatnik	Holland	Poage
Blitch	Holmes	Polk
Boggs	Huddleston	Porter
Bolling	Hull	Price
Bonner	Ikard	Rabaut
Boyle	Jarman	Rains
Breeding	Jennings	Reece, Tenn.
Brooks, La.	Johnson	Reuss
Brooks, Tex.	Jones, Ala.	Rhodes, Pa.
Brown, Ga.	Jones, Mo.	Riley
Brown, Mo.	Karsten	Roberts
Burleson	Kearns	Rogers, Colo.
Cannon	Kee	Rogers, Fla.
Celler	Kelley, Pa.	Rogers, Tex.
Chenoweth	Kelly, N. Y.	Rooney
Christopher	Kilday	Roosevelt
Cooper	Kilgore	Rutherford
Davis, Tenn.	King	Saund
Delaney	Kirwan	Scott, N. C.
Dempsey	Kitchin	Selden
Denton	Kluczynski	Shelley
Dingell	Knutson	Sheppard
Dorn, S. C.	Lanham	Shuford
Durham	Loser	Sisk
Edmondson	McGovern	Smith, Miss.
Elliott	McMillan	Spence
Engle	Macdonald	Staggers
Evins	Mack, Ill.	Steed
Fallon	Madden	Sullivan
Fascell	Magnuson	Thomas
Feighan	Mahon	Thompson, N. J.
Fisher	Marshall	Thompson, Tex.
Forand	Matthews	Thornberry
Forrester	Merrow	Tollefson
Fountain	Metcalf	Trimble
Frazier	Mills	Ullman
Friedel	Montoya	Vanik
Garmatz	Morgan	Vinson
Gary	Morris	Walter
Gathings	Morrison	Watts

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Minshall.



Whitten  
Wier  
Williams, Miss.

Willis  
Winstead

Wright  
Young

## NAYS—120

Abbitt	Dorn, N. Y.	O'Konski
Adair	Dowdy	Osmer
Addonizio	Dwyer	Patterson
Allen, Ill.	Fenton	Pillion
Andersen,	Ford	Poff
H. Carl	Gross	Prouty
Andresen,	Gubser	Radwan
August H.	Gwinn	Ray
Arends	Hale	Reed
Auchincloss	Harrison, Nebr.	Rees, Kans.
Avery	Harrison, Va.	Rodino
Baldwin	Haskell	Rogers, Mass.
Bates	Henderson	Schenck
Beckworth	Heseltan	Schwengel
Belcher	Hess	Scrivner
Bennett, Mich.	Holt	Scudder
Berry	Horan	Simpson, Ill.
Betts	Hosmer	Smith, Calif.
Boland	Hyde	Smith, Va.
Bolton	Jenkins	Smith, Wis.
Brown, Ohio	Jensen	Springer
Broyhill	Johansen	Stauffer
Budge	Jonas	Taber
Byrnes, Wis.	Judd	Tallie
Canfield	Keating	Tewes
Carrigg	Knox	Thomson, Wyo.
Chamberlain	Lane	Tuck
Church	LeCompte	Utt
Coad	Lennon	Van Pelt
Coie	Lipscomb	Van Zandt
Collier	Long	Vorys
Colmer	McConnell	Weaver
Cramer	McCulloch	Wharton
Cunningham,	McIntire	Wigglesworth
Iowa	McVey	Williams, N. Y.
Cunningham,	Martin	Wilson, Calif.
Nebr.	Miller, Md.	Wilson, Ind.
Curtin	Miller, Nebr.	Withrow
Curtis, Mass.	Moore	Wolverton
Dague	Neal	Younger
Devereux	Nimtz	
Dixon	O'Hara, Minn.	

## NOT VOTING—147

Alexander	Eberharter	May
Aiger	Farbstein	Meador
Allen, Calif.	Fino	Michel
Anfuso	Flood	Miller, Calif.
Ayres	Flynt	Miller, N. Y.
Barden	Fogarty	Minshall
Barrett	Frelinghuysen	Morano
Bass, N. H.	Fulton	Muiter
Baumhart	Gavin	Mumma
Beamer	George	Nicholson
Becker	Gordon	Norblad
Bentley	Griffin	O'Brien, N. Y.
Bosch	Halleck	Ostertag
Bow	Harden	Philbin
Boykin	Harvey	Pilcher
Bray	Hays, Ark.	Powell
Broomfield	Hays, Ohio	Preston
Brownson	Healey	Rhodes, Ariz.
Buckley	Hébert	Riehlman
Burdick	Hemphill	Rivers
Bush	Hiestand	Robeson, Va.
Byrd	Hillings	Robson, Ky.
Byrne, Ill.	Hoeven	Sadiak
Byrne, Pa.	Hoffman	Santangelo
Carnahan	Hollifield	St. George
Cederberg	Holtzman	Saylor
Chelf	Jackson	Scherer
Chipfield	James	Scott, Pa.
Chudoff	Kearney	Seely-Brown
Clark	Keeney	Sheehan
Clevenger	Keogh	Sieminski
Coffin	Kilburn	Sikes
Cooley	Krueger	Siler
Corbett	Laird	Simpson, Pa.
Coudert	Landrum	Smith, Kans.
Cretella	Lankford	Taylor
Curtis, Mo.	Latham	Teague, Calif.
Davis, Ga.	Lesinski	Teague, Tex.
Dawson, Ill.	McCarthy	Teller
Dawson, Utah	McCormack	Thompson, La.
Deilly	McDonough	Udall
Dennison	McFall	Vursell
Derounian	McGregor	Wainwright
Dies	McIntosh	Westland
Diggs	Machrowicz	Whitener
Dollinger	Mack, Wash.	Widnall
Donohue	Mailliard	Yates
Dooley	Mason	Zablocki
Doyle		Zelenko

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Udall for, with Mr. Griffin against.

Mr. McCormack for, with Mr. McIntosh against.

Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Broomfield against.

Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. May against.

Mr. Westland for, with Mr. Kean against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Taylor against.

Mr. Thompson of Louisiana for, with Mr. Coudert against.

Mr. Byrd for, with Mr. Morano against.

Mr. Anfuso for, with Mr. Riehlman against.

Mr. Hays of Ohio for, with Mr. Sadiak against.

Mr. McCarthy for, with Mrs. St. George against.

Mr. McFall for, with Mr. Seely-Brown against.

Mr. Miller of California for, with Mr. Bass of New Hampshire against.

Mr. Santangelo for, with Mr. Becker against.

Mr. Farbstein for, with Mr. Widnall against.

Mr. Dollinger for, with Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Doyle for, with Mr. Deilly against.

Mr. Dawson of Illinois for, with Mr. Brownson against.

Mr. Gordon for, with Mr. Bosch against.

Mr. Yates for, with Mr. Latham against.

Mr. Holtzman for, with Mr. Sheehan against.

Mr. Zelenko for, with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Fogarty for, with Mr. Siler against.

Mr. Philbin for, with Mr. Fino against.

Mr. Zablocki for, with Mr. Frelinghuysen against.

Mr. Flood for, with Mr. Gavin against.

Mr. Donohue for, with Mr. Harvey against.

Mr. Multer for, with Mr. Cretella against.

Mr. Teller for, with Mr. Kearney against.

Mr. Hays of Arkansas for, with Mr. Michel against.

Mr. Hollifield for, with Mr. Derounian against.

Mr. Machrowicz for, with Mr. Dooley against.

Mr. Barrett for, with Mr. James against.

Mr. Chudoff for, with Mr. Corbett against.

Mr. Byrne of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Bentley against.

Mr. Alexander for, with Mr. Bentley against.

Mr. Flynt for, with Mr. Allen of California against.

Mr. Landrum for, with Mr. Hoffman against.

Mr. Pilcher for, with Mr. Dennison against.

Mr. Preston for, with Mr. Baumhart against.

Mr. Sieminski for, with Mr. Clevenger against.

Mr. Sikes for, with Mr. McGregor against.

Mr. Hemphill for, with Mr. Bow against.

Mr. O'Brien of New York for, with Mr. Rhodes of Arizona against.

Mr. Powell for, with Mr. Teague of California against.

Mr. Dies for, with Mr. Keeney against.

Mr. Diggs for, with Mr. McDonough against.

Mr. Cooley for, with Mr. Fulton against.

Mr. Coffin for, with Mr. Halleck against.

Mr. Chelf for, with Mr. Hiestand against.

Mr. Carnahan for, with Mr. Hoeven against.

Mr. Barden for, with Mr. Krueger against.

Mr. Boykin for, with Mr. Mason against.

Mr. Rivers for, with Mr. Minshall against.

Mr. Robeson of Virginia for, with Mr. Mumma against.

Mr. Teague of Texas for, with Mr. Norblad against.

Mr. Lesinski for, with Mrs. Harden against.

Mr. Lankford for, with Mr. Scherer against.

Mr. Clark for, with Mr. Saylor against.

Mr. Whitener for, with Mr. Beamer against.

Mr. BAILEY changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts changed her vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the conference report just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

## PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. LE COMPTE. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LE COMPTE. Mr. Speaker, is any motion in connection with the conference report on H. R. 9131 now in order?

The SPEAKER. There is not.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, under those circumstances then the motion made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] effectively foreclosed the gentleman from Iowa from offering his motion; is that correct?

The SPEAKER. There was a vote on the previous question. The Chair put that motion.

## COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 1568) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands in the State of Nevada to the Colorado River Commission of Nevada acting for the State of Nevada, with House amendment thereto, insist on the House amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ENGLE, ASPINALL, FOST, BERRY, and HOSMER.

## GOVERNMENT GUARANTY OF PRIVATE LOANS TO CERTAIN AIR CARRIERS FOR PURCHASE OF AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 2229) to provide for Government guaranty of private loans to certain air carriers for purchase of modern aircraft and equipment, to foster the development and use of modern transport aircraft by such carriers, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.









Public Law 85-170  
85th Congress, H. R. 9131  
August 28, 1957

AN ACT

71 Stat. 426.

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply regular and supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, namely:

Supplemental  
Appropriation  
Act, 1958.

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", for "plant and animal disease and pest control", \$4,000,000.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Marketing Research and Service", for Marketing Services, \$1,300,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 1747 of the Eighty-fifth Congress.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

For an additional amount for "Emergency Conservation Measures", to be used for the same purposes and subject to the same conditions as the funds appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, \$20,000,000. Ante, p. 176.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

For necessary expenses for the construction and development of a public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by the Act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 770), including acquisition of land, \$12,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$250,000 may be advanced from this appropriation to the applicable appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for necessary administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That such sums as may be necessary but not to exceed \$100,000 shall be transferred from this appropriation to the President for expenses necessary for the investigation of alternate sites for said airport: *Provided further*, That no funds shall be

expended for construction and development of said airport until the President shall make a report to the Congress with a recommendation as to the site, said report to be submitted not later than January 15, 1958.

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

##### CONSTRUCTION OF A SURVEYING SHIP

For an additional amount for "Construction of a surveying ship", \$2,400,000, to remain available until expended.

#### BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

##### PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS

##### Liquidation of Contract Authorization

For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to the contract authorization granted by section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), to remain available until expended \$1,533,000, which sum is composed of \$225,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1957, and \$1,308,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1958.

#### WEATHER BUREAU

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$100,000.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL

##### PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

##### PANAMA CANAL BRIDGE

For expenses necessary for work preliminary to the construction of a high-level bridge across the Panama Canal at Balboa, Canal Zone, as authorized by the Act of July 23, 1956 (70 Stat. 596), \$750,000, to remain available until expended.

#### INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

##### ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL

To complete its final report to the President and the Congress as provided by law, \$100,000: *Provided*, That the Committee shall complete its report and terminate its activities by December 31, 1957.

#### SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$2,235,000; and in addition there may be transferred to this appropriation not to exceed \$6,877,000 from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, and not to exceed \$490,000 from the fund for liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Disaster Loans, Small Business Administration, for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said funds: *Provided*, That the amount authorized for transfer from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, may be increased,



with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, by such amount as may be required to finance administrative expenses incurred in the making of disaster loans: *Provided further*, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate shall be notified in advance of such increases in transfers from the revolving fund.

#### REVOLVING FUND

For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without Ante, p. 4. fiscal year limitations, \$100,000,000.

### CHAPTER III

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

### INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

#### LORAN STATIONS

For construction of additional loran stations by the Coast Guard, to remain available until expended, \$5,500,000, which shall be transferred on approval of the Secretary of Defense to the appropriation, "Acquisition, construction, and improvements", Coast Guard.

#### UNITED STATES SCIENTIFIC SATELLITE

For necessary expenses for the United States Scientific Satellite, \$34,200,000, to be derived by transfer from such annual appropriations available to the Department of Defense as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That within thirty days after the end of each quarter the Secretary of Defense shall render to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a full report of the transfers made pursuant to this authority.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

#### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Army as authorized by sections 102 and 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), by section 102 of the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), the Act of August 3, 1956 (Public Law 968), and the additional projects as may be authorized by law during the first session of the Eighty-fifth Congress, without regard to section 4774 (d) of title 10, United States Code, and section 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, to remain available until expended, \$310,000,000.

65 Stat. 343,365;  
66 Stat. 609; 67  
Stat. 441; 68 Stat.  
539,1120; 69 Stat.  
329; 70 Stat. 991.

70A Stat. 269;  
40 USC 267.

#### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE FORCES

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the reserve components, including contributions therefor, as authorized by sections 2231-2238 of title 10, United States Code, without regard to section 4774 (d) of title 10, United States Code, and section 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, and land and interests therein may be

70A Stat. 120, 269.  
40 USC 267.

50 USC 175.

acquired and construction prosecuted thereon prior to the approval of title by the Attorney General as required by section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$55,000,000, to remain available until expended.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

##### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

65 Stat. 365;  
67 Stat. 441.  
68 Stat. 539,  
1120; 69 Stat.  
329; 70 Stat.  
991.

40 USC 267.

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, and facilities for the Navy as authorized by section 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), the Act of August 3, 1956 (Public Law 968), and the additional projects as may be authorized by law during the first session of the Eighty-fifth Congress, without regard to section 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including personnel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation, to remain available until expended, \$265,000,000.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

##### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

70A Stat. 120;  
65 Stat. 365;  
66 Stat. 622;  
67 Stat. 441;  
68 Stat. 47,539,  
1120; 69 Stat.  
329; 70 Stat.991.

70A Stat. 590.  
40 USC 267.

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by sections 2231-2238 of title 10, United States Code, by section 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), by section 302 of the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), the Act of August 3, 1956 (Public Law 968), and the additional projects as may be authorized by law during the first session of the Eighty-fifth Congress, without regard to section 9774 (d) of title 10, United States Code, and section 3734 Revised Statutes as amended, to remain available until expended, \$900,000,000.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. Funds appropriated to the military departments for construction in prior years are hereby made available for construction authorized for each such department by the authorizations enacted into law during the first session of the Eighty-fifth Congress.

Cost-plus-a-  
fixed-fee con-  
tracts.

SEC. 302. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to be performed within the continental United States without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor.

Expediting  
construction.

SEC. 303. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting construction unless the Secretary of Defense certifies such costs to be necessary to protect the national interest and establishes a reasonable completion date for each project, taking into consideration the urgency of the requirement, the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal conditions affecting the construction and the application of economical construction practices.



SEC. 304. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactivation of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in the United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates.

Bakeries,  
laundries, etc.

SEC. 305. Funds appropriated to the military departments for construction are hereby made available for advance planning, construction design and architectural services, as authorized by section 504 of the Act of September 28, 1951, as amended (69 Stat. 352), and for hire of passenger motor vehicles.

Funds for ad-  
vance planning.

31 USC 723.

SEC. 306. Appropriations to the military departments for construction may be charged for the cost of administration, supervision and inspection of family housing authorized pursuant to title IV of the Act of August 11, 1955 (Public Law 345), in an amount not to exceed three and one-half per centum of the cost of each such project: *Provided*, That such appropriations shall be reimbursed from the proceeds of any mortgage executed on each such project.

Family  
housing.

69 Stat. 646.  
12 USC 1743  
et seq.

SEC. 307. Any limitations contained in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1958, on the unit cost of construction of family quarters shall not be applicable to forty-seven units of family quarters at the United States Air Force Academy, the individual cost of which shall not exceed the following limitations: \$75,000 on one unit for the superintendent; \$50,000 on two units for the deans; and \$30,000 on forty-four units for department heads.

Ante, p. 312.

SEC. 308. Funds appropriated to the military departments for construction may be used for advances to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, for the purposes of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended, and section 12 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 785), as amended, when projects authorized therein are certified as important to the national defense by the Secretary of Defense.

23 USC 106  
and note.

SEC. 309. The family unit costs for family housing including land authorized to be purchased by section 103 of H. R. 8240, Eighty-fifth Congress, may exceed by not more than 15 per centum the respective limitations on such costs contained in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act for 1958.

Ante, p. 312.

SEC. 310. Any limitations contained in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1958, on the unit cost of the construction of family quarters shall not be applicable to such units constructed in Canada, Alaska, and the Aleutian Islands. The average per unit cost of all family quarters constructed in Canada, Alaska, and the Aleutian Islands shall not exceed \$32,000, and in no event shall the individual cost exceed \$40,000.

Ante, p. 312.

SEC. 311. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter may be used to begin construction on new bases for which specific appropriations have not been made.

New bases.

SEC. 312. The Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized to transfer to the "Air Force industrial fund" not to exceed \$75,000,000 from appropriations to the Department of the Air Force available for obligation during the fiscal year 1958.

Transfer of  
funds.

SEC. 313. Section 612 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act of 1958, Public Law 117, approved August 2, 1957, is amended by deleting the figures "\$41,000,000" in the first line and inserting in lieu thereof "\$45,000,000".

Ante, p. 325.

SEC. 314. The General Counsel of the Department of Defense shall be paid at the rate prescribed by Reorganization Plan Numbered 6 approved June 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 638).

## CHAPTER IV

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

## ADMINISTRATION, RYUKYU ISLANDS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government of the Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, tuition, travel expenses, and fees incident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number; translation rights, photographic work, educational exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview and review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$2,475,000, of which not to exceed \$1,405,000 shall be available for administrative and information and education expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year for the military functions of the Department of the Army shall apply to expenditures made from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside continental United States when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil service or classification laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures may be made hereunder for the purposes of economic rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands in such manner as to be consistent with the general objectives of titles II and III of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and in the manner authorized by sections 505 (a) and 522 (e) thereof: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army to pay ocean transportation charges from United States ports, including Territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered with and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such areas: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regulations to be prescribed, the Secretary of the Army shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food or other general classification of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may transfer to any other department or agency any function or functions provided for under this appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any such depart-

60 Stat. 810.

33 USC 733

and note;

10 USC 1339;

31 USC 529;

40 USC 259,267.

68 Stat. 840,

841,851,855.

22 USC 1871,

1872,1891-

1898,1757,

1782.



ment or agency without reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation from which procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any function or functions so transferred.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF POWER SYSTEMS, RYUKYU ISLANDS

For necessary expenses of construction, installation, and equipment of electric power systems in the Ryukyu Islands, which shall be operated by the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation, an instrumentality of the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 a day for individuals; \$1,513,000, to remain available until expended, without regard to sections 355 and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and title 10, United States Code, section 4774.

60 Stat. 810.

33 USC 733 and  
note; 40 USC 267.  
70A Stat. 269.

#### CORPORATION

The following corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1958 for such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

61 Stat. 584.  
31 USC 849.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON (LIMITATION)

Not to exceed \$1,900,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington shall be available during the current fiscal year for all administrative expenses of the bank, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, and not to exceed \$9,000 for entertainment allowances for members of the Board of Directors when specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board: *Provided*, That necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services, and fees or dues to international organizations of credit institutions engaged in financing foreign trade) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the bank or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, or the investigation or appraisal of any property in respect to which an application for a loan has been made, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

60 Stat. 810.

#### CHAPTER V

#### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

#### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

#### DISASTER RELIEF

For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said District, \$500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 644), as amended, on the total amount to be provided for completion of grant projects, is increased from \$13,010,000 to \$13,300,000: *Provided further*, That the limitation on the total amount for completion of the hospital center is increased from \$23,200,000 to \$23,410,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service", \$30,000.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Ante, p. 233. For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$450,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$340,000" to "\$375,000".

FARM HOUSING RESEARCH

Ante, p. 304. To carry out the provisions of section 603 of the Housing Act of 1957 for farm housing research to be conducted by land-grant colleges through grants for research, study, and analysis, \$75,000.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CONSTRUCTION

Not to exceed \$1,423 of the funds available to the Bureau of Land Management from definite annual appropriations shall be available for reimbursing the city of Monticello, Utah, for the cost of improvements to streets and appurtenant facilities adjoining property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

San Carlos  
irrigation  
project.

Colorado River  
Indian Tribes.

There is hereby authorized to be transferred to this appropriation, from any other definite annual appropriations from the general funds of the Treasury available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, not to exceed \$169,000 for emergency operation and maintenance of the San Carlos irrigation project on a non-reimbursable basis: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend income received from leases on lands on the



Colorado River Indian Reservation (southern and northern reserves) for the benefit of the Colorado River Indian Tribes and their members during the current fiscal year, or until beneficial ownership of the lands has been determined if such determination is made during the current fiscal year.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

### ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, established by the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 888), including reimbursement to the "Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense" for allocations made pursuant to section 8 of said Act, \$60,000, to remain available until August 31, 1958.

### COMMISSION FOR A NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$12,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, District of Columbia Auditorium Commission", granted in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, shall remain available during the fiscal year 1958, for necessary expenses of the Commission for a National Cultural Center, as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1955 (Public Law 128), as amended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 4813. 70 Stat. 690. 69 Stat. 243.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### FOREST SERVICE

Forest Land Management: During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$50,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for the acquisition of sites authorized by the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (16 U. S. C. 555), without regard to any other limitation on the amount available for this purpose. 43 Stat. 1133.

## CHAPTER VII

### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

##### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Communicable diseases: For an additional amount for "Communicable diseases", for emergency measures necessary for the further prevention and control of a threatened or actual epidemic of influenza, \$800,000: *Provided*, That \$2,000,000 may be transferred from funds appropriated for disaster relief pursuant to the Act of September 30, 1950, chapter 1125, section 8 (64 Stat. 1109), for the purposes specified in this paragraph, including the purchase, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and distribution of supplies and materials for prevention and control and grants to States of money and medical supplies and materials, upon a finding by the Secretary of 42 USC 1855g. 41 USC 5.

Health, Education, and Welfare, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General and the National Advisory Health Council, that a threatened or actual epidemic of influenza constitutes an actual or potential health emergency of national significance.

#### HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

Ante, p. 181. The limitation under this head contained in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act is increased by such sum or sums as may be necessary for the purpose.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian health facilities", \$34,000, for the construction of sewer and water facilities for the Elko Indian colony, Nevada.

### CHAPTER VIII

#### PUBLIC WORKS

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

##### RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

##### Construction, General

For an additional amount for "Construction, General", \$425,000, to remain available until expended.

##### TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

48 Stat. 58. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, and purchase (not to exceed two hundred for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$13,317,000, to remain available until expended.

### CHAPTER IX

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

##### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

##### ELEVENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

70 Stat. 714. For necessary expenses incident to organizing and holding the Eleventh World Health Assembly in the United States, as authorized by the Act of July 30, 1956 (Public Law 832), \$332,500.

##### CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

70 Stat. 523. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of Public Law 689, Eighty-fourth Congress, an additional contribution of \$5,696 to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference is authorized out of funds previously appropriated for "Contributions to International Organizations".



## INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For an additional amount for "International fisheries commissions", \$80,000.

## EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

For expenses to carry out the provisions of section 1011 (d) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1442 (d)), \$3,525,000: *Provided*, That this amount shall be used for purchase of foreign currencies from the special account for the informational media guaranty program, at rates of exchange determined by the Treasury Department, but in no event at a higher rate per unit than the free world market value of the currency purchased, and the amounts of any such purchases shall be covered into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. 68 Stat. 862.

## THE JUDICIARY

## COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

## SALARIES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees", \$10,000, to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68). 60 Stat. 326.

## EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount of "Expenses of referees", \$75,000, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)). 60 Stat. 327.

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

## PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the "President's special international program", including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 2131), \$2,745,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount made available under this head in the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958, for United States participation in the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, is increased from "\$6,500,000" to "\$7,045,000". 68 Stat. 1114. Ante, p. 68.

## CHAPTER X

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

## COAST GUARD

## ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction, and improvements", \$8,100,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER XI

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia Funds)

OPERATING EXPENSES

COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1957, for "Compensation and retirement fund expenses", for financing the liability of the District of Columbia to the "Civil service retirement and disability fund", \$980,000, of which \$78,300 shall be payable from the highway fund, \$34,100 from the water fund, \$29,900 from the sanitary sewage works fund, and \$2,500 from the motor vehicle parking fund.

OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Office of Corporation Counsel", \$40,000.

COURTS

For an additional amount for "Courts", \$73,000.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Department of Public Health, amounts equal to the cost of medical services rendered recipients of Public Assistance, without charge, may from time to time be transferred to the Department of Public Welfare for deposit into a fund, hereby established, for the purpose of matching Federal grants under the Social Security Act for payment for medical services as provided under that Act, payment of related administrative expense, and return of any surplus to the general fund of the District of Columbia.

49 Stat. 620.  
42 USC 301-  
1305.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

For an additional amount for "National Zoological Park", \$49,000.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Capital Outlay, Public Building Construction" for acquisition of a site for an addition to Bryan Elementary School, preparation of plans and specifications, construction, including building improvements and alterations and treatment of grounds, for additions to the following elementary schools: River Terrace, Bryan, Noyes, and Kingsman; to remain available until expended, \$2,421,000, of which \$146,500 shall be available for construction services by the Director of Buildings and Grounds or by contract for architectural engineering services, as may be determined by the Commissioners, and the funds for the use of the Director of Buildings and Grounds shall be advanced to the appropriation account, "Construction Services, Department of Buildings and Grounds".



## MISCELLANEOUS

## SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$14,778.

D.C. Code  
1-904.

## JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 57 and House Documents Numbered 198 and 213 (Eighty-fifth Congress), \$44,128, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

## AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general or special funds of the District of Columbia as provided by law (District of Columbia Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1956 and prior fiscal years as set forth in House Documents Numbered 198 and 213 (Eighty-fifth Congress), \$112,289, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

58 Stat. 533.

D.C. Code  
47-2413.

## DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years involved.

## CHAPTER XII

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Anastasia S. Bowler, widow of James B. Bowler, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, \$22,500.

## CAPITOL POLICE

General expenses: For an additional amount for "General expenses", \$2,000.

## ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

## CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Furniture and furnishings, additional Senate Office Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 10, 1957 (Public Law 85-93, Eighty-fifth Congress), authorizing furniture and furnishings for the additional office building for the United States Senate, authorized to be constructed and equipped by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Ante, p. 284.

40 USC 174b-1.

Ante, p. 289.

Remodeling, Senate Office Building: Toward carrying out the provisions of the Act of July 10, 1957 (Public Law 85-95, Eighty-fifth Congress), authorizing the enlargement and remodeling of Senators' suites and structural, mechanical, and other changes and improvements in the existing Senate Office Building to provide improved accommodations for the United States Senate, \$250,000, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the funds herein appropriated may be expended only for such work as can be done by the force of the Architect of the Capitol, except that not to exceed \$20,000 of such funds may be expended on a personal service contract basis for consulting architectural and engineering services for preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost heretofore completed.

### CHAPTER XIII

#### CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 213, and schedule C of Senate Document Numbered 38, Eighty-fifth Congress, \$2,104,087, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 60, Eighty-fifth Congress, \$753,860 together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.



## CHAPTER XIV

## GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 1401. Subsection (e) (1) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

“(e) (1) No apportionment or reapportionment, or request there- **Apportionment or reapportionment.**  
for by the head of an agency, which, in the judgment of the officer making or the agency head requesting such apportionment or reapportionment, would indicate a necessity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate shall be made except upon a determination by such officer or agency head, as the case may be, that such action is required because of (A) any laws enacted subsequent to the transmission to the Congress of the estimates for an appropriation which require expenditures beyond administrative control; or (B) emergencies involving the safety of human life, the protection of property, or the immediate welfare of individuals in cases where an appropriation has been made to enable the United States to make payment of, or contributions toward, sums which are required to be paid to individuals either in specific amounts fixed by law or in accordance with formulae prescribed by law.”

SEC. 1402. The appropriations, authorizations, and authority with respect thereto in this Act shall be available from July 1, 1957, for the **Availability of funds, etc.**  
purposes provided in such appropriations, authorizations, and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1957, and the date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations, authorizations, and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms hereof, and the terms of Public Law 85-78, Eighty-fifth Congress, as amended.

Ante, p. 273.

Approved August 28, 1957.

